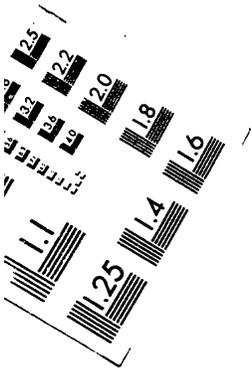


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1906.

INDIAN AFFAIRS:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER AND APPENDICES.

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C., September 30, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the seventy-fifth annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

### NEW LEGISLATION OF IMPORTANCE.

If it is to be treated as a report of progress in Indian affairs generally, as distinguished from the narrower function of a record of Indian administration only, this year's summary will probably be admitted to present a greater array of notable features than any of its predecessors. No Congress, I venture to say, has in a single session past so much legislation of vital importance to the Indian population of the United States and that part of the white population whose interests are more or less bound up with those of the Indians as the Fifty-ninth Congress in its long session, which ended concurrently with the fiscal year 1906. Besides several very generous appropriations out of the accustomed order, I might mention the act postponing the full citizenship of an Indian allottee till he receives his patent in fee, authorizing the issue of such a patent to any allottee who satisfies the Secretary of the Interior of his competency to take care of himself, and providing a friendly and inexpensive proceeding for determining heirships among Indians; the authority conferred upon the President to extend the trust period of Indian allotments at his discretion; the extension of the ration privilege under certain conditions to mission schools; the protection of allotments released from trust tenure against liens for debts previously contracted; the allowance of interest on minors' money retained in the Federal Treasury; the grant to this Office of the wherewithal to wage effective warfare upon the liquor traffic in the Indian country; the provision enabling Indian allottees to become sharers in Government reclamation projects, and many other general enactments of far-reaching effect. Then comes a long catalog of special or localized legislation highly important in the regions concerned, such as that for a final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory; for the opening of the Osage Reservation, the

Coeur d'Alène Reservation, the closed half of the Colville Reservation, part of the Lower Brulé Reservation, and the big pasture reserves of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes; for the settlement of a number of long-standing controversies, like that between the factions of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, between the Klamath Indians and the Government, between the same Indians and the California and Oregon Land Company, and between the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the Government; for the correction of past errors by such undertakings as giving the Jicarilla Apaches permission for the sale of their timber, the establishment of an Indian town site on the Bad River Reservation, the reenrollment of the Potawatomies of Wisconsin, and the provision of homes for the homeless Indians in California; and measures intensely radical tho of doubtful wisdom, like the emancipation of the White Earth mixed bloods and the emigrant Kickapoos and allied Indians. On these and other features of the session's work I shall comment in detail elsewhere.

#### A BEET-FARMING PROJECT.

While inviting your attention to this unexampled record, I can not forbear to express my great disappointment at the failure of one item of legislation, which I had earnestly recommended both in formal reports and in oral conversation with Senators and Representatives. It was a provision to authorize leases of Indian agricultural lands, in certain circumstances, for longer periods than the five years to which they are limited now. The leases were to be kept still subject to the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who was, as now, to lease the tribal lands himself, and to supervise and approve the leases made by Indian allottees.

The purpose underlying this amendment was to promote the training of Indians in sugar-beet culture and in work in the sugar factories. The Office is to-day in touch with men of large means and abundant business experience who are willing to set up a great sugar plant on the edge of one of the allotted reservations; take leases of all the tribal lands and of such parts of the allotted lands as the Department is willing to let the Indians rent out; enlarge and improve the irrigation system now in operation on the reservation till all the available land is under an adequate water service; bring in many families of thrifty white working people, organized under superintendents and bosses thoroly skilled in the art of sugar-beet culture; be answerable for the moral conduct of these employees; instruct the Indians in beet culture side by side with the white working people; give Indian labor the preference wherever it can be utilized; buy at market prices the products of the parcels of land reserved by the Indians from leasing; run their own trolley lines out to the remoter

points in the leased district to facilitate the movement of the crops of raw material to the factory; and procure from the steam railway companies which traverse that general region such sidings and branch trackage as may be needed to bring the whole neighborhood into transportation relations with the great world outside. It would be out of the question, obviously, to undertake an enterprise as extensive as this on no better foundation than the five-year leases now allowed by law; the lease period would have to be extended to twenty or twenty-five years in order to make the project commercially practicable; but, on the other hand, at the end of this longer period the capitalists are prepared to turn over to the Indians, as their own forever after, all the improvements put upon their premises.

Let us see what this would mean to the Indians. The ordinary Indian male adult, able-bodied and in the prime of life, owning 80 acres of land in an irrigation country, has at least 60 acres more than he knows what to do with, and in saying this I am giving the Indian the benefit of a very liberal estimate of his competency. His wife and children are, of course, incapable of taking care of their farms, and would be unable to make effective use of their crops if they were. This leaves the head of the family with a large area of unproductive farm land on his hands. If the Department says to him, "You must farm 20 acres yourself, but may lease all the rest," he runs some pretty serious risks, even with the agent to help him, in finding tenants; for the chronic white "leaser" is not the character of man who helps to build up the country in which he settles, or who troubles his mind much about the future; he is without capital or other resources, and his one thought is to skim the cream of its productivity off the soil in five years, and then move on to the next newly opened neighborhood and repeat the performance. When he returns the land to its Indian owner its sod cover will have been broken and the best of its energies worked out of it, while the improvements he leaves behind him in the way of buildings, fences, wells, etc., will barely suffice to satisfy the technical terms of his lease.

Now, suppose that the Indian, instead of having to take his chances with tenants of this sort, could rent three, four or five hundred acres of his family's lands in excess of what he is competent to till himself, to a company with large capital who has set up within a few miles of his home a factory for converting his crops into a commercial staple which is always in demand at good prices. Suppose that the company not only pays him rent, but improves and extends his irrigating facilities; puts his soil into rich condition and keeps it so by intensive farming; employs experts to show him how to do the same thing with his 20 acres that it is doing with the surplus;

buys of him what he raises himself; hires at good day wages any members of his family who can be spared from the necessary work on their little homestead; remains in possession for twenty or twenty-five years, and thus saves the need of finding a new tenant at the end of each five; and finally, when its occupancy ends, turns back in improved land, buildings, fences, irrigation extensions, etc., a vastly more valuable piece of property than it took over: can anyone question that he is permanently better off, and better equipped for the rest of his struggle for a livelihood?

But this is not all. Our first duty to the Indian is to teach him to work. In this process the sensible course is to tempt him to the pursuit of a gainful occupation by choosing for him at the outset the sort of work which he finds pleasantest; and the Indian takes to beet farming as naturally as the Italian takes to art or the German to science. It has an attraction for him above all other forms of agriculture because it affords employment for his whole family at once; the wife and children, who are so large factors in his life, can work in the beet fields side by side with him. Even the little papoose can be taught to weed the rows just as the pickanniny in the South can be used as a cotton picker. I am speaking by the card on this subject, for we send hundreds of Indians into the western beet fields every season to work as day laborers; and my present proposition has in view the utilization of these same laborers and many more, wherever practicable, at their own homes instead of at a distance, and in improving their own lands instead of the lands of other persons.

"Admitting all this," remarks some critic, "what is the necessity of bringing private capital and a private corporation or syndicate into the scheme? Why should not the Government, which has the education and material welfare of the Indians in charge, undertake the same operations which you propose to encourage in the hands of a small group of citizens?" Well, for several reasons. First, because the Government is not in the manufacturing business, and could not properly enter into an industrial competition with its own constituents; and yet it would be impossible to make beet culture pay in a wild frontier country if conducted apart from a manufacturing plant prepared to reduce the raw product to marketable form. Second, because the vicissitudes of politics would be fatal to the security and permanency of any such enterprise as I have outlined. And finally because, even if these objections could be overcome, the fact still remains that no industry conducted under governmental auspices with an educative design can possibly succeed like one conducted on a business basis pure and simple. The farmer who is hired by the Government at such-and-such a salary to teach the Indian beet culture may be conscientious in his way and try hard to earn his monthly

stipend; but what he is paid for, after all, and what he struggles to accomplish, is simply teaching—not producing concrete and profitable results.

On the other hand, the boss hired by the beet-sugar company for the same purpose goes in to make his Indian gang produce crops of a certain weight and value, and he will not rest till he does it, because he knows that the solid dollars waiting for him at the paymaster's office depend upon what he can show to his employers, on their scales or in their balance sheet, as a substantial reason for their continuing him in their service. Sordid as the old saw may look at the first glance, it is money that moves the world—money, as interpreted into such elemental terms of living as food, clothing, shelter. What makes the capitalist invest in the corporation is the desire to make his accumulated wealth earn him more of the comforts and luxuries of life; what the corporation works for is to keep itself alive by satisfying the investor; what the boss works for is to support himself and his dependents by satisfying the corporation that employs him, and what the laborer works for is to keep himself and his family fed and clad by satisfying the boss. That is where the Indian comes in when he is the laborer; and not all the governmental supervision, and all the schools, and all the philanthropic activities set afoot in his behalf by benevolent whites, if rolled into one and continued for a century, would begin to compare in educational value and efficiency with ten years of work under bosses whose own bread and butter depend upon their making him a success as a small farmer.

What astonishes me in the indifference of some of our lawmakers toward the project I have outlined here is its obvious relation to the upbuilding of the frontier country—the same great West for which the Congress has usually so kind a side. That very fact, however, spurs my courage to keep up the agitation in the face of obstacles; for I am bound to believe that the members who now regard it askance have not yet fully grasped its secondary significance. The proposition is not simply one for the benefit of the Indians, but quite as much for the upbuilding of the States concerned. Montana, for example, is far more sparsely settled than she ought to be; she is just emerging from the most primitive stage of her economic development—the occupation of her great plains by cattle companies. Until the pastoral gives way to the agricultural interest, the corporate lessee to the individual landowner, and the picturesque cowboy to the small farmer who tills the soil with his own hands, the State can not take the forward stride which would befit her territorial magnitude and her undoubted resources. For beet culture the agricultural experts seem to agree that she has, in certain neighborhoods, almost ideal conditions as to soil and climate. The introduction of this industry,

on a large scale, upon one of the reservations, would bring into the State a thrifty class of immigrants from northern Europe, of the sort who have done wonders for other parts of our Northwest. They would settle down with their families, first as mere occupants of the soil and workers in it, but gradually as petty landlords and permanent home makers. There is no better material out of which to mold American citizens, and we can as ill afford to-day to ignore their share in the production of our common wealth as France could have afforded to ignore the share of her peasant people thirty-five years ago when the milliards had to be raised. Hence, even if we disregard their claims to our favor as the best sort of neighbors for the Indians, an enlightened self-interest on the part of the frontier States would prompt a welcome to an influx of such people, especially if they come as the human machinery of a great productive industry which is to change the whole face of nature and make the barren ranges bloom.

In view of all these facts I can not think that the campaign for sound economics in the training of the Indian has been doomed to failure by one session's repulse.

#### INDIAN LABOR OUTSIDE OF RESERVATIONS.

The feature of Indian civilization upon which the Office has laid its greatest stress during the year just past has been its policy of inducing the young and able-bodied Indians who have no profitable work at home to leave their reservations and go out into the world to make a living as white men do. Sometimes they go only a little way, but even that is better than going not at all; and in a few instances they go a long distance, conduct themselves very creditably, and come back with money in their pockets, some of which they save, and most of which, when spent, goes for more sensible purchases than undisciplined Indians are apt to make.

In my last annual report I spoke of an undertaking upon which the Office had just entered in the Southwest, the maintenance of an employment bureau for finding Indians who want work and finding the work for the Indians who want it. This bureau has been in the care of Charles E. Dagenett, in whose veins is a strain of Indian blood, and whose efforts are therefore sympathetic as well as practical. The results of the first year's experiment have been most encouraging. During the last season some six hundred Indians, including both adults and schoolboys, have found employment in the open labor market as railroad construction laborers, irrigation-ditch diggers, beet farmers, and in other occupations.

It would have been possible to put out a larger number of laborers if the Indians of the Southwest had not been enjoying a period of

unusual prosperity during the last eighteen months. There has been a great deal of rain, their crops have done well, their live stock has prospered, and prices have been good; on these accounts many Indians found it better worth their while—or thought they did—to stay at home than go employment-hunting at a distance. So strong is the Indians' home-keeping instinct that they will accept work for lower wages and under unfavorable conditions in a neighborhood to which they are accustomed rather than go into an unfamiliar region and do better according to our standards. It is also necessary to educate them in the need of staying with their task till it is finished. A month is about as long as under ordinary conditions they feel satisfied in absenting themselves from home. On works where the transportation of the laborers is an important item, as on the Government dam at Yuma, Ariz., and on some of the railroad work for the Santa Fe System, they are employed with the understanding that they must stay at least thirty days in order to obtain free transportation to their homes, unless there are some circumstances justifying a modification of the rule. By degrees, of course, they will come to realize that their course in such matters must not be governed by whims, and some are already learning this.

Another point on which they need education is the importance of regular and often prolonged hours of labor. At home they are accustomed to work when they feel like it and rest whenever they feel like it, usually devoting only the most favorable part of the day to their tasks; and as their work away from home requires that they shall begin and end each day's labor at the sound of a whistle, and adapt themselves to the hours which are most convenient for their employers rather than themselves, they have been willing only to follow this unaccustomed practise for a certain period and then take a vacation. It must be said for them, however, that for such time as they do stay under contract without cessation they are the steadiest and most conscientious workers known in their part of the country. Their employers universally give them credit for this, and put up with many of their oddities because of the excellent spirit they show in carrying out their agreements.

Altho every encouragement is given to those Indians who are willing to go out on their own responsibility and find work as individuals on farms or elsewhere, the largest measure of effort put forth by the Government has been in the employment of groups of Indians in gangs, separate from laborers of other races. When Indians are sent out thus to build a railroad embankment or dig a canal, it is important for the interests of both employers and employed that a trustworthy overseer should be placed in charge of each

gang. This plan has been followed by Mr. Dagenett wherever the number of the gang would warrant the outlay. In almost all instances the employers have been willing to meet the expense of the overseer's salary for the sake of getting the labor needed and having it well organized and kept steadily in action; and Mr. Dagenett has very wisely chosen for his lieutenants men who have already proved their efficiency in handling Indians by service under the Government. As a rule, also, the employers have been willing to convey their Indian laborers back and forth free, or have procured from their carrying companies certain concessions in the cost of transportation. Wherever it has been practicable Mr. Dagenett has set up a commissary establishment at which the Indians could be provided with wholesome food of kinds to their liking and at a merely nominal increase over cost prices; he has aimed to supply the camps of the young men who know English with interesting reading for their occasional leisure hours; and if any of the Indians have fallen ill they have been specially cared for, and, if it seemed expedient, returned to their homes.

One respect in which this sort of employment differs from anything of the sort thus far undertaken under either public or private auspices on the reservations, is the feature which especially commends to favor the sugar-beet proposition discuss in an earlier paragraph. It contains no essential element of philanthropy. It has been handled on a strict basis of value received, cent per cent. All that the Office has done in looking after the Indian laborers has been to see that they obtained a fair chance and were well treated. The employers with whom contracts have been made have shown a proper appreciation of the attitude of the Government in this regard and have been ready to meet it halfway. The people of the country in which the Indians have been employed, while holding the usual view of the frontier West as to the general undesirability of Indians as neighbors, have nevertheless recognized and given intelligent evidences of recognizing the fact that the Indians are a permanent element in the community, and that it is wiser to try to direct their energies for the upbuilding of the country than to dismiss them from consideration as nuisances. The plan we have put into operation, therefore, meets with abundant good will and support from the local public. Indeed, surprise is expressed on all sides that some definite effort of this sort was not made long ago.

When the Congress was considering that item in the current appropriation act which provides for the expenses of transporting pupils to and from nonreservation schools, I asked for and promptly received a proviso that a part of this money might be used for the transportation of pupils to and from places where they could be employed at profitable

occupations. This was with an eye to such situations as developed, for instance, in the Rocky Ford district of Colorado, where there is a constant and growing demand for the labor of Indian schoolboys in the sugar-beet fields. It is a simple enough matter to handle transportation charges for pupils from schools near at hand, but in order to extend the scope of this enterprise I have wanted to bring some from rather remote schools, in which case the railroad fares become unduly burdensome. It is for such pupils that I wish to be able, when necessary, to draw upon our school-transportation funds; for, to my mind, such work as the boys get in the Rocky Ford district at fair wages, teaching them how to measure manual labor in money units, is worth as much as, or more than, any form of instruction they can get in the schools themselves. I have therefore given all possible encouragement to the employment of these young people in the beet fields, where the work is not such as to tax their strength unduly, the employers are kindly disposed, and the Government's oversight is complete. The lads like it; and an example of what it has done for them, aside entirely from their training in industry, responsibility and regular hours, is furnished in a report from the superintendent in charge of the Navaho Reservation, that 49 schoolboys and 3 adults from there who worked in the Colorado beet fields for six weeks this season, returned with \$1,672.56 earnings clear and above all expenses. The pupils, he writes, are going to spend their money for sheep, and arrangements have been made so that their sheep will be cared for by their relatives while they are at school. Thus in a single season's work these lads have been started in a profitable calling with capital furnished by their own labor, and those who have the strength of character to continue as they have begun will be self-supporting when they have attained their majority.

The question of liquor selling to Indians is ever present in the far West and looms up in connection with the work of the employment bureau. In most places where large numbers of Indians have been set at work, like the Yuma dam and the beet fields, this matter has been very satisfactorily handled by the local authorities. Indeed, it is safe to say that there has been less drinking among the Indians who have been away from the reservations at work under such supervision as is provided, than among a corresponding number on the reservations and in the neighboring towns; and since the Congress has made so generous a provision for the detection and punishment of the unlawful traffic, it is hoped that there will be even less trouble than heretofore. It is, however, hard to secure a conviction for liquor selling, when a case does occur, in a community where there is any considerable laxity of public sentiment on the subject. It is no easier there than elsewhere to induce an Indian to testify against persons

who have sold him liquor, and the sympathies of the average jury are easily worked upon in behalf of the right of the dram seller, if properly licensed, to sell to whomsoever he pleases.

The sheep industry in the Southwest affords a great deal of employment for Indians off the reservations. It is a kind of work which suits their taste and at which they excel. They are in demand every spring from all the sheep owners, and during the lambing season are usually paid from \$12 to \$25 a month with board. Many are employed permanently thru the year as shepherds and not a few have flocks of their own, with which they do very well. Mining, which is one of the prominent industries of this region, does not appeal strongly to Indians as a rule, and no special pains are taken to encourage them to go into it, because they have a special love of out-of-door life and thrive best at callings which keep them in the open air. Here is where mining proves unattractive, and for a people as subject as they are to diseases of the lungs it is of doubtful wholesomeness. They do find a good deal of employment around the mines, however, in surface work which brings them good wages.

#### AN ESSAY IN THE NORTH.

The hold gained by our employment bureau in the Southwest makes the extension of similar work to other parts of the country almost a matter of course. In its first uncertain stages the experiment seemed hardly to warrant a larger treatment from the Office than it was receiving; but meanwhile other ground was in process of exploration on a modest scale.

Of his own accord about three years ago John R. Brennan, United States Indian agent at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., made a thoro-going attempt to get the young, able-bodied, and unattached men among his 6,700 Oglala Sioux at work, singly or in gangs, off the reservation. The Government had already provided work on the reservation at building roads, irrigation ditches, etc., but this the agent wisely reserved for able-bodied Indians who had families and were making some slight attempts at permanent home-building on their own soil. In many places on the reservation to-day one sees three cabins close together, marking the stages of these attempts—the small, square, windowless shack, the slightly elongated, cleaner building with one window, and the pretty good house with corn and potatoes, and occasionally some oats, growing near. To the young men found in such cabins, neither helping nor required to help in their further advance toward civilization, the agent tried to convey a practical measure of salvation by bringing them to the attention of outside employers needing labor in a rapidly developing country. He caused

a printed placard to be posted conspicuously in various public places, reading thus:

800

ABLE-BODIED

OGLALA SIOUX INDIANS

DESIRE EMPLOYMENT.

The attention of railroad contractors, constructors of irrigation ditches, and ranchmen is called to the fact that we have 800 young able-bodied Oglala Sioux Indians on this reservation who are desirous of adopting the habits of their white brethren and earn their own living. They wish to go to work either at railroad grading, digging ditches, herding sheep, or ranching.

The undersigned will deem it a favor if parties needing help of this kind will correspond with him.

The above number of Indians can be had at once.

JOHN R. BRENNAN,  
U. S. Indian Agent, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

Advertisements to the same purport were published in a number of local newspapers, and a circular was inclosed in his private correspondence wherever he believed he could get a hearing for his plan. Of these efforts he says:

The claims made in the circular were rather extravagant. We were taking a long chance in being able to make good in case there was a considerable number of able-bodied Indians called for. It was not long, however, before we began to receive inquiries as to whether the Sioux would or could work if work was offered them. Parties were assured that they were doing good work on the reservation in building roads, dams, ditches, etc., and would without doubt give good satisfaction outside of the reservation if they were given a trial. We then began to receive requisitions for bunches of from 10 to 30 workers. At first there was some trouble in inducing the Indians to leave home and accept the work offered; but after a few small parties were sent out there was very little trouble afterwards in filling orders. Since allotment of lands began on Pine Ridge, and especially during the summer months while the allotting crew are in the field, a majority of the Indians object to going away from the reservation for any length of time, as they are afraid the land they have selected will not be allotted to them, or that some one will jump their claims. This has interfered very much with filling orders for laborers received from railroad contractors and others. This condition will continue until the allotments are practically all made. Another thing that interferes with their going away to work in the early spring is the payment of their interest money, proceeds of sale of hides, and grazing tax, which amounts to about \$4 per capita. This payment is made either in May or June each year, and the average Indian will hang around for months doing nothing, waiting for his \$4. In my opinion, this payment should be cut out altogether or paid at a different time of year.

Of the two obstacles which, in Mr. Brennan's opinion, would most interfere with the immediate success of an employment bureau in the Pine Ridge country, that of the inconvenient money payment is one which I have already taken steps to reduce in other quarters, and I

see no reason why it should not be overcome here. The other—the allotting work—is of course growing steadily less as it proceeds. The most serious handicap against which an employment bureau must struggle among the Sioux is the ration system; yet I believe such a bureau the very best instrument with which to bring this most demoralizing business to an end. Altho, as a broad principle, the ration system has already ceased to exist, it is still in limited practise here and there, owing to the unfortunate language of the treaty pledge that the Government will aid the Indians until they are self-supporting. The Sioux who cling to this pledge and avoid reaching the stage of self-support are simply responding to an influence which knows no racial boundary line, but is common to all human nature.

To push even a part of these Indians into actually earning money in a big competitive world where there are no rations, will do more than any other one thing could do to awaken the spirit of self-respect in which alone lies the doom of the ration system. Mr. Brennan reports that 5,700 of the 6,700 Pine Ridge Indians are still on the ration roll in some way, but that 1,000 of these are dropped from the roll during the summer months. About 500 of the 1,600 are able-bodied men; the rest are the relatives whom the 500 support. The able-bodied are employed in building roads, dams, etc., on the reservation and paid day wages in lieu of rations, or else work is found for them off the reservation. This year some 250 are working outside. Very few save any money. Some are able to buy a new wagon, a span of horses, or a harness. The main point so far achieved is that about 2,000 Indians are actually supported by labor instead of by rations during six months of every year. It is to go on from this point, and also invade the ranks of the 4,100 Indians who still draw rations all the year round, that an employment bureau is needed to do in the North what in the South has already been done.

The field is ready. Two great railway systems—the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—are extending their lines along the borders of the Pine Ridge Reservation. The builders of these roads know the Indians as workers, and are ready to pay them white men's wages. The Indians are strong, silent, and, as one railroad boss puts it, "have not yet learned to loaf when the boss's back is turned." From the neighboring towns, and even from neighboring States, come calls for Indian labor. Gangs of all sizes are sought. One employer at Casper, Wyo., writes to Pine Ridge that he wants more because "the men I got when I was there are good men." Another recognizes the wish of the Indian to have his wife and children with him:

Please, can you send me a good Indian to shock grain for me? I will pay him 20 cents an acre—and 10 acres is average day's work to shock after the bundle carrier—and furnish him good place to camp, and fuel and potatoes. We can take his family.

Like examples might be multiplied showing the quantity and spirit of the demands which I hope yet to fill by establishing the employment-bureau machinery where it can work broadly thru the North.

#### WORKING ON THE ZUNI DAM.

I have already referred to the difference between Indians and whites in their approach toward a labor proposition, a difference growing out of a racial habit of centuries. Next to what we are doing in persuading Indians to leave their reservations and engage in manual labor in competition with whites, I consider our most important experiment that which we are making on the Zuni dam at Blackrock, N. Mex. Here we have Indians employed on an Indian enterprise in an Indian reservation—conditions less desirable than those of outside employment, but much better than those obtaining, for example, inside of the Sioux reservations, where it has been necessary to contrive artificially new lines of work for the sake of keeping the Indians busy.

The Zuni dam is an undertaking conducted on legitimate engineering lines and aimed at a great accomplishment in irrigation if made successful. The labor element in the work is therefore only incidental, and Indians have been employed because they are at hand and it has been deemed desirable to utilize their muscular energy while teaching them habits of regular industry. This enterprise is under the management of John B. Harper, one of our superintendents of irrigation. Here again we are compelled to consider certain racial characteristics of Indians which differentiate their labor from that of white men. In Mr. Dagenett's enterprise we were met by the irregular and uncertain habits of the Indians, growing out of their former mode of life; at the Zuni dam we have to reckon with the peculiar physique of most of the Indians employed. Naturally, the bulk of the Indian labor drawn to this point comes from the Zuni tribe; after all the Zunis have been employed who wish work and who can be profitably kept at it, the Navahos, Rio Grande Pueblos and Hopis are given a chance. The Zunis are small men with indifferent muscular development. This condition is doubtless largely the result of centuries of insufficient nourishment caused by attempting to live by agriculture in an arid region with a poor water supply. The fact that they have supported themselves entirely by the crude tillage of their fields will account for their lack of sturdy physical equipment, for they have never had to perform any heavy labor continuously. The only former attempt at their regular employment, so far as this Office knows, was when 21 of them went out to work on a railroad a few years ago, but after about a fortnight's absence came trailing back. Their work suffers also from their general irregularity of habit, but the irregularity itself proceeds not so much from a desire to lie by and

rest as from an intense devotion to their religion, which calls for numberless dances and other ceremonials; for these they are ready at a moment's notice to stop anything else they happen to be doing.

The question whether the Indian can be made into an efficient skilled laborer has been well tested on the Zuni dam. It has been necessary there to train the Zunis in different kinds of work requiring more or less accuracy, and a considerable number have become fairly skilful drillers, quarrymen, derrickmen, etc.; a smaller number have risen to rank in the first class in their special lines. A number of Zunis have recently been put to work who had not been employed before, thus affording a good chance for comparison between two groups of the same tribe, one wholly unaccustomed to such work and one that had been working for some time tho irregularly; and, albeit the general average of efficiency among the Zunis is low as compared with corresponding white labor, the men who had done some work were found fully twice as valuable as the newcomers.

The Navahos as a class are much better workmen than the Zunis; they not only are stronger, but are more alert and learn more rapidly. As a rule they stay only one or two months. By that time they have laid up what is to them a neat little sum, and they prefer to go off and have a good time with it. They criticize the unhappy existence of white people who work unceasingly till they die, taking no leisure to enjoy what they have earned.

A few Indians employed at the dam have made themselves individually conspicuous for the quality of their work and other notable characteristics. Two Isleta Pueblos who have lived for years among the Zunis have done extremely well. One of these, Antonio Lucero, has never mist a day without permission, tries to do exactly what he is told, and works as faithfully by himself as under a foreman. The superintendent says of him that he never knew a more conscientious person of any race. Unfortunately, he has recently lost his eyesight thru disease, but work has been found for him, such as screening gravel. The other, John Antonio, has worked on the rock fill ever since it began, but early developed such skill that he was set at laying stone, and two-thirds of the upstream face of the stonework was laid by him. One Hopi Indian, Bert Fredricks, began as a common laborer, but showed so much intelligence in the work that he was put in charge of small gangs. Whatever he was given to do he did so well that he was presently advanced to night foreman on the tunnel at the most critical stage of that undertaking, and is now running a horsepower hoist at one of the quarries.

In this place, as elsewhere in the Southwest, the Navahos prove the brightest and best of the Indian workers. They seem to take an especial interest in mechanical matters. One of them, whose name is Skate, I watched myself during a visit last summer at the dam, and

was struck by his appearance of earnestness. He was first put in as a helper on a steam drill. He became much interested in the machine, and studied it whenever it was taken apart. This attracted the attention of the driller, who, altho he could speak no Navaho, undertook to explain by signs how the mechanism worked, and Skate seemed to grasp the ideas with wonderful promptness. A little later the experiment was made of letting him run the drill under the care of the driller. He presently became so expert that when another drill was installed he was put in charge of it, and he takes the greatest pride in keeping the machine in order. He has stayed at his task constantly, and says that he likes the work better than any he ever did. This man is pronounced by the superintendent not only good for an Indian, but a good hand measured even by the white standard. With opportunity open before him he would undoubtedly go far as an expert mechanic if he could be taught to speak English. Poor Skate, however, is suffering from cataract of the eyes. I have given orders for his treatment for this disease, on which I feel justified in spending, if necessary, a little of the money set apart for the civilization of the reservation Indians in Arizona and New Mexico; for it seems to me that when a case of this kind of progressiveness is found, the Government could not make a better investment than to encourage it by the removal of the obstacles in its way as far as that is possible.

The lack of initiative common to all Indians is often regarded as a drawback. It makes an Indian valuable as a foreman, however, if he has the other qualifications, because he does not know anything, and will not attempt anything, but to do as he is shown. An ignorant or half-educated white man often makes serious trouble by trying what he regards as a better method than that prescribed by his superiors in cases where he has no comprehension of the forces at work. When Mr. Harper was in the midst of his tunnel he struck quicksands and a bad rock formation, and sent for two experienced white miners. These men tried various methods, always with poor results, until they became afraid to work in the tunnel any longer. He then put a man in charge who had never seen that kind of work at all, but who was willing to carry out his instructions literally, and with Bert Fredricks as night foreman and all Indian laborers the work was pushed on to completion with no more mishaps.

The lesson taught by the experiment with Indian labor at this dam is unquestionably that if the Indian can be weaned from his habits of irregularity of days and hours, induced to postpone or rearrange his religious festivities so that they shall not interfere with the demands of his employment, and taught the white man's idea of laying something aside for to-morrow instead of spending all to-day, he can be made into a very valuable industrial factor in our frontier country. His physical defects, as they are found to exist among

certain tribes, can be overcome in another generation, and, in the case of men not too far advanced in years, in this generation, by a proper dietary regimen, which will itself be made possible through their larger earnings at the pursuits in which they are now engaged.

#### THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CROWS.

So much for the employment of Indians in the public and semi-public labor market. But I am aware that a multitude of our fellow-citizens who take a humane interest in our aboriginal Americans still cling to the idea that the place to train an Indian to habits of industry is at his own home and on his own land. I can truthfully say that there has been no diminution of effort on the part of the Indian Office in that field either; the equal frankness demands the statement that it is, on the whole, a far less fruitful and promising expenditure of energy. Not only are the Indians on the reservations suffering now the effects of many years of ration folly, seclusion from the currents of the world's activities, and encouragement in the notion that the Government's chief function is that of a benevolent providence, but many of the white teachers who have tried to counteract these influences have adopted unwise methods. They have often left wholly out of account the child-like strand in the Indian's composition, and have proceeded with the task of making him over as if, with mature judgment, he would rejoice at the chance of being made over, and lend his hearty cooperation instead of resisting any change with all his might. The failures, as a matter of course, have been many. The comparatively few successes have been achieved by virtue of taking a right point of departure—that is, by recognizing the Indian as an Indian, and remembering that he has a natural taste for ceremony, color, music; that he lives much in the memory of his old times and their associations, from which his gradual separation has been not without its real pangs; and that the few competitive struggles known to his own social system have always been in the showy rather than the practical domain. By so arranging his induction into our order of things as to adapt it to him as far as possible, rather than trying to bend him alone to accord with it, the sane and clever teachers have made some headway.

Conspicuous among the devices which have given promise of good results locally is the annual fair of the Crow Indians in Montana. At the risk of turning a public report into an entertaining narrative, I feel impelled to present an account of that enterprise here, and to accompany it with the name of the author of the plan, and supervisor of its execution, S. G. Reynolds, United States Indian agent for the tribe. He has shown what can be accomplished by energy,

resourcefulness and tact, and whatever credit the experiment reflects upon its management belongs fairly to him.

Five years ago the Crow Indians were living in communities or camps, several hundred in a camp; the Government was issuing rations to them, and their time could be spent exclusively in amusement without the logical sequel of starvation. They were content with this mode of living and wish no change. In the summer of 1902 1,000 Indians were stricken from the ration rolls and a new order of things began. Many of the Indians had recently been allotted lands, and these were now induced to go upon their allotments and begin an actual struggle for self-support. The first season little progress was made. The frequent dance took the Indian from his home; his garden and grain were neglected, and failed of course; and as he manifested no interest in improving his property, the outlook for ever doing anything with him along the line of home-building was very discouraging. The dance was always associated with horse racing and gambling, gift and adoption ceremonies, and a number of other customs that tended to degrade and pauperize him.

In the spring of 1904 each farming district was visited, and the Indians were notified that a convention would be held for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. At preliminary meetings an outline description of the old-fashioned down-east country fair was given them, and the wish expressed that the Crows could have something like it. Most of them thought well of the idea of a fair, but showed little interest in the agricultural part of it. Dancing and horse racing were to their minds the really important features. At the meetings, however, these subjects were talked over, and it was decided to stop dancing during the farming months, in compensation for which there was to be at the end of the season a week of sports and friendly competition. A program was arranged accordingly, with all prizes and premiums to be paid in cash and no betting or other gambling permitted.

In the latter part of October, 1904, the fair was held. Not a specimen of farm products, poultry, or larger live stock was exhibited; the whole thing was given over to dancing and horse racing. An admission fee was charged and the money used for paying race purses and putting the grounds in order. No gambling of any kind was indulged in during the fair. At its close a general call was issued for a meeting to organize for the next year's fair. Meanwhile a program had been worked out, so that the Indians would understand what was expected of them for 1905. At the meeting, moreover, the following offices were created and filled: One president; 5 vice-presidents, 1 from each district; 25 committeemen, 5 from each dis-

trict; 10 judges, 2 from each district; 25 policemen, 5 from each district; 1 secretary; 1 assistant secretary; 1 treasurer; 2 starters, and 2 gate keepers. The whole tribe was to act as a committee on preparations.

It was decided by the Indians that all officers elected from among them should be men who were living on their own land and cultivating it to good purpose. No lazy Indian, or any in the habit of making trouble, should be chosen. During the early spring of 1905, instead of holding dances, the Indians of the different districts would meet on Saturday nights and talk over what each intended to do on his farm during the summer. A great deal of interest was worked up and a friendly competition started that did much good. An exchange of satirical pleasantries, too, lent spice to this part of the business. For instance, a miniature box was sent by the Indians of Reno district to the Indians of Pryor district labeled: "Put your exhibit in this and send over by mail." An answer came back from Chief Plenty Coos, who lives in the Pryor district, saying that he would agree to "take Reno's exhibit home in his pocket." The Government farmers in the several districts kept talking to the Indians about the fair. The agent tried to make the round of their homes and encourage them in their farming and gardening, always impressing upon each the pride of excelling his neighbors. Long before the fair was to be held the Indians had become more enthusiastic over making a good showing of farm products and live stock than over dancing and horse racing.

Large colored posters were printed and spread over the reservation advertising the event thus:

**FIRST INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF CROW INDIANS,**

AT CROW AGENCY, MONT., SEPTEMBER 25TH TO 30TH, 1905.

Great Agricultural Display! Mammoth Live Stock and Poultry Exhibit!

A Week of Friendly Competition and Sports for and by the Whole Tribe of Crow Indians.

**NO GAMBLING.**

Premiums will be paid in cash. Each District will make display of their products under their own immense spread of canvas, where will also be represented their up-to-date ways of cooking and housekeeping.

INDIAN SCHOOLS WILL BE THERE WITH THEIR EXHIBITS.

**SPORTS.**

Horse Racing, Relay Racing, Foot Racing, Base Ball, Basket Ball, Greased Pigs, Greased Poles, Dancing, etc.

Music by the School Bands. Committee, the Whole Crow Tribe.

These posters interested the Indians very much. Many put them up on their houses, and some made frames and hung them by the

roadside in front of their places. A program and special premium list was got out and sent broadcast among the Indians. Premiums amounting to a total of \$711 were offered for exhibits, and purses for races, to be paid from gate receipts. The premiums for exhibits were:

Best display of farm products, by district.....	\$50.00
Second best.....	25.00
Best yearling colt.....	15.00
Second best.....	7.00
Third best.....	3.00
Best display of products by individual Indian.....	10.00
Second best.....	7.00
Third best.....	3.00
Greatest variety of products.....	50.00
Finest chickens.....	5.00
Finest pigs.....	5.00
Finest display of fruit.....	5.00
Indian woman having nicest kept tepee at fair.....	10.00
Second best.....	5.00
Nicest display of canned and dried fruit.....	5.00
Nicest display of jellies.....	5.00
Best stallion.....	5.00
Best brood mare.....	5.00
Best milk cow.....	5.00
Best bull (yearling).....	5.00
Best work team, wagon, and harness.....	5.00
Best display of meal and table, cooked and set for four.....	15.00
Second best.....	10.00
Best display of breads, cakes, and pies.....	5.00
Best display of sewing.....	5.00
Biggest pumpkin.....	2.00
Biggest squash.....	2.00
Biggest watermelon.....	2.00
Biggest cabbage.....	2.00
Biggest potatoes (1 bushel).....	2.00
Nicest wheat.....	2.00
Nicest oats.....	2.00
Nicest corn.....	2.00
Nicest box of apples.....	2.00
Nicest box of chickens.....	2.00
Nicest box of ducks.....	2.00
Nicest box of turkeys.....	2.00
Nicest display of home-made butter.....	2.00
Nicest variety of vegetables.....	5.00

**The program ran thus:**

Monday, September 25: Each district will spend the day in arranging exhibits in floral halls.

Tuesday, September 26: 10 a. m., grand live-stock parade thru agency grounds; afternoon, racing and sports.

Thursday, September 28: 10 a. m., grand parade thru agency grounds of lumber wagons and farm teams, containing the owners and their families. Prizes: First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10. Afternoon, racing and sports.

Friday, September 20: 10 a. m., grand parade of old Indians in native costumes thru agency grounds; afternoon, racing and sports.

Saturday, September 30: Judging exhibits; agricultural convention; speaking by leading Indians on farming, stock raising, good citizenship, industry, etc.

The fair week opened bright and pleasant, and the Indians began arriving on the 24th, all in high spirits. An open space in a bend made by the Little Bighorn River was reserved for a camp site. Some hundreds of old-fashioned Indian tepees were artistically set in a semicircle along the bank of the river, presenting a beautiful appearance with the rich green timber as a background. A hundred or more lodges of Cheyenne and Sioux came to visit the fair and were warmly welcomed by the Crows. The old Indians had made a request, which was granted, that they might enter the camp in native costume and in the same manner as in olden days when war and hunting parties returned after an absence. It was a very touching and impressive spectacle as, about sundown, the old fellows began to arrive from the hills on all sides in small groups, singing their own songs and chants as they came.

Early the next morning all the officers were at their posts, each wearing a bright-colored ribbon badge appropriately inscribed. Nearly all were dressed in neat suits of citizen clothing. Much work had to be done, and they were soon organized into groups and laying hold of their tasks to the best advantage. The largest of the dance tents was set up for farm exhibits. Improvised tables were run around the inner sides, and one long table thru the center. These were covered with white sheeting and divided into spaces for the different districts; then word was sent to camp to bring the exhibits in. As each Indian had kept his own exhibit in his wagon and covered, scarcely anyone knew what his neighbor had brought; so the unloading was a highly interesting and even exciting event, punctuated continually by laughter, huzzas, and friendly banter. Takes the Gun, a full-blood and wholly uneducated Big Horn Indian, drove up a four-horse team of iron grays that were well matched and would weigh about fourteen hundred pounds apiece; they were hitched to a new lumber wagon and wore a fine, new heavy draft harness. A wild cheer arose when he drove his outfit in front of the hall, and one still wilder and louder as he drew the cover from his wagon and revealed a double box load of as good corn, grain, melons, pumpkins, squashes, and other vegetables as could be found in any country. Next came Bird Horse, driving a well-built four-horse team of bays with new wagon and harness, and bringing an exhibit equal to Takes the Gun's. And just here came in a touch of common human nature. A long line of teams had followed these two as they drove up, but dispersed and disappeared after Bird Horse had unloaded. Investigation showed that these later comers did not

have very good exhibits, and were ashamed to unload after seeing Takes the Gun's and Bird Horse's displays, for fear of being laughed at. Later in the day, however, when matters had quieted down somewhat, nearly all consented to bring their exhibits to the hall and arrange them, and one old Indian of this last group actually was awarded a prize for the largest variety of vegetables. Great pains were taken to impress upon the Indians that it was quality and variety more than quantity which would count in valuing a contribution.

When the exhibits were all nicely arranged in the hall they made as creditable a display as is seen at any county fair in a newly settled country. Pigs and chickens were an interesting feature, and the attention they attracted delighted the owners. In the grand industrial parade nearly all the Indians joined, driving all kinds of farming outfits. The stock parade thru the agency grounds was a complete success and a very pretty sight. In the lumber-wagon and farm-team contest the judges decided that only those Indians who had purchased and paid for their outfits with money which they had actually earned by their own efforts could compete for the prize. The driver in each case was to be the owner, and he was to have with him his wife and children. The first prize was awarded to Takes the Gun. Probably thirty or thirty-five teams were in the parade and made an excellent showing, and two or three Indians would have had a good chance for second and third prizes, but the judges learned that their outfits were not paid for. Indeed, an Indian who was considered for first prize was ruled out because it was learned that he had purchased his team with money that came to him from his father's estate.

Then the judges resolved to go to the camp and examine the tepees just as they were, pick two from each district which appeared to be the best kept, and allow these to remove to the fair grounds and compete for the prize offered for the nicest-kept tepee and the best meal cooked and table set for four. This caused a great commotion among the Indian women. The suddenness of the visit was fatal to the chances of many, as no warning had been given them to set their homes in order; but for that very reason the women selected were those who were really entitled to the honor, and they were correspondingly proud of it. They immediately began serving meals for profit, which were so well patronized that they earned a fair sum of pin money. It is interesting to note that the first prize for meal and table went to Mrs. Pretty Antelope, and the first prize for well-kept tepee to Mrs. Joseph Stewart. Both were full-blood Indians, and neither had ever been to school or could speak a word of English. A number of educated girls competed for these prizes, but obviously depended too much upon nonessentials and too little upon the practical phases

of their work. Their pride was wholesomely pricked by the result, and it is plain that they do not intend to be beaten again if they can help it.

The races and sports, it is perhaps needless to say, were conducted with great vim. A good half-mile track had been laid off close to the agency in a beautiful flat area nearly surrounded by the Little Big Horn River. Native trees and shrubs border and enhance its attractiveness. A grand stand, a judges' stand, relay stalls, and fence were all the permanent artificial improvements attempted last year. For this autumn's fair a floral hall, stalls for race horses, and buildings for poultry, pigs, cattle, etc., will be added.

The judging of exhibits and awarding of prizes made a very busy day for the judges and secretaries. Any fear that they would show personal favoritism was soon dispelled, and the Indians generally seemed satisfied with the results. At the exhibit of work horses, brood mares, colts, and stallions, probably 200 animals were led around the track. Many squaws took part. One led a large bay mare which was followed by five of her colts and the father of the bunch, a 1,500-pound brown stallion. The colts were respectively 4, 3, 2, and 1 year old, and one still unweaned. All were bedecked with ribbons. Chief Plenty-Coos, one of the best workers as well as the most eminent Indian on the reservation, competed for the prize for the best driving team, but was beaten by a team owned and driven by a squaw, and the other Indians had a great deal of amusement at his expense, which he took without offense, as became a father of his people, saying that the award was "good."

The agency school band furnished music for the entire week, and all the schools contributed creditable exhibits of scholastic and department work.

The last afternoon was spent in convention, at which several leading Indians spoke. It was decided that the same officers should hold over for another year, with the exception of three or four who, it was thought, had not taken so much interest in their farm work as they ought for exemplary purposes. Their places were filled by men who had approved themselves better. The gathering was unanimous in declaring that the fair had been a great event and that the next one must be made still better. Not a case of gambling or whisky drinking was reported, and everything was harmonious to a degree which would furnish a profitable lesson to white people in good will and good manners.

But to my mind one of the most honorable features of the whole business is the fact that the fair was conducted thruout by the Indians without any Government aid. All premiums, purses, and other obligations were paid from the gate receipts. An admission fee was

charged, Indians paying 25 cents and white people 50 cents. Few outside white visitors came, as the fair was not advertised sufficiently to bring them in. It was, in fact as well as in name, a fair for and by the Crow Indians, and they are very proud of it.

The receipts were.....	\$1,000.50
The disbursements were .....	602.60
Balance in treasury .....	403.00

This season's fair will be held next month, after the crops are harvested. The Indians will have entire charge and are now completing their arrangements. No form of gambling will be permitted, and none of the usual wild west performances will be on the program. In addition to the big vermilion and white posters of last year, the committee have got out a brilliant green one, reading:

**CROWS, WAKE UP!**

Your Big Fair Will Take Place Early in October.  
Begin Planning for It Now.  
Plant a Good Garden.  
Put in Wheat and Oats.

Get Your Horses, Cattle, Pigs, and Chickens in Shape to Bring to the Fair.  
Cash Prizes and Badges will be Awarded to Indians Making Best Exhibits.  
Get Busy. Tell Your Neighbor to Go Home and Get Busy, too.

*Committee.*

The Crows, tho their character and conduct in some respects leave much to be desired, are not drawing rations, and have not been for nearly two years. A good part of them really believe that a man ought to work for what he enjoys of the pleasant things of life. The fair proved that many of these Crows are anxious by their own example to show their neighbors that it is not impossible for an Indian to make a living for himself and family from the farm the Government has provided for him.

**ALLOTMENT OF TRIBAL FUNDS.**

In my last annual report I referred in hopeful terms to the outlook for legislation for the allotment of Indian tribal funds. At that time the original Lacey bill had been before the Congress and received such treatment as to lead to the belief that its enactment into law was simply deferred for a little. In the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, however, some opposition was developed in unlookt-for quarters, and the bill had to undergo a number of modifications in terms in order to be made acceptable to its critics.

In the altered shape in which it is now pending in the Senate, instead of authorizing the President in his discretion to allot the funds of any tribe and open separate accounts with the individual members of such tribe, it provides that from time to time individual members

who are found to be qualified to care for their own affairs shall have their shares in the tribal funds given to them, and the relation between themselves and the tribe and between the Government and themselves as tribal members permanently dissolved. The remnant of the fund would, under this system, remain common property until the next occasion for setting apart individual shares, when the same process would be repeated until, by these gradual eliminations, the communal fund dwindles to insignificant dimensions and is then—possibly in another generation—wiped out altogether.

I am still as firmly of my opinion as ever that the original proposition would work out better in the end. In view, however, of the fact that so many Members of Congress whose judgment is entitled to consideration and whose purposes are as kind as mine toward the Indians disagree with me, I should welcome the bill in such form as it has reached now rather than lose all legislation on the subject; for it seems to me that we are at a stage in the development of the Government's Indian policy where some step in this direction is vitally necessary.

Undoubtedly many of the Indians who give most promise of being able to care for their own affairs will turn out, after a fair trial, unequal to the burden laid upon them; but in what respect would this differ from the experience which we have to face every day with our own white brethren? It may be set down as a general principle of human philosophy that a sense, like a muscle, left forever unused becomes atrophied, and I would rather myself take the chances of an Indian's here and there disappointing the confidence placed in him, than see his manhood shrivel up under the influence of its nonuse. Moreover, the positive moral damage inflicted upon the character of an undeveloped or only partly developed people by having with them always the assurance of a fund in the Treasury from which they are to receive such and such benefits, is as serious as that suffered by a young white man whose career is blighted by the knowledge that he is heir to a fortune. Until we can eliminate this disturbing factor from the problem of Indian civilization our progress toward its solution is bound to be limping rather than strong.

Incidentally to this subject I have certain suggestions to offer with regard to Indian funds which are only constructively now in the United States Treasury, but on which fictitious interest is computed and paid by appropriation every year. I can not help thinking that it would be wise if Congress were to undertake to get rid of some of these obligations, either by appropriating the capital sum actually or by commuting the amount of capital to be paid to the Indians by arrangement with the tribe.

As an example, take the case of the Oneidas of Wisconsin, who are

well advanced in the general arts of civilization. They own farms and work them. They live in civilized fashion. Not a few of them have received the benefits of higher education and are making their way in the world at large, and altogether they seem to be well on the road toward the severance of all extraordinary relations with the Government. But every year, as part of a lump appropriation made by Congress, \$1,000 goes to these people as a per capita payment. There being more than 2,000 participants in the payment, the actual share of each man, woman, and child amounted a year ago to 47 cents and a fraction. To draw this pitiful stipend some of them traveled a good many miles, losing a day or more of time, to say nothing of the wear and tear on horseflesh and wagons or the railroad fare.

This, of course, is an absurdity on its face, and yet it is likely to go on, thanks to the conservatism which is so characteristic of the Indian race, until some positive step is taken by the Government toward a new order of things. I tried last year to induce the Oneidas to make the first overtures for a commutation, suggesting to them that if they would ask Congress for some one good-sized expenditure for their common benefit—like the building of a bridge or a town hall—and offer in return to absolve the Government from all obligations to them as a tribe or individually, I would do what I could to have the necessary legislation enacted. I had no doubt that our lawmakers would appreciate the economic wisdom of making terms to wipe that annual appropriation from the statute book.

The Indians took the matter under consideration, but were loath to make the first advance themselves. I was not entirely surprized at their reluctance, as it is the common attitude of Indian tribes, even those who are pretty well advanced. They suspect any project which has its origin with the Government, of being planned for the selfish interest of the whites rather than the exclusive interest of the Indians or the common interest of both Indians and Government; and their unwillingness to accept and act upon a suggestion of the kind I made, altho perfectly ready to admit its logical worth, was to have been expected. I think, however, that if these Indians—and some others similarly situated—were approached by a properly accredited officer of the Government with an item of accomplished legislation already in hand as a guaranty of his authority, they would not turn a wholly deaf ear to his arguments. And thus we might succeed not only in reducing the running obligations of the Government considerably, but in benefiting the Indians concerned by giving them something of positive utility and value to all, instead of doling out to them, year after year, a petty sum hardly large enough to pay for the children's Christmas candy.

Not a few tribes have both real and personal property in such con-

dition that the most profitable administration of it would be joint rather than separate. The Osages, for instance, have surplus lands for sale, and mines and oil wells to lease, as well as trust funds in the Treasury drawing interest. Among white people, a large family, or any considerable group of unrelated persons having come into possession of a complicated estate in which the beneficiaries have equal interests, undivided and temporarily indivisible, would solve their difficulties very promptly by filing articles of incorporation and issuing joint stock certificates representing the shares of the several parties individually.

I have had in mind a good while a plan of this sort with regard to some of the Indian tribes. It seems to me that if all the members of a tribe living and enrolled on a certain fixed date could resolve themselves into a joint stock corporation for the purpose of administering their common estate, the plan would accomplish two desirable ends; it would conserve their property interests at large, and yet clothe each beneficiary with that sense of personal possession which among all races serves as an incentive to progress. Suppose, by way of illustration, that a tribe has \$1,000,000 in the Treasury, 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land, and mines which pay royalties of \$100,000 a year. For hypothetical purposes we may suppose the tribe to number 1,000 souls. Now, let a census be cast on a certain date—say the 1st of January of next year—and to each person then on the roll let there be issued one share of stock in the tribal corporation already organized. That stock at the outset would represent \$1,000 in cash, 1,000 acres of land, and \$100 of annual royalty. The mixt property would be no greater in the aggregate than before the act of incorporation, but it would be removed from the communal to the business basis of ownership—brought into line with the vast mass of the property in our country.

I anticipate from some quarter a question like this: If an Indian wish to sell his share of stock to somebody who was ready to buy it for a song, how could the Government prevent him? It seems to me that prevention would be very easy. Under the terms of incorporation, which, of course, would take form in a general statute for application to all Indian tribes, it could be provided that the Secretary of the Interior should be the perpetual treasurer and transfer agent of the company. Other officers of the Government, if it were deemed desirable, might be placed and kept in important official positions in the directorate; and into this board it might be well to induct also a certain number of the Indians themselves, for experience certainly warrants the belief that the more advanced and intelligent members of the tribe would forge to the front as its representatives in such a transaction. The Secretary of the Interior, as treasurer and transfer agent, would have, as now, complete control of all negotiations,

including both receipt and expenditure of money and transfers of stock from hand to hand.

Moreover, the general law of incorporation might provide that in case any stockholder wishes to dispose of his interest and has the consent of the transfer agent thereto, he must offer the first option for its purchase to the corporation itself. The acceptance of such an offer would mean simply that this stockholder's share of the tribal property of all sorts should be estimated at a fair cash valuation and paid over to him. If the company regularly bought in its own stock, of course the shares of all who remained members till the final liquidation of its affairs would have a largely increased value. But the great advantage of this movement would be that, one by one, the stockholders would disappear, and with their severance of relations with the company would go also the last tie that bound the Government to them, even constructively, as a providential power. We should thus witness the gradual dissolution of the Indian race as a separate social entity and the absorption of its individual members into our general body politic. This process is continually going on, but it would move much faster and more smoothly under the plan I have suggested than it moves now, even with all the facilities we have at command.

I can not spare the space to go extensively into the details of the proposed incorporation system in this report. My purpose is merely to place on record here, for ready reference, an idea which I shall be glad at any time to help work out in concrete form if it appeals strongly enough to you and to the law-making branch of the Government.

#### "THE BURKE LAW."

The general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), better known as the Dawes law, was the crystallization of the resolve of our Government that the tribal relations of the Indian should cease. The power conferred by it to segregate the lands occupied by the Indians and have them taken in severalty has been exercised to as great an extent as conditions have seemed to warrant. By its provisions the lands allotted in severalty were to be held in trust for twenty-five years, and the Indians were to become citizens of the United States and of the several States at the instant of the approval of their allotments.

The citizenship provision is in the sixth section of the act; and as many allotments were made under treaties and special acts the terms of this section were so drawn as to include all allotments under any law or treaty. Thus a large number of Indians were made citizens, and a still larger number have since that time been placed theoretically on the same footing with their white neighbors.

The same act subjected the allotments to the local laws of descent and partition during the trust period. This provision, taken in connection with the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), authorizing the sale of deceased allottees' land, has given rise to a mass of conflicting procedure by the inferior courts of the several States and Territories, resulting in far more evil than good. The mere fact of so much conflict in the views and procedure of such courts makes the Indian administrative work extremely difficult and impedes the progress of the Indians as a whole. Moreover, some of the incidental effects of the citizenship of the Indian allottee seem not to have been generally appreciated, even in well-informed circles, till the decision of the United States Supreme Court "In the matter of Heff" (197 U. S., 488), startled the country. This case grew out of an effort to enforce the Federal laws relating to the sale of liquor to Indians. The decision, tho eminently logical, simply places the ignorant, incapable, and helpless Indian citizen at the mercy of one class of evil doers. A realization of what this meant to States with an enormous Indian population, like South Dakota, set honest people there and elsewhere casting about for a remedy.

Like his white neighbor, the Indian is of more than one sort, ranging from good degrees of intelligence, industry, and thrift to the depths of helplessness, ignorance, and vice. Experience has proved that Indians of the former class do better when allowed to run their own business than when the Government tries to run it for them, but that citizenship and the jurisdiction of the local courts are of no advantage to Indians of the latter class, because the community, as a rule, does not interest itself to compel the proper exercise of police or judicial powers in behalf of these poor people. The very cost of resorting to law for the enforcement of a right or the redress of a wrong is in some places prohibitive as far as they are concerned.

Such conditions made plain the need of some law which would enable the Indian Office to manage the affairs of the helpless class with undisputed authority, but, on the other hand, to remove from the roll of wards and dependants the large and increasing number of Indians who no longer need any supervision from a bureau in Washington. To this need came a response from Representative Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, who last winter introduced in the Congress a measure which, with some modification, became law on May 8. (34 Stat. L., 132.)

The Burke law materially modifies the Dawes law. It postpones the acquisition of citizenship until the termination of the trust as to all allotments made after May 8, 1906, and declares that the allottees shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States until they acquire citizenship. To nullify the injustice which

such a general provision might inflict upon Indians capable of taking their places in the State as citizens, a very comprehensive proviso confers authority on the Secretary of the Interior to terminate the trust period by issuing a patent in fee whenever he is satisfied of the competency of an allottee to manage his own affairs. Fortunately this power is broad enough to cover all allotments, no matter when made.

Other powers conferred by this act are even greater, tho possibly not fraught with so much of consequence to the future welfare of the Indian. By the last paragraph it is provided that on the death, prior to the termination of the trust period, of an Indian allotted after May 8, 1906, the allotment may be canceled and the land revert to the United States. It is mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the legal heirs of such deceased Indian, and his findings are made "in all respects conclusive and final." Thereupon a patent in fee simple shall be issued for the canceled allotment to the "heirs and in their names," or the Secretary "may cause the land to be sold as provided by law and issue a patent therefor to the purchaser or purchasers and pay the net proceeds to the heirs or their legal representatives."

The important points in the Burke law are those relating to citizenship and fee-simple patents. Twenty-five years is not too long a time for most Indians to serve their apprenticeship in civic responsibilities. Meanwhile, also, the new community amid which he is thrown will presumptively have become more settled and better fitted for enlightened local self-government. The police powers of the Indian establishment are ample to control the Indian wards of the Government as long as no question of jurisdiction can be raised, and the noncitizen Indian can be better protected thereby from the class who make prey of the helpless, ignorant, or vicious.

It is doubtful whether the provisions of the act in regard to the Federal jurisdiction over the Indian and his allotment is more than declaratory of the prior law, altho it is certain that many courts hold a contrary view. This doubtless arose from the fact that all allotment acts provide that the allotments shall descend to the heirs of the allottees according to the law of the State where the land is situated, or that after allotment and the issue of patents the lands shall be subject to the local law of descent and partition. By virtue of such law local courts having probate jurisdiction have in many cases entertained proceedings that absolutely terminated the trusteeship of the Federal Government, ignoring the fact that the enunciation in the statute was a mere declaration of a fundamental rule of law by which indefeasible rights are defined, and which no act of Congress or of the State could avoid; that is, a declaration that interest in lands descends in accordance with the law of the situs.

The power vested in the Secretary of the Interior to end the trust period by issuing patents in fee simple, thereby making citizens of the allottees, is a very important one, if not the most important relating to Indians that has been vested in the Department; and it is logically correct and in harmony with the spirit of the body of our law. The only way in which an intelligent and self-dependent Indian could obtain relief from the shackles of wardship before the enactment of the Burke law was by special legislation, and the evils of encouraging that practise in any direction are too obvious to call for rehearsal here. The usual accompaniment of graft and blackmail is enough to condemn a resort to such procedure for any purpose which it is practicable to effect by other means.

While on this subject, I trust I may be pardoned if I volunteer a few thoughts as to the policy to be pursued in exercising the power to issue patents in fee. Any Indian who is earning a livelihood at any honorable occupation, if he wishes to own his lands in fee, should have the privilege at once, because a man who has worked for his own support for any length of time will generally have some idea of the value of his land. Under ordinary conditions I would rather see an Indian who is working as a section hand on a railroad get his land free from governmental control than one who has no fixt calling, no matter what may be the relative scholastic education of the two. I know full blood Indians who can not speak or write a word of English, but are making their way creditably as farmers or freighters or boatmen, who would better deserve their patents in fee than one who takes a job as interpreter at \$10 per month rather than cultivate his allotment. It is no sign of an Indian's fitness to manage his own affairs that he employs some one to get his patent issued; if he does not know that the agent or superintendent is paid by the Government to do such work for him, it is open to question whether he knows enough to conduct his everyday business.

In short, I would make industry the primary test and use this as a lever to force Indians to earn their bread by labor. There is no danger of proceeding too slowly; the spirit of the times will not permit any stagnation. The legislation of recent years shows conclusively that the country is demanding an end of the Indian question, and it is right. The Burke law, wisely administered, will accomplish more in this direction than any other single factor developed in a generation of progress. When it is supplemented by other legislation which will enable their pro rata shares of the tribal moneys to be paid, principal and interest, to competent Indians, the beginning of the end will be at hand. Such Indians, owning their land in fee, and receiving their portions of the tribal property without restriction, can not by any course of action maintain a claim for further consideration. Thru such measures the grand total of the nation's wards will be diminished daily and at a growing ratio.

The various agents and superintendents have been advised of the provisions of the Burke Act and instructed how to proceed under it. On receipt of an application they are to post a notice of it as conspicuously as possible, giving the allottee's name and the description of the land, announcing that at the expiration of thirty days the Indian Office will consider the application with a view of recommending to the Secretary of the Interior the issue of the patent desired, and urging that any person acquainted with the applicant and aware of any fact which would tend to show that the patent ought not to issue will make it known forthwith.

Experience may show that other safeguards are necessary. Many applications have already been received, and doubtless a large number of patents will be distributed during the coming year.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN LETTING CONTRACTS.

Three important changes have been made since my last annual report in the method, places, and times of opening bids and awarding contracts for supplies for the Indian Service.

The first change did away with the old practise of always opening bids at the Indian warehouses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The opening is purely a ministerial proceeding, yet the old plan necessitated the detail each year of several clerks from this Office for a period of three or four weeks on a per diem of \$4 in lieu of hotel and incidental expenses, besides their railroad transportation and sleeping-car fares. It was believed that this large expense could be saved and as good, if not better, results obtained by having all bids opened at Washington. To this end intending bidders were informed last spring that their sealed proposals would hereafter, till further notice, be opened in this Office, tho the samples submitted simultaneously with the bids were to be delivered at the respective warehouses as in the past. As soon as the clerical force here had finished abstracting the bids, both bids and abstract sheets were immediately forwarded to the proper warehouses by registered mail. While the bids were in course of being abstracted here the warehouse employees were engaged in laying out the various samples, so that by the time the papers had reached a warehouse the samples were ready for examination and test by our corps of competent inspectors.

The work of the inspectors was carefully reviewed, and in many instances personally assisted, by me on the spot, and I noted my awards on the abstract sheets. Sheets and bids were then returned to this Office, and the contracts and bonds drawn and mailed to the successful bidders for execution.

This plan has proved so comparatively inexpensive, has disturbed the regular work of this Office so little, and has been generally so

satisfactory that it will be continued in the future, at least until some one devises a still better system.

The second change affected the season for letting contracts for clothing, blankets, dry goods, hats and caps, and the like. In the past the bids for these articles were opened after the contracts for subsistence supplies, hardware, schoolbooks, medical supplies, etc., had been awarded. In view of the fact that all clothing must be manufactured after the contractors receive the requisitions which state the quantities and sizes needed for each agency and school, and as the Office had from time to time received complaints of consequent delays in the arrival of apparel essential to the health and comfort of the beneficiaries, I concluded that the first letting had better be held earlier in the spring and be for clothing and piece goods only. Accordingly, the date for opening these bids was advanced from the middle of May to the 5th of April. It is confidently expected that all the goods contracted for at that time will reach the most remote agencies and schools before the roads become impassable on account of the fall rains and long before cold weather sets in.

Other bid openings were held in this city on the following dates:

On April 12, 1906, for blankets, dry goods, cotton goods, hats and caps, and notions; on April 26, 1906, for rubber goods, boots and shoes, medical supplies, and hardware; on May 1, 1906, for crockery, furniture, harness, leather, agricultural implements, wagons and wagon material, paints, oils, tin and stamped ware, stoves, schoolbooks, and other miscellaneous articles; on May 8, 1906, for rolled barley, gross beef, net beef, corn, salt, bacon, beans, lard, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries; on May 29, 1906, for hard, soft, and blacksmith's coal; on June 21, 1906, for groceries, crockery, furniture, harness, leather, agricultural implements, paints, oils, tin and stamped ware, stoves, hardware, etc., covering Pacific coast agencies and schools.

All work incident to the awarding of contracts for the above-mentioned articles, together with the preparation of contracts and bonds, was expeditiously performed, and all supplies ought to reach their destination at an earlier date than heretofore, except, perhaps, in the case of shipments passing thru the San Francisco warehouse, where delays may be caused by business confusion necessarily resulting from the earthquake and fire in that city last April.

The third change had to do with our contracts for corn meal, cracked wheat, hominy, rolled oats, ground feed, flour, oats, dried apples, peaches and prunes, and canned tomatoes. I made up my mind, after careful consideration, that it would be wiser to defer the purchase of these supplies till early autumn, in order that prospective bidders may know the crop conditions with some certainty, and thus be in a position to figure intelligently on prices.

The net results of such a change will be, I feel sure, a lower range of quotations than the same bidders would feel justified in offering in the spring, the season at which it has been the custom to call for proposals.

I wish to be sure also of receiving the current season's products instead of mixing these with held-over supplies. I have therefore postponed the opening of bids for the class of subsistence articles enumerated until the latter part of September. If the experiment proves as successful as I hope, the pursuit of the same course in the future will result in the Government's procuring the goods at lower prices, or at least eliminating all unnecessary gambling features from the business, and in the agencies' and schools' receiving new fresh stores for their larders, a consideration by no means unimportant in housekeeping on the giant scale to which we are accustomed in the Indian Service.

#### SIMPLIFYING AGENCY ACCOUNTS.

The Office has tried of late to lessen the amount of clerical drudgery connected with making up agency accounts. The demands of official red tape often compel an agent, tho he may have a fairly competent clerk, to stay at his desk and spend on his papers a great deal of time and thought which ought to be devoted to moving about among the Indians and attending personally to their affairs. I am therefore aiming both to reduce the number of papers called for and to make the required forms more convenient, so that the work will be less laborious and more expeditious.

For instance, twenty blank forms have been rearranged so that they can be filled out on the typewriter instead of by pen, and others will be similarly revised as soon as the supply of the old forms now on hand is exhausted. The long property list has lost some of its terrors thru having the articles of usual occurrence printed on the blanks in alphabetical order. By requiring quarterly instead of weekly reports of issues to boarding schools, twelve separate vouchers have been cut out of each quarterly account. A "monthly irregular report of employees" has been done away with, and the information which it contained is more readily given and found on a new form of pay roll. Other changes in the same direction are contemplated.

Notwithstanding the cumbersomeness of the accounts, with few exceptions they have been rendered promptly by the 175 disbursing officers who report to this Bureau, only 26 of whom failed to transmit their accounts within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, necessitating an explanation to the Treasury Department of the delay before additional funds could be placed to their credit.

In this Office 731 cash accounts were examined and submitted to

the Auditor for the Interior Department within the sixty days allowed by law, while 567 property accounts were examined and practically settled within ninety days after their receipt.

#### UNUSED SERVICEABLE PROPERTY.

A circular bearing date November 21, 1905, directed all agents and superintendents to report whether there was any serviceable wearing apparel of various descriptions on hand, which, on account of the sizes being either too large or too small, can not be properly utilized, or any other property, like agricultural implements, tools, subsistence supplies, etc., which tho still in good condition has been on hand for a number of years, taking up much-needed space, and which might be profitably used if the facts were made known to the Office and an opportunity given to transfer it to some other point.

The reports received showed a considerable quantity of serviceable property at some of the agencies and schools that could not be used there, and from time to time various articles have been transferred to other points as the opportunity has presented itself. A number of articles, however, yet remain to be properly disposed of. Moreover, a statutory restriction limits such transfers to articles on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1898. In view of the great economy which could be effected by spending a little money on freight transportation of serviceable supplies instead of a good deal for new goods no better for our purpose, I shall later recommend some legislation removing the date limitation just referred to.

Also on November 21, 1905, agents and superintendents were directed to ascertain whether there was any Government property on hand and not accounted for on the property returns, and if so, to take it up at once with an explanation of the facts in the case. The reports received show that very little property was found unaccounted for, and in each case a satisfactory explanation was presented.

A circular dated June 9, 1906, requested all agents and superintendents to prepare a list of any surplus stocks of drugs, chemicals, or other medical supplies on hand, stating the quantity in each instance, whether such articles are still in a saleable condition or have deteriorated to such a degree as to make them either unsaleable or of no further use for medicinal purposes. The fruits of this inquiry are not yet in a condition to be summarized.

#### DISCONTINUANCE OF TABLES IN ANNUAL REPORTS.

For several years the Office has urged that the size and expense of its annual report be lessened by the omission of two tables which covered more than 450 pages.

Every report since 1892 has embodied a list of persons employed in the service, with their salaries, dates of appointment, etc. The same

list has also been included in the biennial Blue Book, and hence it has been published three times every two years, whereas the lists of persons employed in other branches of the Government service have been published but once in two years.

The other table has been published since 1876, and gave every bid received as well as the award made on every article purchased by the Office at its regular lettings of contracts for supplies for the Indian Service, which range in variety from shoe laces to threshing machines and from borax to beef. The awards for most articles were based on samples submitted and were often made to other than the lowest bidder. Consequently a mere list of the different prices quoted by each bidder was of little or no value, and the only information of any importance contained in the table was the price at which the contract was awarded.

At its last session the Congress amended the laws which had required the annual publication of these two tables and authorized the omission altogether of the employee table and the modification of the contract table, so as to require the publication hereafter of the awards only. By this legislation several thousand dollars of expense for preparing and printing the tables will be saved every year, and the Office will be relieved of the necessity of burdening its reports with cumbersome and almost useless matter, whereas all the particulars formerly published are just as accessible as ever in the records at headquarters in Washington.

#### PROTECTION FOR ANTIQUITIES.

After a long and only partly successful struggle to stem the tide of vandalism, which was gradually destroying the most interesting relics of ancient art and architecture in this country, effective Federal legislation has been procured "For the preservation of American antiquities." By an act of Congress of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 225), it is made a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, to "appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated."

Section 3 reads as follows:

That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universi-

ties, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

Copies of this act have been furnished agents and others in charge of Indian reservations in the Southwest, and they have been directed to post them, as well as to promulgate the information in any other way practicable.

Before the passage of this act the Office had kept up an earnest effort to prevent, by such means as lay within its reach, the despoliation of relics on Indian reservations. Last year I caused to be posted conspicuously on all the reservations where ruins were known or believed to exist, placards reading as follows:

WARNING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1905.

These lands form part of and are included in the Indian reservation.

All persons are prohibited, under penalty of law, from coming upon or crossing these lands, except under special permission from this Department, or from committing any trespass, injury, waste, or damage of any kind to the cliff dwellings, ruins, or other objects of antiquity, the caves or other natural curiosities, or any of the public property hereon, and such injury, waste, or damage will be held, for present purposes, to include any excavation, removal, defacement, or other disturbance thereof, and any attempt at the same of any kind or description whatsoever.

F. E. LEUPP,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Approved:

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Secretary of the Interior.

Superintendents and agents were also instructed in effect that "reports have reached this Office that employees and others have been engaged in digging up vases and similar remains of antiquity and selling them. It is desired that all Government employees and others who may be temporarily on the reservation be fully cautioned and warned that this practise must be stopt, and that if the admonition is not heeded they will be summarily dealt with."

It has been the policy of the Office to refuse to recommend other than Government scientists and persons connected with recognized scientific institutions for permits to enter reservations for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archeological sites, and the collection of objects of antiquity, and scientists not connected with the Government have obtained permission only under certain conditions.

Last fall the president of the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America requested that its curator, Dr. Frank L. Palmer, be allowed to prosecute explorations and researches of arch-

eological remains "lying south of the Santa Fe Railroad in Apache and Navajo counties in Arizona, the part of this area being within the White Mountain Indian Reservation and the forest reserves."

The Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology was consulted as to whether some arrangement could be made whereby this society could be put upon a working basis with the Government scientists. He answered that the institute was composed of leading archeologists, and had among its members persons fully qualified to conduct excavations in a scientific manner and to care properly for the collections obtained, and that the cooperation of the Southwest Society with his Bureau would be welcomed and might be of considerable aid to the Government. In its report of September 25, 1905, to the Department, the Office said:

The Office has had no reason to change its views with reference to the duty of the Department to protect the valuable archeological objects within Indian reservations and other Government lands; and it is not satisfied that the Department could legally grant permission to persons or organizations to enter reservations for the purpose of excavating for and carrying away objects of archeological value unless collecting for or under the supervision of the Government. The esteem in which the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of American Ethnology hold the Southwest Society is such that no reasonable objection could be raised against permitting it to undertake the proposed work under the supervision of the Government. \* \* \*

It is recommended that permission be granted the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America to conduct archeological explorations and make excavations on Indian reservations in the Southwest upon the condition that such work is to be done under the oversight of, and in cooperation with, the Bureau of American Ethnology.

This recommendation was approved by the Department on September 28, 1905, and on October 23 the Bureau of Ethnology submitted a proposition for securing the stipulated cooperation between the Government and the society. The plan, which met the approval of the Office, contained the following conditions:

1. That this society shall file with the Bureau of American Ethnology a brief but measurably definite plan of the explorations proposed on the Indian reservations, designating the person who is to have immediate charge of the field work.
2. That it shall furnish data for use in compiling the card catalog of antiquities now in preparation by your Bureau and for properly mapping the sites of the explorations and excavations.
3. That it shall adopt a liberal policy of exchange, to the end that each participating institution may share in the benefits of the others.
4. (a) That thorough work shall be done on each site occupied; (b) that full notes shall be taken for a catalog of antiquities, and (c) that the results obtained by all expeditions shall be made known within a reasonable time thru published reports.

The secretary of the Southwest Society accepted these conditions, and letters of introduction to the superintendents and agents

in charge of the reservations to be visited were accordingly furnished to its representative, who is now engaged in the work.

On the 25th of last May Governor Cutler, of Utah, transmitted to the Department clippings from Salt Lake City newspapers setting out the reported intention of certain capitalists to loot ruins situated on public lands and within Indian reservations in southeastern Utah. The "See America League" purposed committing vandalism on an extensive scale—to measure, photograph, tear down, and remove the ruins from Utah, and to erect them in Colorado for exhibition purposes. The governor asked that the Government intervene to prevent any attempt which might be made to remove these ruins without permission.

On June 9 the Office reported to the Department the action already taken for the protection of ruins and referred to the bill then before the Congress which would create the Mesa Verde National Park in the southwestern corner of Colorado, while a pending amendment to that bill would extend similar protection to the ruins within the Southern Ute Reservation, which adjoined the proposed park. Meanwhile it was recommended that superintendents in charge of reservations in southeastern Utah and vicinity be directed to see that the warning placards were still posted and to take any other action practicable to prevent any molestation or injury of objects of archeological and ethnological interest within the reservations. The superintendents were instructed accordingly, but no reports have been received from them indicating that the threats of vandalism have been carried out.

The act for the creation of the Mesa Verde National Park, approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 616), describes the boundaries of the park and provides for its care and protection. It also provides that prehistoric ruins within 5 miles of the boundaries shall be subject to the same regulations and protection as the ruins within the park. This covers the cliff dwellings in the Southern Ute Reservation, in many respects the most extensive, characteristic, and beautiful in the whole country.

#### SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Since the Supreme Court of the United States in the Matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488) held that Indians who have received allotments are citizens of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of the States and therefore have the right to purchase intoxicating liquors, it has been much more difficult to suppress the sale of liquor to tribal Indians and to prevent dealers from taking liquor upon the reservations, and especially upon allotments.

The Office insists that the allotment of land and the issue of trust

patents to Indians does not divest the United States of the fee; that as long as the title to such land is held in trust by the Government its status is practically the same as that of public lands, and that not until the legal title passes out of the United States does the land cease to be the property of the United States or pass beyond its control. For these reasons the Office has used all the means in its power to prosecute every person known to have taken intoxicating liquors upon allotted lands.

To illustrate the difficulties encountered in such prosecutions, attention is invited to the case of James Lincoln, an allotted Indian on the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, who took liquor upon allotted land and was indicted for introducing liquor into the Indian country. After a strong defense he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days or until the fine and costs were paid. His imprisonment began on February 19, 1906. On April 2 he filed in the Supreme Court of the United States an application for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the United States had no police power or jurisdiction over the Winnebago Reservation; that the law under which the indictment was drawn was unconstitutional and void as far as it applied to that reservation, and that the United States district court was wholly without jurisdiction in the premises. This application was not heard until May 14, when the court denied the petition for writ of habeas corpus and said:

The sixty days named as the term of imprisonment had expired before the case was submitted, and, indeed, had almost expired before the application was made for the writ. There is nothing to show whether the fine and costs have been collected upon execution, as the sentence authorizes. If not so collected, and if they can not be collected, then, tho possibly still in jail, he can shortly be discharged on taking the poor debtor's oath. (Rev. Stat., sec. 1042). This section authorizes a discharge after a confinement of thirty days on account of the nonpayment of fine and costs. So that within ninety days from February 19, the time the sentence took effect, the petitioner can secure his discharge either by paying the fine and costs or by taking the poor debtor's oath, as above stated.

An effort has been made to enforce the statutes of Washington against the sale of liquor to Indians, but with no success. The superintendent in charge of the Yakima Reservation reported on July 21, 1906, that the prosecuting attorney of the county informed him that as the Indians do not pay taxes he does not purpose to put the county to any expense in prosecuting them or in giving them protection, especially when crimes are committed on the reservation; this policy, he says, is in accordance with the instructions of the county commissioners. The deplorable state of affairs which exists on the Yakima Reservation is the result of the decisions of the district

courts of the State of Washington that allotted lands are not Indian country and that it is no violation of the law to take intoxicating liquors thereon. This is only one of the many instances which could be cited to show the great necessity of having this question past upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, an object for which the Office has been laboring thruout the last year.

A very complicated case also has arisen on the former Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho. On May 1, 1893, commissioners appointed by the President pursuant to the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), made an agreement with the Nez Percé tribe for the cession to the United States of all the unallotted lands within the limits of their reservation except certain described tracts. The agreement was ratified by Congress on August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326). Article 9 of the agreement provides:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained, and those allotted to the said Nez Percé Indians shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Percé Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

The validity of this article, as far at least as it related to the land ceded, was called in question in the case of George Dick, a Umatilla Indian, who was indicted at the May term, 1905, of the United States district court for the district of Idaho for introducing liquor in the Indian country, to wit, into the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, in the county of Nez Perce. A demurrer was filed to the indictment, the grounds of which were that there was no Indian country in the county of Nez Perce and within the jurisdiction of the court, and that no offense against the laws of the United States or within the jurisdiction of the district court was charged. At the trial evidence was introduced to the effect that the offense was committed at the village of Cul de Sac, which is on the lands ceded by the Nez Percé to the United States, and that prior to the alleged offense this land had past under the town-site laws to the probate judge of Nez Perce County in trust for the inhabitants of the village. Dick was convicted and imprisoned in the State penitentiary. He then applied to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the warden of the penitentiary, and also for a writ of certiorari to the district court to bring up the records and proceedings in the case. The circuit court of appeals issued a writ of certiorari as prayed, and after consideration of the case held that the district court had no jurisdiction of the offense charged and directed the discharge of the prisoner. On a writ of certiorari, applied for by the

Solicitor-General, the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. This writ was heard April 30, 1906, when the court held that the circuit court of appeals had no right to issue a writ of certiorari in the case, and the decision of that court was reversed and the case remanded with instructions to quash the writ of certiorari and dismiss the petition.

On June 4, 1906, the Office invited the attention of the Department to the unrestricted sale of liquor on the Nez Percé Reservation and express the opinion that the judgment of the district court in the Dick case should be enforced and all the saloons on the reservation be closed at once, and recommended that the matter be referred to the Department of Justice with the request that the proper United States attorney be instructed to take immediate action to stop the sale of liquor within that reservation. The Acting Attorney-General, in a letter dated June 29, address to the Department, said:

In regard to your request that the United States attorney be instructed to take immediate steps to prevent the sale of liquor on said reservation, I beg to say that the circumstances are such as to render it impracticable to do anything more than endeavor to obtain indictments in such cases pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dick case upon the present appeal, which will be heard at its next October term. While the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit in the Dick case was set aside by the Supreme Court last term, I am advised by the United States attorney that the district court would feel itself bound to respect the views express by the circuit court of appeals if any new indictments were brought to trial.

What has been said has reference only to lands situated like that in the Dick case, namely, where the title to the same has past out of the United States. Lands still held in trust by the Government stand upon a different footing, and the introduction of liquor therein may be prevented under the act of 1897.

For several years past the Office has pointed out the necessity of having a fund for use in the employment of detectives to obtain the evidence required to prosecute the violators of the law which forbids the sale of liquor to Indians, and has recommended that the Congress be asked to make an appropriation of \$10,000 for such purpose, but no funds were obtained till at the last session. The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 328) contains the following provision:

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to take action to suppress the traffic of intoxicating liquors among Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars, fifteen thousand dollars of which to be used exclusively in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Two special officers have been appointed by the Department to undertake this work, and such others will be appointed as may be found necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is hoped by these means to diminish greatly the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians.

## EDUCATION.

## THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Twenty-five nonreservation boarding schools for Indian pupils were maintained by the Office last year, with an aggregate enrollment of 9,279 pupils and an average attendance of 8,385, a decrease of 457 in enrollment, but an increase of 149 in average attendance from the year before. The following table gives statistics of these schools:

Location, date of opening, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	80	1,000	1,025	960
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 23, 1880	42	600	581	498
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 23, 1881	73	700	778	685
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1881	30	330	331	309
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	30	300	311	281
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	69	750	834	729
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	21	200	233	217
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	31	300	367	333
Fort Mohave, Ariz.	Dec. —, 1890	21	200	226	207
Carson, Nev.	—, do.	76	250	250	267
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	17	180	157	148
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	61	700	763	703
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar. —, 1892	22	200	199	187
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	32	335	351	314
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	39	375	406	376
Pipestone, Minn.	Feb. 1, 1893	21	200	211	201
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 8, 1893	33	330	340	335
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 17, 1893	27	275	300	255
Wittenberg, Wis.	Aug. 21, 1895	14	120	155	128
Greenville, Cal.	Sept. 25, 1895	9	90	99	51
Morris, Minn.	Apr. 3, 1897	19	160	178	168
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Mar. —, 1898	19	200	201	180
Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Apr. 1, 1898	9	110	79	59
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Sept. 1, 1898	26	250	250	238
Riverside, Cal.	July 1, 1902	16	600	600	623
Total		820	8,615	9,279	8,385

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

b 1,200 with outlying pupils.

c Previously a contract school.

Ninety reservation boarding schools were maintained—three fewer than in the year before. The decrease was due to the burning of the Menominee School at Green Bay, Wis.; the abandonment of the Ouray School, on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, and the transfer of the pupils to the Uintah School on the same reservation, and the change of the San Carlos Boarding School into a day school. The reservation schools of this class had an aggregate enrollment of 11,007, and an average attendance of 9,648 pupils, a decrease in the former of 395 and in the latter of 382.

Condensed statistics are given in the following table:

Location, date of opening, capacity, and attendance of Government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<b>Arizona:</b>				
Colorado River	May 1, 1879	100	115	110
Keams Canyon (Moqui)	—, 1887	160	176	157
Western Navaho	July 1, 1889	80	79	61
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1884	230	238	225
Little Water	July 1, 1892	125	110	115
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	269	240
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1891	150	155	152
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1890	216	213	198
Havasupai	July 1, 1901	55	39	26
Truxton Canyon	Apr. 1, 1901	125	119	114
<b>California:</b>				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1881	180	114	99
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	146	171	149
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	128	102	99
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Southern Ute	Nov. 19, 1902	50	61	55
<b>Idaho:</b>				
Fort Hall	—, —, 1874	115	133	117
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	160	119	71
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1885	75	87	79
<b>Indian Territory:</b>				
Seneca (Quajstw)	June —, 1872	130	168	131
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	80	69	62
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	70	83	75
Potawatomi	—, —, 1873	80	119	79
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
White Earth	—, —, 1871	131	186	152
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	67	76
Wild Rice River	—, do.	65	68	78
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	40	60	66
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	50	56	50
Cross Lake	—, do.	60	60	61
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	70	89	89
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	80	59	87
Vermilion Lake	Oct. —, 1869	150	79	69
<b>Montana:</b>				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	75	88	76
Crow	Oct. —, 1884	150	150	135
Fryer Creek	Feb. —, 1893	80	88	69
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	36	51	37
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	120	137	126
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	206	185
Tongue River	Sept. 1, 1904	75	91	77
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Omaha	—, —, 1881	75	48	36
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	82	82
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	80	81	60
<b>Nevada:</b>				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	60	61	59
Western Shoshone	Feb. 11, 1893	80	82	78
<b>New Mexico:</b>				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	130	126	129
Zuni	Nov. —, 1896	10	29	55
Jicarilla	Oct. 19, 1893	125	110	132
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	170	179	155
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Fort Totten	—, —, 1871	200	262	315
Fort Berthold	Apr. 2, 1900	107	112	88
Standing Rock (Agency)	May —, 1877	136	150	162
Standing Rock (Agricultural)	—, —, 1878	130	128	121
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	140	121	111
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Shawnee	May —, 1872	100	127	119
Apache	Dec. —, 1873	150	167	163
Cheyenne	—, —, 1879	140	121	119
Comanche	May 4, 1899	80	91	76
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	70	36	31
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	180	181	178
Ruby Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	124	134	127
Riverside	Sept. —, 1871	150	138	130
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	41	50	34

Location, date of opening, capacity, and attendance of Government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	180	154	142
Pawnee	—, 1865	120	113	107
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	100	101	97
Oto	Sept. 19, 1901	85	86	84
Sac and Fox	Jan. —, 1868	100	81	75
Sawyer	Jan. 11, 1883	150	107	85
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. 1, 1874	50	67	59
Klamath	Feb. —, 1871	110	108	90
Valley	Nov. —, 1882	80	82	72
Silet	Oct. —, 1873	51	60	53
Umatilla	Jan. —, 1883	100	91	69
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	150	112	100
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. —, 1893	144	157	147
Crow Creek	—, 1874	120	112	102
Springfield	Aug. 1, 1895	69	66	57
Lower Brule	Oct. —, 1881	120	56	53
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	210	228	208
Sisseton	—, 1873	100	121	83
Rosebud	Sept. —, 1897	168	191	176
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	120	117	106
Utah:				
Uintah	Jan. —, 1881	67	75	69
Panguitch	Oct. 2, 1880	30	39	27
Washington:				
Colville	July 1, 1899	200	180	142
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	175	188	183
Tulalip	Jan. 23, 1893	131	159	155
Yakima	—, 1880	150	127	100
Wisconsin:				
Oncida	Mar. 27, 1893	200	191	166
La Pointe (Lac du Flambeau)	July 6, 1895	180	192	176
Hayward	Sept. 1, 1901	215	223	209
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni	Apr. —, 1879	180	207	194
Total		10,765	11,007	9,648

\* Burned September 10, 1902; reopened September 10, 1904.  
 \* Burned January 29, 1902; reopened January 23, 1905.

I take special pleasure in reporting a net increase of six in the number of day schools maintained among the Indians, for these little schools not only perform the usual functions of such institutions with the pupils themselves, but radiate knowledge of better habits of life and a higher morality thru the tepees, cabins, and camps to which the children return every night. They are, in my judgment, the greatest general civilizing agency of any thru which we try to operate upon the rising generation. During the school year just ended 146 day schools were actively at work. The new ones were at San Carlos, Ariz.; Cut Finger and Willow Creek, on the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana; Fort McDermitt, Nev.; San Juan, N. Mex.; No. 1 on Pine Ridge Reservation, in South Dakota; Oneida and Green Bay, Wis., and Arapaho, on the Shoshoni Reservation, in Wyoming. Schools were discontinued at Pine Ridge (No. 2), Upper Lake, California, and Lummi, Wash.

The day schools are distributed as shown in this table:  
 Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				Nevada:			
Pima—				Moapa River	30	21	12
Blackwater	36	36	31	Walker River	32	25	27
Casa Blanca	40	42	36	Fort McDermitt	35	33	47
Gila Crossing	46	42	38	New Mexico:			
Lehi	40	25	23	Navaho—			
Maricopa	10	33	28	San Juan	20	17	18
Salt River	30	26	22	Pueblo—			
San Carlos				Aconita	32	47	38
San Carlos	100	51	46	Isleta	32	66	33
Fort Apache				Laguna	36	43	13
Gibbie	45	41	42	McCarty	25	18	19
Camp McDowell	40	11	11	Miscota	20	22	33
Mogul				Paguate	40	51	20
Omihl	156	140	134	Panajo	32	24	41
Polacca	61	55	51	San Felipe	50	59	21
Second Mesa	100	82	77	Scam	40	24	19
Western Navaho				Cochiti	26	26	30
Mococop	29	38	31	Jemez	36	40	13
California:				Nambe	20	20	16
Big Pine	30	32	16	Pleuris	16	19	25
Bishop	50	28	12	Santa Clara	30	32	22
Independence	30	15	10	San Ildefonso	21	24	58
Manchester	20	19	13	San Juan	40	63	21
San Jacinto				Sia	30	24	39
Cohatilla	25	22	14	Taos	32	64	43
Martinez	26	21	18	North Dakota:			
Potrero	30	23	14	Fort Totten (2 schools)	86	87	14
Sabola	34	22	16	Fort Totten Waanatan	50	22	84
Tule River	17	29	17	Fort Berthold (3 schools)	192	98	122
Pala:				Standing Rock (5 schools)	156	168	78
Pala	30	33	23	South Dakota:			
Capitan Grande	27	13	10	Cheyenne River (4 schools)	92	93	570
La Jolla	39	17	10	Pine Ridge (20 schools)	1,050	724	373
Mesa Grande	23	24	13	Rosebud (20 schools)	300	412	41
Pechanga	26	26	18	Washington:			
Rhcon	25	26	18	Neah Bay	70	59	50
Volcan (Santa Ysabel)	39	23	18	Quilte	42	72	31
Utah:				Tulalip	60	11	19
Utah	20	13	7	Suomish	39	30	15
Kansas:				Port Madison	40	21	12
Great Nemaha	10	27	14	Puyallup	32	24	13
Sac and Fox	12	33	22	Quinalt	10	30	9
Michigan:				S'Kokomish	21	17	15
Bay Mills	32	35	22	Port Gamble	26	26	12
Minnesota:				Wisconsin:			
Breeh Cooley	26	20	14	Green Bay (Menominee)	40	18	22
White Earth	40	37	20	Stockbridge	40	56	18
Attending Leech Lake				Oneida	40	38	179
Boarding School (day pupils)		16	10	La Pointe (5 schools)	238	256	
Attending Wild Rice				Wyoming:			
River Boarding School (day pupils)		8	4	Shoshoni—			
Pembina	40	32	15	Arapaho sub-sue sta-			
Porterville	30	33	23	tion	30	12	7
Montana:				Total	5,207	1,176	3,342
Tongue River	32	15	14				
Fort Peck	30	15	32				
Blackfeet—							
Cut Finger	30	21	15				
Willow Creek	28	17	7				

Nineteen new day school buildings, now under construction and probably all to be opened during the coming year, are distributed thus among the reservations: One each on Fort Apache and San Xavier, Ariz.; three on White Earth, Minn.; one on Tongue River, two on Flathead, and three on Fort Peck, Mont.; two on Turtle Moun-

tain, N. Dak.; one on Warm Springs, Oreg.; four on Colville, Wash.; and one on Stockbridge, Wis. About a dozen more are in contemplation, and may be built next summer in order to be ready for the new scholastic year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The coeducation of whites and Indians in public schools conveniently situated has been encouraged. Contracts are made with the county authorities whenever they are willing to admit Indian children into their schools, the Office paying for the privilege a certain sum based on the average attendance. Notwithstanding the inducement offered, only a slight increase in the contract number has been made during the year. This may be accounted for partly by the timidity of the full-blood children and partly by the prejudice of the whites; the reports indicate that less trouble exists with reference to the mixt bloods. There still remains, however, in a good many places, a decided disinclination to open the white schools to the attendance of Indians of any blood, even where they are regularly counted in the State scholastic census.

In order to obtain information concerning public schools in the Indian country as a basis for future action, a circular was addressd to our field staff on the subject, and the replies, when briefed, present this general view:

1. Thirty-two agents and superintendents report public schools on their reservations, or near enough to be attended by Indian pupils. The reservations reporting the largest number are Fort Lapwai, 125; Cheyenne and Arapaho, 77; Sisseton, 35; Rosebud, 30; Osage, 20; Santee, 20; Winnebago, 15; Sac and Fox of Oklahoma, 8. The total number reported is 446.

2. Some of these schools date back as far as twenty years, but a large number have been established within the last five years. All were established by the State or local school authorities. Permission was usually obtained from the Indian Office before a school was placed on a reservation, but this does not seem to have been done in all cases.

3. The public schools in the Indian country are supported by taxes and State or Territorial funds, with one exception—at Osage, Okla., they are maintained by public subscription and tuition charges. School funds are, as a rule, apportioned to each district on the basis of the scholastic population. Nonreservation and nontribal Indians almost invariably are counted in the census of the local scholastic population. Of the reservation Indians, in most cases, only those are counted who attend the public schools; but on a few reservations—as at Cheyenne and Arapaho, Rosebud, Santee, Seger, Yakima, Sac and Fox of Oklahoma, Winnebago, and Fort Lapwai—all are counted indiscriminately. In such instances, it appears to be the aim of the public

school authorities to count all the Indians they can in order to secure a larger share of the funds, notwithstanding the fact that often the Indians are to get no benefit whatever from the money.

4. The length of term at the public school varies from three to nine months in each year. It would probably average about six months.

5. The places where race prejudice against the Indian is particularly obvious are Fort Totten, Hayward, Pala, San Jacinto, Seger, and Tulalip. In many neighborhoods the whites object to the Indian pupils on the ground of their dirty habits, their diseases, and their morals. If the Indians were generally clean, healthy, and morally decent according to the white social code, and contributed their share toward the support of these schools by taxation or special tuition fees, the objections of the whites would be largely overcome.

6. Indians living off reservations and having no tribal connections are nearly all taxpayers if they have any property on which to pay taxes, and the school tax figures with the rest; those living on reservations are, in a few cases, taxed on their personal property and poll. In only one case, Cherokee, N. C., some Indians pay a land tax. The children of reservation Indians are, in most cases, admitted free to the public schools, but here and there—as at Navaho, N. Mex.; Osage, Okla., and Oto, Okla.—tuition fees are charged.

7. Few of the agents and superintendents are able to give full particulars as to the enrollment and average attendance of the whites and Indians in the public schools. From such facts as are at hand, however, the Indian enrollment appears to be small compared with the white. Two notable exceptions to this rule are Flathead, Mont., and Pala, Cal., where the reports show the Indian attendance to be better than the white.

8. Accurate information is not forthcoming as to the number of mixt bloods and full bloods, respectively, attending the public schools, but obviously the attendance of full bloods at these schools is very small. In most instances on which a clear report is made the Indian attendance is entirely mixt blood.

9. The majority of the Indians seem to have little preference as to what sort of a school their children shall attend, but in general the mixt bloods prefer the public schools and the full bloods the Government schools. Many of the Indians who profess to prefer the public schools do so because these school are not directly under the supervision of the Indian agent or superintendent, and therefore the Indian pupils can not be so closely watched and compelled to attend so regularly. Very few Indians, if left to themselves, would care to have their children attend any school.

10. A majority of the agents and superintendents are favorable to the public schools, and some have tried to procure the establishment of such schools near them; but nearly all are of the opinion that a

compulsory school law will have to be enacted and strictly enforced if the plan of turning over the Indian children to the care of the States is to be successful. Several of the agents who are generally favorable to the plan do not consider it feasible in any case until a reservation has been opened for settlement. A few prefer the Government schools anyway, because the advantages for an industrial education are much better there than in the public schools. It seems to be a pretty widespread opinion among them that full-blood pupils do better in the Government schools.

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

*Public schools in which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Nebraska	No. 13	Thurston	14	9	14	6-
	No. 14	do	8	9	18	9-
	No. 17	do	11	9	23	12-
	No. 22	do	3	7	3	2-
	No. 28	do	15	10	21	13-
South Dakota	Independent	Stanley	13	9	13	8+
Total			67		91	50

It is difficult to get the average Indian parent to appreciate the necessity of enforcing regularity of attendance upon his children who enter school, and on this account the Indian children do not, as a rule, make so good a showing as their white comrades in the public schools. The following table illustrates this fact, as well as giving brief statistics of this class of schools since 1891:

*Number of district public schools, number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1906.*

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
1891	8	91	7	4	57 1/2
1892	11	212	190	104	56-
1893	16	268	212	123	58+
1894	27	259	201	101	50-
1895	36	487	319	124	60+
1896	45	558	413	201	71+
1897	38	331	315	195	62-
1898	31	310	314	177	57-
1899	36	359	326	167	51+
1900	22	175	216	118	48-
1901	19	121	257	131	51-
1902	16	110	189	98	52-
1903	12	99	161	81	49+
1904	7	61	97	57	59-
1905	6	56	84	51	60+
1906	6	67	91	50	53+

The enrollment of Indian children under contracts with public schools was 94, an increase of 10 over the last year, and an average attendance of 50, a decrease of 1 pupil.

## MISSION SCHOOLS.

Nearly all the Christian churches in the United States early entered the field of missionary work among the Indians. After the Government assumed the active control of educational matters a number dropt out that branch of their work, while others still continue their schools alongside of those maintained as a public charge.

In the mission school work, 45 boarding and 8 day schools reported for the year to this Office. Twenty-nine of these were under the auspices of the Catholic Church, 5 of the Presbyterian, 4 of the Protestant Episcopal, 2 each of the Congregational and Lutheran, 1 each of the Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian Reformed, and Baptist. Lincoln Institute is maintained by voluntary contributions.

The 48 mission schools now in operation have a capacity for 4,997 pupils, and the enrollment for the year was 3,736, with an average attendance of 3,093. These totals do not include Hampton Institute, which is paid for its quota of pupils from a direct appropriation made by the Congress, and the 8 mission schools, which last year were conducted under contract by the Catholic Church.

The following table gives the location, etc., of all mission and contract schools:

*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
Arizona:				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church	150	152	148
St. Michael's	Catholic Church	150	94	91
Pima Reservation—				
St. John's	do	175	* 125	117
California:				
Banning	do	150	109	105
San Diego	do	150	92	78
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation—				
De Smet Mission	do	150	91	81
Slickpoo (St. Joseph's)	do	100	51	23
Michigan:				
Baraga	do	120	36	20
Harbor Springs	do	200	120	118
Minnesota:				
White Earth Reservation—				
St. Benedict's	do	130	102	98
Lecch Lake Agency—				
Red Lake Reservation (St. Mary's)	do	80	78	57
Montana:				
Blackfeet	do	150	96	84
Flathead	do	400	265	167
Crow	do	120	83	63
Fort Belknap	do	80	86	81
St. Peter's Mission	do	100	60	60
Fort Peck Agency—				
Wolf Point	Presbyterian Church	30	29	23
Nebraska:				
Santee Normal Training	Congregational Church	125	137	108

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<b>BOARDING SCHOOLS—continued.</b>				
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	80	78
Santa Fe (St. Catherine's).....	do.....	100	166	150
Jewett (Navaho Mission).....	Presbyterian Church.....	20	16	18
Rehoboth.....	Christian Reformed Church.....	24	20	14
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake—				
Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's).....	Catholic Church.....	140	121	106
Standing Rock Agency—				
St. Elizabeth's.....	Episcopal Church.....	62	62	57
Oklahoma:				
Kiowa Agency—				
St. Patrick's.....	Catholic Church.....	125	90	85
Mary Gregory.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	25	18
Cadie Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50	64	46
Methvin.....	Methodist Church South.....	60	57	45
Sac and Fox Reservation—				
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's Academy).....	Catholic Church.....	60	55	50
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	do.....	50	39	31
Oregon:				
Umatilla Reservation—				
Kato Drexel.....	do.....	150	98	56
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia—Lincoln Institution.....	Voluntary contributions.....	100	40	36
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River Agency—				
Oaks.....	Congregational Church.....	50	6	6
Rosebud Agency—				
St. Mary's.....	Episcopal Church.....	50	51	48
Sisseton Agency—				
Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	100	90	63
Washington:				
Colville—				
St. Francis Regis.....	Catholic Church.....	120	64	60
St. Mary's.....	do.....	45	37	30
Puyallup—				
St. George's.....	do.....	90	62	60
Wisconsin:				
Red Springs (Immanuel Mission).....	Lutheran Church.....	29	19	8
Wittenberg (Bethany Mission).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	60	33	23
La Pointe Agency—				
Bayfield.....	Catholic Church.....	75	56	48
Odanah.....	do.....	125	85	82
Menominee Reservation—				
Zoar Mission.....	Lutheran Church.....	10	11	4
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni Reservation—				
St. Stephen's.....	Catholic Church.....	90	112	93
Shoshone Mission.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	16	16
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,641</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,841</b>
<b>CONTRACT BOARDING SCHOOLS.</b>				
Indian Territory:				
Quapaw Reservation—				
St. Mary's.....	Contract and Catholic Church.....	30	24	22
Montana:				
Tongue River.....	do.....	65	67	61
Oklahoma:				
Osage Agency—				
St. Louis.....	do.....	125	73	61
St. John's.....	do.....	150	37	35
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	do.....	75	69	54
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	250	241	221
Rosebud.....	do.....	270	251	233
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	do.....	200	217	187
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,165</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>874</b>
Virginia:				
Hampton—				
Normal and Agricultural Institute.....	Contract and voluntary contributions.....	150	115	100

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<b>DAY SCHOOLS.</b>				
Arizona:				
Pima Reservation—				
San Xavier's.....	Catholic Church.....	125	110	90
St. John's.....	do.....	55	55	52
Indian Territory:				
Quapaw Reservation—				
St. Mary's <sup>a</sup> .....	do.....	100	90	40
Montana:				
Fort Peck Reservation—				
Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	14	13	11
Crow Reservation—				
Lodge Grass.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	50	36	33
Nebraska:				
Santee Normal Training <sup>d</sup> .....	Congregational Church.....	25	13	10
Oklahoma:				
Eta (Whirlwind Mission).....	Episcopal Church.....	22	15	13
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay—				
Lutheran Mission <sup>e</sup> .....	Lutheran Church.....	20	8	3
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>356</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>252</b>

<sup>a</sup> Attend St. John's Boarding School.  
<sup>b</sup> Attend St. Mary's Boarding School.  
<sup>c</sup> Attend Wolf Point Boarding School.

<sup>d</sup> Attend Santee Normal Training School.  
<sup>e</sup> Attend Lutheran Mission Boarding School.

#### CONTRACTS TO MISSION SCHOOLS.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR CONTRACTS FOR 1906.

On June 6, 1905, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for contracts for the care and education of Indian children during the fiscal year 1906 at the several Indian schools it was then carrying on, as follows:

Name of school.	Agency.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita per annum.
St. Louis.....	Osage Agency, Okla.....	75	\$125
St. John's.....	do.....	65	125
St. Joseph's.....	Green Bay Agency, Wis.....	170	108
St. Francis.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	250	108
Holy Rosary.....	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.....	200	108
Immaculate Conception.....	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.....	65	108
St. Labre's.....	Tongue River Agency, Mont.....	65	108
St. Mary's.....	Quapaw Reservation, Ind. T.....	10	50

On September 20, 1905, Rev. R. Kretzmann applied, on behalf of his school at Zoar, Green Bay Agency, Wis., under the auspices of the Board of Lutheran Indian Missions, for a contract for the fiscal year 1906 for 40 children of the Menominee tribe, at \$108 per capita per annum.

On June 9, 1905, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions was informed that its request would be given careful consideration, but that the question whether both trust and treaty funds are "moneys belonging to the Indians themselves and not to the public, and there-

fore applicable for the use desired" had been submitted to the proper authorities for a definite determination, and that if these moneys should be held to be applicable for the education of Indian pupils in mission schools petitions would be presented to the Indians at the several reservations affected so that they might express their wishes in the premises.

Meanwhile, on June 3, a communication had been addressed to the Secretary of the Interior recalling the President's decree, in his letter of February 3, 1905, that "the practice [of making contracts with certain mission schools] will be continued by the Department unless the Congress should decree to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous," and requesting that the Attorney-General be asked for an opinion whether certain funds, including those of the Sioux, are "moneys belonging to the Indians themselves and not to the public." The full text of this communication was embodied in my last annual report.

No opinion having yet been given by the Attorney-General, on December 23 the President addressed a letter to me on this subject, referring to the regulations which I had prepared for the disposal of Indian school moneys, and saying that, though approved by him, they "now appear to me (him) to fail to carry out in one or two particulars the intent of my (his) letter of February 3, 1905, to the Secretary of the Interior about Indian schools." After quoting a part of his letter of February 3, 1905, he added:

There are two kinds of Indian funds involved in this matter. One is the trust fund, which requires no appropriation by the Congress, and which clearly is to be administered as the Indians themselves request. As regards this fund, you will treat it on the assumption that the Indians have the right to say how it shall be used, so far as choosing the schools to which their children are to go is concerned; and each Indian in a tribe is to be credited with his pro rata share of the funds, which you will apply for him to the Government school where that is the school used, or to the church school where that is the school used, instead of segregating any portion of the fund for the support of the Government school and prorating the balance.

The other fund consists of moneys appropriated by Congress in pursuance of treaty stipulations. As to these moneys it is uncertain whether or not the prohibition by Congress of their application for contract schools applies; that is, whether or not we have the power legally to use these moneys, as we clearly have the power to use the trust funds. It appears that certain of the contract schools are now being run in the belief that my letter quoted above authorized the use of the treaty funds. It would be a great hardship, in the absence of any clearly defined law on the subject, to cut them off at this time arbitrarily; and inasmuch as there is a serious question involved, I direct that until the close of the fiscal year these schools be paid for their services out of the moneys appropriated by Congress in pursuance of treaty obligations, on the same basis as the schools paid out of the trust funds—always exercising the precaution directed in my letter of February 3, 1905, "to see that any petition by the

Indians is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled." But no new contracts are to be entered into for such payments from these funds after the close of the present fiscal year, unless there is authorization by Congress or some determination by the courts.

Steps were taken immediately for obtaining an expression of the wishes of the Indians interested, as follows:

*Osage.*—As the transaction of all tribal business of the Osage Nation is vested in a business committee or council elected by the tribe and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, the application of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for contracts with St. John's and St. Louis mission schools on this reservation was submitted to the committee through the United States Indian agent. By a unanimous vote, on January 12, 1906, the committee sanctioned the request, and two contracts were accordingly executed for 65 and 75 pupils, respectively, which, at \$125 per capita, involved a total of \$17,500; but as the average attendance for the fiscal year 1906 was but 96 pupils the claims settled were for only \$11,995.25, instead of the full sum named in the contracts.

*Menominee.*—On January 2, 1906, two petitions, based on the applications of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and of the Rev. R. Kretzmann, for contracts respectively for St. Joseph's Industrial Mission School and the Lutheran (Zoar) Mission School on the Menominee Reservation, Wis., were sent to the superintendent of the training school at Green Bay agency, who is in charge of the reservation, for submission to the Indians of the tribe.

In transmitting these petitions the superintendent was informed that—

"The Government boarding school having been abandoned, there are no equivalent opportunities for the home education of the Menominees during the fiscal year 1906 except the two mission schools. The education of their children is of vital importance to all the Menominee Indians, irrespective of their religious inclinations, and it is the duty of the Government to see that such privileges are placed within their reach. Since the mission schools afford the only means of emergency relief right at home, and it would be needlessly harsh to assign a child of one faith to a school conducted in the interest of an opposing faith. It seems to me fair that the parents should be allowed to express their preference in the premises.

Also, he was directed to give—

each Indian an opportunity to sign the petition desired by him. So far as each of the mission schools is concerned, the pupils will be placed therein as requested by the parents up to the limits of its contract; those expressing a preference for the Government schools will be provided as far as possible in the day school; otherwise their children may temporarily be sent, without any expense to the parents, to the nonreservation school of their choice, with the understanding that at the close of the present fiscal year, on the opening of the new Government boarding school, they may be returned and entered therein.

On March 28, 1906, the superintendent returned the petition for a contract with the St. Joseph's Industrial School, which was signed by 100 members of the Menominee tribe, representing 269 shares out of the 1,370 on the rolls. As there was no Government school on the reservation except a little day school, in the light of the instructions to the superintendent the contract was made for the full number of children applied for—170—for the fiscal year 1906, at \$108 per capita. The average attendance of Menominee pupils during that time, however, was but 129, or 41 less than the contract number, so that the settlement was for \$18,922.20, instead of for \$18,360, the full contract sum.

No signatures having been obtained to the petition in behalf of the Zoar Mission School, no contract was made for that institution.

*Quapaw.*—The appropriation for educational purposes of the Quapaw tribe appears in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 344), as follows:

For education per third article of the treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars; \* \* \* *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

The Quapaws have a "national council" which manages the business of the tribe, and whose acts receive the sanction of Congress. On January 15, 1906, therefore, the superintendent in charge of the reservation was directed to submit to the council the application of the bureau of Catholic missions for a contract for the care, etc., of ten Quapaws in St. Mary's Mission School, at \$50 per capita; and on March 16 the council past a resolution expressing its wish "that the said application be granted." The contract was entered into as requested, and claims for the full amount thereunder have been settled.

*Sioux.*—The Great Sioux Nation has a trust fund known as "Interest on Sioux \$3,000,000 fund," which is divided between "education" and "annuity." Its treaty funds are "Subsistence and civilization of the Sioux" and "Education, Sioux Nation." The last two funds and the "education" part of the trust fund are used for the support of Government schools. The "annuity" part of the trust fund is not so used, but is paid out per capita to the Indians.

The President said in his letter of February 3, 1905, that caution should be exercised—

to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled.

In pursuance of these directions a blank petition was formulated in this Office, based on the request of the Bureau of Catholic Indian

Missions, for a contract for each of the schools named in the application, payable out of these funds, and forwarded to the several agents, who were directed to place it in the agency office and immediately to notify in writing the authorities of the mission school that the petition was there, accompanying the notice with a copy thereof. Each agent was warned to give abundant notice to the Indians under his care, and afford all who wish to sign an opportunity to do so. He was told that the advertisement must be made with the utmost publicity; and in cases where inclement weather rendered it impracticable for any of the Indians, by reason of sickness or otherwise, to appear in the agency office to sign the petition, he was to send it to convenient places, and have it presented under the same restrictions that would be observed in his office. He was especially cautioned to "be extremely careful not to give anyone ground for complaint that a surprise of any sort was sprung upon him," and also that everything in connection with the matter "must be done candidly and in the open, without favor or prejudice." As a further safeguard this instruction was added:

When an Indian intending to sign the petition appears for that purpose, you will yourself, and also thru the interpreter, explain the terms of the petition to him so thoroly that both yourself and the interpreter may be able to sign the certificate to be appended to the petition. In every case you must be careful to see that the proposed petitioner thoroly understands what he is doing before you permit him to sign.

These orders were reenforced in another letter of January 20, 1906, to the several agents explaining the petition and former letter of instructions and saying:

I would further impress upon you the importance of dealing with a troublesome matter like the business of handling petitions in the broadest and most charitable spirit. Some question, for example, has been raised as to the extent to which the signer of the petition is liable to reduce by his own act the amount of money coming to him and his family during the fiscal year. The truth is that the Government guarantees to every Indian child a chance to get a common school education somewhere, and that it maintains a large and expensive educational establishment, only part of which is supported from the tribal funds, the rest being a burden on a general educational appropriation by Congress exempt, by statutory prohibition, from drafts for sectarian school purposes. Hence any diversion of tribal money to the support of mission schools is bound to reduce to some extent the total balance which would eventually be divided per capita in some form among the tribe. It may be a very small percentage of reduction if the tribal fund is large, and a large one if the tribal fund is small; but it will be a reduction of some sort, and under the President's latest order will be suffered more or less by all the members of the tribe.

These petitions were returned at various times from the several Sioux agencies, and will be taken up seriatim. Contracts based on the shares represented by the petitioners were executed, as will be shown specifically in a later paragraph.

As the President had directed that—

each Indian in a tribe is to be credited with his pro rata share of the fund, which you [I] will apply for him to the Government school where that is the school used, or to the church school where that is the school used, instead of segregating any portion of the fund for the support of the Government school and prorating the balance—

the same funds were made to bear the burden of mission and Government schools in proper proportion. Therefore, contracts for the mission schools were made payable from the "education" part of the trust fund "Interest on Sioux \$3,000,000 fund," and from the treaty funds for "Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence, and civilization," and "Education, Sioux Nation." As the "annuity" part of the trust fund "Interest on Sioux \$3,000,000 fund" is not used for Government schools, it was not taken into consideration in view of the President's directions.

The three mission schools receiving aid from these funds are the Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge; Immaculate Conception School, Crow Creek, and St. Francis Mission School, Rosebud Agency, all in South Dakota.

**Holy Rosary Mission School.**—The petition of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indians for a contract with this school was dated March 16, 1906, and was signed by 224 members of the tribe, representing 801 shares out of the 6,703 on the rolls. As the number of shares represented was sufficient to grant the request of the bureau, a contract was duly entered into for 200 pupils at \$108 per capita, amounting to \$21,600.

**Immaculate Conception School.**—The petition of the Crow Creek Indians for a contract with this school was dated February 27, 1906, and was signed by 21 members of the tribe, representing 81 shares out of the 1,009 on the rolls. It appeared that the number of shares represented was not sufficient to warrant my granting the request of the Catholic bureau for a contract for 65 children, and on April 30, 1906, the bureau modified its request to meet the conditions, and I made a contract accordingly for 37 pupils at \$108 per capita, involving \$3,996 instead of \$7,020.

On February 14, 1906, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions represented to this Office that it was carrying at the Immaculate Conception School a number of pupils whose parents were members of the Lower Brulé and Yankton Sioux Indians. As these pupils had been paid for under the contract for the last preceding year, it was requested that a supplemental contract be made for such number of Yankton and Lower Brulé Sioux Indian children as might be allowed on a petition from said Indians. I therefore sent petitions to the United States Indian agents for the Lower Brulé and Yankton

Sioux respectively. On March 30, 1906, the Lower Brulé petition was signed by 2 members of the tribe, representing 6 shares out of the 406 on the rolls, and a contract was duly executed for 2 pupils at \$108 each. This, added to the previous contract, increased the number of pupils from 37 to 39, and the amount from \$3,996 to \$4,212; but as the average attendance has been only 36, the settlement has been for but \$3,887.66. The Yankton petition was returned without signatures.

**St. Francis Mission School.**—The petition of the Rosebud Sioux Indians for a contract with this school was dated March 26, 1906, and signed by 212 members, representing 669 shares out of the 4,986 on the rolls. As the number of shares represented was sufficient, a contract was duly entered into for 250 pupils at \$108 per capita, amounting to \$27,000.

About the middle of May, 1906, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by Reuben Quick Bear and others, Rosebud Indians, against Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner, and others, asking that an injunction be granted to restrain the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from executing, or the Secretary of the Interior from approving, a contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the St. Francis Mission School on the Rosebud Reservation, payable out of the trust and treaty funds of the said tribe of Indians, and the several officers of the Treasury Department from paying any money under said contract if executed. I am informally advised that this proceeding was taken for the purpose of testing the legality of such contracts with sectarian schools. The hearing has not yet been had. Consequently, tho the contract has been approved, no claims have been settled or payments made thereunder for the pupils enrolled in this school during the fiscal year 1906, and none will be until the suit has been decided. As the average attendance has been only 233, the total of claims which would have been settled but for the suit reaches but \$25,164 instead of \$27,000.

**Tongue River Cheyenne.**—There are 1,412 Tongue River Cheyennes who are entitled to a proportionate share of the treaty fund "Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1906." Of these 481 have a share in the Sioux fund, "Interest on \$3,000,000." The petition of the Tongue River Cheyennes for a contract with St. Labre's School was dated February 19, 1906, and signed by 25 members, representing 108 shares in the treaty fund referred to. The number of signers was not sufficient to entitle them to one pupil's expenses from the Sioux fund, so the contract was made entirely out of the treaty fund. But the shares in this fund did not warrant a contract for the full number of pupils:

asked for, and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions modified its original application so that a contract was executed for 39 pupils, at \$108 per capita, involving \$4,212 instead of \$7,020.

*Summary.*—The following table summarizes the contracts executed for the education of Indian children in mission schools for the fiscal year 1906:

Name of boarding school.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita.	Total amount.	Average attendance.	Claims settled for.
St. Joseph's.....	Menominee.....	170	\$108	\$18,360	129	\$13,922.20
St. Louis.....	Osage.....	75	125	9,375	61	7,591.00
St. John's.....	do.....	65	125	8,125	35	4,401.25
Immaculate Conception.....	Sioux of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies.	39	108	4,212	36	3,867.66
Holy Rosary.....	Sioux.....	200	108	21,600	200	21,600.00
St. Francis.....	do.....	250	108	27,000	233	25,161.00
St. Labre's.....	Northern Cheyenne.....	39	108	4,212	39	4,212.00
St. Mary's.....	Quapaw.....	10	50	500	10	500.00
Total.....		818		93,381	713	81,281.11

\*As an injunction suit has been filed to restrain any payment under this contract, none has been made.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR CONTRACTS FOR 1907.

On July 12, 1906, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested that—

contracts be granted for the care and education of Indian children during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, payable in each case from the trust and treaty funds of the tribe among which the school is located.

The schools and tribes named, with the number of children and rate per capita, are as follows:

For 75 children of the Osage tribe at St. Louis Boarding School, Osage Agency, at \$125 per capita per annum.

For 65 children of the Osage tribe at St. John's Boarding School, Osage Agency, at \$125 per capita per annum.

For 160 children of the Menominee tribe at St. Joseph's Industrial School, Green Bay Agency, at \$108 per capita per annum.

For 250 children of the Sioux tribe at St. Francis Mission School, Rosebud Agency, at \$108 per capita per annum.

For 200 children of the Sioux tribe at Holy Rosary Mission School, Pine Ridge Agency, at \$108 per capita per annum.

For 65 children of the Sioux tribe under the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, and Yankton agencies, at Immaculate Conception Mission School, Crow Creek Agency, at \$108 per capita per annum.

For 60 children of the Northern Cheyenne tribe at St. Labre's Mission School, Tongue River Agency, at \$108 per capita per annum.

For 20 children of the Quapaw tribe at St. Mary's Boarding School, Quapaw Reservation, at \$50 per capita per annum.

On August 20, 1906, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions was informed that, altho the President in his communication of December

23, 1905, had directed the use of treaty funds for contracts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, he also said:

No new contracts are to be entered into for such payments from these funds (treaty funds) after the close of the present fiscal year unless there is authorization by Congress or some determination by the courts—

that, as there had been no authorization by the Congress or determination by the courts of the right of this Office to apply treaty funds for the purposes named in his letter, only the trust funds of the several tribes would be available during the current fiscal year; that the United States Indian agent at Osage Agency would be directed to present the request for contracts for St. Louis and St. John's boarding schools on that reservation in the same manner as last year; that petitions would be prepared for submission to the Menominee Indians, covering a contract with St. Joseph's Mission School; but that the request for a contract with St. Mary's Mission School on the Quapaw Reservation, Ind. T., could not receive favorable consideration, as the fund out of which such contract would be payable, if granted, falls under the prohibitive class of treaty funds.

*Sioux and Cheyenne.*—Referring to the proposed contracts for the mission schools under Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Crow Creek, and Tongue River agencies, the bureau was informed that the only trust fund available for contracts at these several places is that known as "Interest on Sioux \$3,000,000 fund," which is prorated to the Sioux Indians at the several agencies; that the funds heretofore used, known as "Education, Sioux Nation," "Subsistence and civilization of the Sioux," and "Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes—subsistence and civilization," being treaty funds, can not be considered in making contracts for any of these mission schools; and that, before sending petitions to the agencies concerned, I should like to know whether any change or reduction in the number of pupils or in the rate per capita was desired.

On September 14, in answer to this letter, the director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested that—

no action be taken in the matter of the petitions or otherwise so far as our schools among the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes and the Quapaws are concerned until such time as a decision shall have been reached in the Rosebud injunction case.

*Osage.*—On August 20, 1906, the application of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for contracts for the education of Osage Indian children in the St. Louis and St. John's mission schools on the Osage Reservation for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1906, was forwarded to the United States Indian agent at Osage Agency, Okla., for presentation to the Osage Tribal Council provided for in an act

of Congress approved June 28, 1906. On September 10 the agent transmitted the resolution of the council, past two days before, recommending that the contracts be granted. This has been done. The contracts provide for the payments of claims arising under them out of "Interest on Osage fund," "Interest on Osage school fund," and the \$50,000 set aside by paragraph 3, section 4, of the act of June 28, already mentioned, as follows:

There shall be set aside from the royalties received from oil and gas not to exceed \$50,000 per annum for ten years, from the 1st day of January, 1907, for the support of the Osage boarding school and for other schools on the Osage Indian Reservation conducted or to be established for the education of Osage Indian children.

*Menominee.*—On September 4, 1906, a petition was sent to the superintendent in charge of the Menominee Indians covering the matter of contract for St. Joseph's mission school for the fiscal year 1907. He was directed to exercise the same formalities as last year and to see that the Indians thoroughly understood what it means to affix their names to the paper. He was also informed that the number of pupils allowed will be based on the number of petitioners' shares represented on the petition. The petition has not been returned to this Office, and the matter of making a contract will be held in abeyance until its receipt.

#### RATIONS TO MISSION SCHOOLS.

The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 326) contains the following provision:

Mission schools on an Indian reservation may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, receive for such Indian children duly enrolled therein the rations of food and clothing to which said children would be entitled under treaty stipulations if such children were living with their parents.

To carry out the intent of the Congress the following regulations relating to these issues have been promulgated:

The superintendent of a mission school on a reservation coming under the terms of this law who desires such rations and clothing must, on the 1st day of July in each year, or as soon thereafter as possible, make a full statement to the agent or the superintendent in charge of the agency, giving the total enrollment and the average attendance of such reservation Indians at his school during the previous year.

The superintendent or agent will carefully go over this list and note those children who come under the provisions of the law. He will then notify the superintendent of the mission school of the number and the names of pupils for whom rations may be issued to the school. And the superintendent of the mission school shall, at as early a date in the quarter as may be practicable, make a requisition (in accordance with the number of mission pupils who are allowed

rations) for the rations and clothing to be issued to the school on account of said pupils during that quarter.

These requisitions shall show the name and age of each pupil, the tribe to which it belongs, the name of the parent or guardian, as the case may be, who would be entitled to draw the ration and clothing for the child if it were at home, and the actual number of days each pupil was in attendance at the school during the previous quarter.

The number of rations unissued during the preceding quarter must also be given, so that proper allowance may be made by the agent in the subsequent quarter.

Based on this requisition the agent will issue to the mission school the necessary rations and clothing as if the children were at home, deducting the same from the amount which would have been allowed the parents for the use of such children were they at home, and making full statement as to number of rations issued, to whom, and on whose account when submitting usual report of issues.

Application from any mission school on an Indian reservation where rations are issued under treaty stipulations will be considered if presented by the proper authorities of the school and if it sets forth the particulars called for by these regulations, and, if the Indians named are beneficiaries under the law, proper orders will be given for the allowance of such rations to the schools concerned.

#### ATTENDANCE AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The enrollment and average attendance of pupils at the several Indian schools, compared with last year, is shown in the following table:

*Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1905 and 1906, showing increase in 1906, also number of schools in 1906.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Average attendance.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Number of schools 1906.
	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.		
<b>Government schools:</b>							
Nonreservation boarding .....	9,733	9,279	-457	8,226	8,285	+119	25
Reservation boarding .....	11,402	11,067	-335	10,692	9,618	-382	90
Day .....	4,829	4,476	-353	3,271	3,312	+41	146
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,964</b>	<b>24,822</b>	<b>-1,142</b>	<b>21,589</b>	<b>21,215</b>	<b>-374</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Mission schools:</b>							
Boarding .....	2,506	3,386	+880	2,517	2,811	+294	45
Day .....	397	319	-78	321	252	-69	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>+802</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>+225</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Contract schools:</b>							
Boarding .....	997	972	-25	897	871	-26	8
Hampton .....	125	115	-10	102	100	-2	1
Public .....	84	94	+10	51	50	-1	(*)
<b>Aggregate .....</b>	<b>30,166</b>	<b>29,679</b>	<b>-487</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>25,492</b>	<b>+37</b>	<b>318</b>

\* Six public schools in which Indian pupils are taught not enumerated here.

Statistical information concerning pupils in the schools of New York is omitted, as these institutions are under the sole control of the State authorities. Similar information relating to educational matters among the Five Civilized Tribes appears on pages 134 to 138 of this report.

There were 261 Government schools during the year just ended, as against 257 for the year before that. The total average attendance in 1906 was 21,375; in 1905 it was 21,537. The decrease of 162 occurred in the reservation boarding schools, as the nonreservation schools showed an increase of 149 and the mission day schools a decrease of 69. The contract schools had 23 pupils less than their attendance for 1905.

The total number of Government, mission, and contract schools is 318, with an enrollment of 29,679 pupils, a decrease of 427, and an average attendance of 25,492, an increase of 37.

A summary of Indian schools and attendance for the last thirty years is given in the following table:

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1906.\*

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <sup>b</sup>		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48		102		150	3,698
1878	49		119		168	4,142
1879	52		107		159	4,448
1880	60		109		169	4,651
1881	68		105		174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	83	1,893	163	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	111	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,200	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,620
1888	126	8,708	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,496	239	11,652
1890	140	9,483	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,688
1892	119	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	136	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,011	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,025	113	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	119	16,821	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	151	3,850	307	21,558
1901	161	19,461	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,514	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,882
1904	162	21,583	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,818	149	3,611	318	25,492

\* Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1890 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.

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

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

In 1877 Congress appropriated \$20,000 for Indian education, and the amounts allowed annually for the last thirty years for the same purpose are shown in the following table:

Annual appropriations made by the Government from and including the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent in rease.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase
1877	\$20,000		1891	\$2,315,612	1.01
1878	50,000		1892	2,243,497	-3.70
1879	60,000	100.00	1893	2,660,635	18.87
1880	75,000	25.00	1894	2,656,515	-0.20
1881	75,000		1895	2,517,265	-22.45
1882	135,000	80.00	1896	2,631,771	1.51
1883	157,200	200.00	1897	2,638,390	.25
1884	675,200	38.00	1898	2,636,680	-11.28
1885	922,500	47.00	1899	3,080,367	4.91
1886	1,100,065	10.00	1900	3,214,259	5.32
1887	1,211,415	10.00	1901	3,331,259	8.84
1888	1,172,916	-2.60	1902	3,522,950	5.23
1889	1,348,015	14.00	1903	3,880,710	10.15
1890	1,364,568	1.00	1904	3,777,160	-2.67
1891	1,842,770	35.10	1905	3,925,839	3.93+
1892	2,291,650	21.30			

\* Decrease.

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

All employees in the Indian schools, with the exception of laborers, are in the classified service. They are appointed from lists of eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission as qualified for their respective positions. Except in a few instances this system has secured for the service as competent persons as the salaries of the respective positions would command in any event. Its chief drawback is what might be termed a mechanical one, the inelasticity of the selective feature of the civil-service law, which not infrequently results in a long delay in filling one of the less desirable positions, the Office being obliged, of course, to offer the place to only one eligible at a time, and to allow him a reasonable period in which to accept or decline.

A long series of declinations, with waits of from three days to a week between them, means sometimes a very serious delay under conditions when every day is important—as, for instance, when the Office is suddenly faced with the necessity of supplying an engineer to one of the school plants at a considerable distance from any center of civilization, where even temporary help is not to be had at any price. It is a pleasure to say that in all emergencies which have arisen thus far during my administration I have found the Civil Service Commission not only ready but glad to cooperate in any reasonable plan for the relief of the situation, so that the inherent difficulties of the system are reduced to a minimum.

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For various reasons 47 per cent, or nearly one-half, of all eligibles receiving appointments decline them. This is sometimes due to their having waited so long that their plans have changed, or between examination and appointment they have found other employment, or illness in the family interferes with any immediate disturbance of its personnel, or the appointee does not fancy the country or the climate into which he is to be sent, or he regards the salary offered as too low, or what not.

During the last five years there have been appointed to the school service, from the civil-service eligible lists, 3,311 persons, of whom 1,581 declined. These were distributed as follows:

Fiscal year.	Appoint-ments.	Declina-tions.	Per cent of declin-ations.
1892.....	517	213	41
1893.....	655	309	46
1901.....	679	321	47
1905.....	710	366	51
1906.....	714	372	50

The resignations of employees during this period were 3,012, and of those who resigned 505 returned to the service by reinstatement.

Of the appointees, 1,414 were Indians, of whom 1,266 resigned.

A not uninteresting feature of these dry statistics is the report that 132 employees were married during their service in the schools.

#### FARMING AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

As it has so generally been taken for granted that most of the Indian schoolboys who return to their reservations will devote themselves to farming and stock raising, these industries are taught at all the schools, with varying degrees of success. The Government has been prodigal of land for its red wards, whose start in life on their allotments is far better than that of the ordinary white boy. The allotted lands vary from the richest and most fertile to great expanses of barren sand or rock.

Every school has its farmer, who is expected to teach the Indian boys to handle the plow, to sow, and to reap. Ultra scientific farming is not attempted, because the Indian as a rule has not reached a stage of mental development where he can grasp such subjects as meteorology and the chemistry of soils. The utmost aim of the Government is to adapt the young Indian's education to his personal characteristics and environment. Fair everyday farmers—men who have learned by hard experience how to make a crop grow in an obdurate field—are sought as instructors for the pupils. Altho, unfortunately, in many instances the right men do not come to the front, yet in the main good results have followed the plan.

The measure of success of the farmer in the world at large is the value of his product. This, however, is not exactly the standard of an Indian school. The Indian boy not only must be taught the right way of preparing for, planting, and cultivating his crops, but his attention should be drawn to the wrong way, so that he may know what to avoid as well as what to imitate. The objective lesson of a poor crop which can be traced to incorrect planting is as good as that of an abundant one obtained by correct methods. For this reason the amount produced on an Indian school farm is not a wholly trustworthy index of the fruits of the expenditure, since the educative value of the incidental training can not be reduced to dollars and cents. Nevertheless, the crop returns have a certain interest of their own. Every school is required to keep an accurate account with its farm, garden, etc., and on the 1st of January to make a report on blanks prepared for the purpose, so that the Office may have its information in uniform shape for comparison.

The statistics of the calendar year 1905 show the following total results from the farms:

Value of—	
Field crops.....	\$140,350.16
Orchard products.....	8,458.16
Dairy products.....	79,521.47
Live stock.....	88,752.07
Poultry.....	5,011.96
Miscellaneous products.....	40,004.45
Gross earnings.....	302,789.17
Cost of labor and material.....	344,687.30
Net gain.....	18,101.78

or 5½ per cent excess of income over expenses. The schools showing the largest clear gains for the year were:

Chillico.....	\$11,735.15	Tomah.....	\$2,773.23
Carlisle.....	10,557.00	Pipestone.....	2,495.12
Seger.....	6,093.12	Riverside (Okla.).....	2,308.96
Fort Totten.....	4,680.15	Standing Rock (agricul- tural).....	2,280.50
Plum.....	4,010.08	Rosebud.....	2,140.00
Higgs Institute.....	3,075.96		
Salem.....	3,355.50		

#### CONSERVING INDIAN ART.

On the same principle which has actuated my effort to preserve and perpetuate that which is best in our aboriginal music, I have been exerting myself during the last year to rescue and develop the best ideals in the pictorial, plastic, and textile arts of the Indian. At one or two schools which are specially attended by Navaho children it has been found practicable to set up looms and institute a course of instruc-

tion in the distinctive blanket weaving of this tribe. Elsewhere the pottery industry, as practised among the various pueblo groups, has received such encouragement as the Office could extend to it; this has been on the condition that the new generation should be trained in the clever handiwork of the elders, but with such improvements in the clay mixtures and the surface treatment as would result in a stronger mechanical product without any diminution of its artistic beauty or individuality. Back of the manual dexterity involved in the weaving and the molding, however, lies the maintenance of the native art ideals in decoration; and I seized promptly the opportunity offered by a vacancy in the art instructorship at Carlisle School to extend our educational work in that direction. Miss Angel De Cora, a Winnebago and an artist by profession, was appointed to the vacant chair, in order that the new movement might receive its first real impulse from a hand at once skilful and sympathetic. It is my desire that the pupils who study any kind of decorative work shall be encouraged and led to employ Indian combinations of line and color, and that the products of the school shops, as far as they lend themselves properly to ornamentation, shall show the characteristic Indian touch as distinguished from the Caucasian designs which pervade the same branches of industry elsewhere.

Miss De Cora entered upon her duties as teacher of native Indian art on the 1st of February, 1906. In the short time she has been at work she has devoted herself more to drawing out what is already in her pupils than to any independent constructive program. In a report made at about the close of the school year she said:

When I first introduced the subject—Indian art—to the Carlisle Indian students, I experienced a discouraging sensation that I was addressing members of an alien race. I realized that I must have an Indian audience if the subject was to continue. For a week, when each new class came to me, I appealed to their race pride, calling on them in mass and individually for Indian history, not as the white historian has pictured it in words, but as some of us have heard it from the Indian story-tellers by the light of the camp fire; but there are those who have lost all their Indian lore and yet retain the characteristic traits of the race. To these I gave the advice to observe the few specimens of Indian work that were at hand. The reports of the Bureau of Ethnology have served to call our minds back to old customs and lore, and in this short time these Indians' decorative instinct is greatly roused.

As the Indian art runs in purely conventional lines, I have been obliged to make this a school of design.

In a hurried review of Indian art, I noted three distinct styles of Indian designing—the Alaskan, the Southwestern, and the Plains Indian. The students represent nearly the whole country in Indian tribes, so I attempted at first to get the different tribal styles of decoration. The Alaskans failed me in this effort. In their case it is the forgotten lore and all that goes to inspire the native decorative instinct.

The Pueblos of the Southwest still retain their native art, and it is from them that I have got some of the best designs. The Plains Indians have done some good work, but are timid as yet. The Eastern Indians, who have long since

lost their native arts, show an aptitude to learn from the others, and in many cases they have borrowed and copied ideas until they have acquired an individual style of their own. Just as soon as the pupils began to originate designs by their own intelligence, their curiosity as to what their neighbors were doing caused them unconsciously to exchange decorative ideas with one another. I have had weekly exhibitions of the work that came in from day to day, which has given them an interest and a feeling of competition. As yet I have not burdened their minds with any principle of designing or color, but we would like to have a collection of good specimens of old Indian work as examples to guide them. The few articles loaned by the employees of the school were greatly appreciated. The 600 designs for borders and centers that I have seen fit to preserve are pure inspiration of the artists. As a collection of artistic work they have delighted all who have seen them. From the start the designs produced suggested weaving, and it is to this end now that I hope to make all my endeavors. The Navaho blanket is still, to the world, a work of art, and we wish to work under the plan of the Navaho weavers and execute some of the interesting designs that we have made here. I am about to look into the Persian method of weaving, and later I hope to do the same with the Navaho method.

I have submitted, along with the school's application for supplies, my list of designers' material for next year. The material required for weaving I am obliged to delay till a later date, when I shall have the experience that I look forward to with the Persian weavers. The work will be slow in this line, as all hand labor is, but I have faith in the Indian's skilful hand and infinite patience to develop, in time, an industry all his own.

#### THE END OF THE OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.

On March 6, 1905, the Omaha Indians residing on the Omaha Reservation, Nebr., requested that the Government boarding school for their reservation be discontinued. This petition was signed by a large number of members of the tribe. The reasons given for the request were that the present reservation boarding school, being small and inadequately equipped, was of very little benefit to the youth of the tribe; that their children needed more thoro and practical instruction, on the one hand in various industrial lines and on the other in the elementary branches of learning; that the larger non-reservation schools were properly equipped for any advanced education the children would require; that, if favorable action were taken on their request, they would permit any children who were prepared for transfer to attend these schools; that they would obligate themselves to send to the district schools all their children not elsewhere enrolled, and to compel regular and continuous attendance, promising to cooperate with the whites in the establishment and maintenance of these schools.

In transmitting the petition the superintendent said that he favored the abolishment of the Government boarding school and cooperation with the county authorities in extending the local public school system by enrolling the Indian children there, and that 95 per cent of the tribe desired such a change.

The ultimate end of all Government effort in educating Indian children in Indian schools is to prepare them for communion with their white neighbors on an equal footing and induction into our common citizenship. As far as material conditions and environment are concerned, the Omaha Indians are now as nearly ready as any for advancing to a new stage in the pursuance of this policy. Most of them speak English and substantially have adopted the white man's ways of living; public schools have been built within the limits of the old reservation; there is no antagonism on the part of the whites to the admission of Indian children into the white schools, and everything seems favorable to the State's assuming the task of educating its red citizens side by side with its white citizens.

The time is rapidly approaching when, in the thickly populated parts of the country where the Indians have been allotted and large areas of inherited lands sold to white farmers who have settled among them, bringing in a system of district schools, the Government must cease to provide separate schools for Indians. After mature consideration of this plan it was decided to take the first step toward closing out our separate educational establishment for this tribe, and orders were issued for discontinuing the Government boarding school on July 1, 1906.

As these Indians are allottees, and their lands are untaxable for the period during which the Federal Government holds the title in trust, this arrangement would, if left to itself, compel the State to assume the entire burden of educating its red citizens without receiving any such compensating benefits as it receives from its white citizens thru the school tax. That seems unfair; so, as these Indians have funds to their credit, it has been agreed that the Government shall pay an amount per capita for the Indian children who attend the common schools equal to that which is paid per capita by the State for the white children who attend the same schools.

In a recent report the superintendent in charge of the reservation says that from correspondence with some nonreservation schools and from talks with the Indians, he anticipates no trouble in finding places for all eligible pupils whose parents wish them to have the advantages of these schools; and of the common school plan he says:

During the past year there were over eighty of the Omaha children who attended public schools on the reservation and in the towns of Peuder and Bancroft, and I have never heard a complaint from anyone that they did not receive good treatment. There seems to be an increasing desire on the part of the whites to cooperate with this office in the matter of educating the children, both whites and Indians, on the reservation. The public school system on the reservation has not yet reached the degree of perfection that is to be desired, but that will come with time and work. Owing to the small percentage of property on the reservation being subject to taxation, it is not

possible in most districts to maintain more than seven months school in the year, but the people show a commendable spirit by voting the maximum amount of tax that can be levied. In this respect conditions are constantly improving, as every land sale adds a few thousand dollars to the taxable property and more and better renters are constantly coming in with property which increases the assessed valuation. The new railroad recently constructed across the reservation will also add many thousand dollars to the assessed valuation, and in this way will greatly benefit four or five school districts.

#### INSTITUTES.

Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, four Indian school institutes were held during August and September of this year—at Tacoma, Wash.; Standing Rock, N. Dak., and Rosebud and Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Arrangements had been made for holding at San Francisco, Cal., the Department of Indian Education, which has met for several years with the annual convention of the National Educational Association, and is the principal Indian institute of the year. The disaster of last April, of course, made this impossible, and the Pacific Coast Institute at Tacoma took its place as far as practicable.

All the institutes were well attended, and unusual interest was shown in the discussions. Demonstration lessons with classes of Indian pupils were given by experienced teachers in the service. The methods employed in the great nongovernmental schools at Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee, Ala., in correlating the literary and industrial work, were particularly set forth, and it was shown how this sort of instruction should be adapted to meet the immediate and practical needs of the Indian.

Specimens of class-room papers, carpentry, sewing, bead and basket work from the various schools were exhibited at Tacoma. A collection of practical class-room work from Tuskegee was exhibited at all the institutes, and teachers took notes of whatever could be put to use in their particular fields.

The purpose of holding several institutes each year is to bring the system of Indian education to a higher standard of efficiency. In different localities are found different types of Indians and varying conditions, and by comparison of methods and interchange of ideas each teacher present and each school represented receives the benefit of the experience of the others. Thus the local institutes are as valuable in their way as the general institutes, and are attended by many who would otherwise be deprived of any institute opportunities.

The proceedings of the Pacific Coast Institute, held at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and of the Pine Ridge Institute of last year, accompany the report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The current Indian appropriation act contains appropriations which aggregate \$9,325,024.98. The aggregate of the appropriations contained in the act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, as shown by the Report for 1905, was \$7,922,014.34.

The objects of the appropriations in these two acts were as shown by the following tables:

*Appropriations in the Indian appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907.*

	1906.	1907.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$751,000.00	\$889,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	1,933,468.96	2,450,930.43
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	885,000.00	576,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	81,500.00	70,000.00
Support of schools.....	3,777,104.00	3,924,630.00
Miscellaneous.....	633,968.50	1,413,661.55
Kansas consolidated fund.....	155,976.88	
Total.....	7,922,014.34	9,325,024.98

Appropriations for the Indian Service were also made by other acts, as follows:

*Appropriations made by deficiency and other acts for 1906 and 1907.*

	1906.	1907.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$53,261.11	
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	145,000.00	
Incidentals.....	2,000.00	
Support of schools.....	7,449.49	
Miscellaneous.....	164,798.11	\$80,175.00
Total.....	372,528.71	80,175.00

Adding these two tables together we have the total appropriations for the two years, as follows:

*Total appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907.*

	1906.	1907.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$804,261.11	\$889,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,078,468.96	2,450,930.43
Miscellaneous supports.....	885,000.00	576,000.00
Incidentals.....	86,920.00	70,000.00
Support of schools.....	3,784,519.49	3,924,630.00
Miscellaneous.....	798,766.61	1,493,839.55
Kansas consolidated fund.....	155,976.88	
Total.....	8,294,513.05	9,405,199.98

The excess of 1907 over 1906, \$1,110,656.93, is accounted for as follows:

1907 over 1906—		
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$84,038.80	
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	372,401.47	
Support of schools.....	140,080.51	
Miscellaneous.....	605,072.91	
		\$1,202,593.81
1906 over 1907—		
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	9,000.00	
Incidental expenses.....	10,920.00	
Kansas consolidated fund.....	155,976.88	
		181,896.88
Net increase.....		1,110,656.93

The principal two increases—"fulfilling treaty stipulations" and "miscellaneous"—are due, the first to carrying out the Klamath Indian agreement, and the last to increased appropriations for irrigation and survey purposes in Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, taken from Treasury reports, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses.....	\$718,051.01
Fulfilling treaties.....	1,715,921.40
Miscellaneous supports.....	507,555.00
Trust funds.....	2,876,140.33
Incidentals.....	89,313.00
Support of schools.....	3,684,183.32
Miscellaneous.....	3,194,793.40
Total.....	12,740,859.08

## PROTECTING IMPROVEMENTS BY INSURANCE.

The following is the substance of a circular letter of May 28, 1906, sent to officers in charge of agencies, as to the protection of Indian owners of improvements against loss by fire or tornado:

Authority has been granted for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money arising from the sale of inherited Indian lands in the construction of improvements on Indian allotments, consisting of houses and barns, and it has occurred to the Office that the desirability of their having the property insured against loss by fire and tornado should be brought to the attention of the several owners of these improvements.

You are requested to give this matter the necessary attention to the end that protection against loss from these causes may be secured by the several Indian owners of improvements residing under your jurisdiction.

Where such owners of improvements are not beneficiaries of funds arising from the sale of inherited Indian lands and now on deposit, you are requested to confer with them, suggesting for the purpose the expenditure of other moneys of which they may be possess.

For the purpose of affording the greatest security and to assure the resumption of expiring policies, it is suggested that they should be issued to the Indian agents or other officers in charge of agencies, acting for the Government as trustee, for the benefit of the owners of the allotments on which the improvements are situated.

#### ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The progress in allotment work since my last annual report has been as great as the facilities at command would permit.

Patents were issued and delivered to Indians, classified by reservations, during the year as follows:

Reservation.	Location.	Number.
Kickapoo	Kansas	74
Potawatomi	do	218
L'Anse	Michigan	2
Santee	Nebraska	1
Devils Lake	North Dakota	66
Ponca	Oklahoma	351
Umatilla	Oregon	691
Cheyenne River	South Dakota	311
Pine Ridge	do	171
Rosebud	do	1,310
Umatilla and Umatilla	Utah	6
Yakima	Washington	63
Bad River	Wisconsin	6
Lac Courte Oreille	do	6
Total		1,027

The allotments approved by this Office and the Department were, for the same period:

Reservation.	Location.	Number.
Potawatomi	Kansas	189
Leech Lake	Minnesota	548
Row	Montana	51
Oo and Missouri	Oklahoma	72
Ponca	do	156
Cheyenne River	South Dakota	231
Pine Ridge	do	312
Swinomish	Washington	1
Yakima	do	105
Shoshoni	Wyoming	38
Total		3,027

#### ALLOTMENT WORK ON RESERVATIONS.

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

*Cheyenne River.*—The Cheyenne River allotments were closed once as far as field work was concerned, on October 15, 1905, because all the Indians who would take land had been scheduled and their selections surveyed. About 260 Indians had refused to take their allotments, chiefly because of the influence of Chiefs Hump and Iron Lightning, who cherished the hope that they and their following might be allowed to remove to the Tongue River country in Montana. I had

an interview with them, explained the impracticability of their plan, and dispelled some other objections which clung in their minds, and they then indicated their willingness to accept their allotments. So, on March 9, 1906, Allotting Agent Gunderson was instructed to allot them. It afterwards appeared, however, that not all the recalcitrant party had been satisfied; for Mr. Gunderson finally felt compelled to report that further effort was not justified, and on May 18 he again closed the field work at Cheyenne River, leaving 70 Indians still unallotted.

*The Black Tomahawk case.*—The annual report of this Office for 1899, page 49, gives an account of the contest between Black Tomahawk and Mrs. Jane Waldron for the possession of a tract of land which was selected as an allotment by Black Tomahawk and, after much controversy, patented to him on March 28, 1899. The land, however, was occupied by Mrs. Waldron, who instituted an action in the circuit court of Hughes County, S. Dak., "to have her ultimate rights in and to the land in controversy between her and Black Tomahawk determined, and to have the patent issued to him inure to her use and benefit."

The United States circuit court for the district of South Dakota decided that, under the facts ascertained and the evidence in the record, the complainant was entitled to a decree canceling the trust patent issued to Black Tomahawk and declaring her entitled to have the lands in controversy allotted to her.

On the 12th of last March the Attorney-General decided that no appeal should be taken from this decision, and the case is therefore closed.

On June 11, 1906, the United States Indian agent for the Cheyenne River Agency, on the request of this Office, furnished a certified copy of the decree, from which it appears that the findings of the court were substantially as follows:

The complainant is five-sixteenths Sioux Indian, her father being a white man. The common-law rule that children take the race and nationality of the father does not obtain among the Indians as to the offspring of a white man married to an Indian woman, and the custom and law obtaining among Indians have been uniformly recognized by the different bands of Sioux and by the United States.<sup>a</sup> The complainant joined the Two Kettle band of Sioux Indians at the Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., and was recognized by that

<sup>a</sup> The court quoted from *Davison v. Gibson* (50 Fed. Rep., 445), in the circuit court of appeals of the South Dakota circuit, as follows: "It is common knowledge, of which the court should take judicial knowledge, that the domestic relations of the Indians of this country have never been regulated by the common law of England, and that that law is not adapted to the habits, customs, and manners of the Indians."

band and by the United States as a member thereof. The mother of the complainant drew rations at the Yankton Agency after its establishment in 1859, and when she died, in 1894, she was living on land allotted to her on the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and was recognized by that band as an Indian of their tribe. Whatever settlement was made upon the land in controversy by the defendant, Black Tomahawk, a full-blood Sioux, was subsequent to that of the complainant and not in good faith, but in the interest of others. On February 10, 1900, the time for the Sioux Indians to begin to file for record with the respective Indian agents their elections to have allotments of lands, to which they were entitled under the act of 1889, Black Tomahawk was not residing on the land in question, but on other lands, and was receiving and entitled to receive rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency.

Steps will be taken to carry out the decree of the court. The Office recently directed the agent of the Cheyenne River Agency to call upon Black Tomahawk for the trust patent issued to him in 1899 and to transmit it to this Office for cancellation; but the agent reports that Black Tomahawk refuses to deliver the patent, as he has been advised by his lawyers not to do so.

*Coeur d'Alène.*—The Coeur d'Alène Reservation in Idaho is nearly ready for allotment. The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 335) directs that it be allotted, each Indian to have 160 acres. The plats of survey have all been accepted by the General Land Office except one, which will doubtless be ready at an early date. They have not yet been furnished to this Office, but as soon as they are received the work can proceed.

*Columbia (Moses agreement).*—The act of March 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 55), directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue trust patents to such Indians as have been allotted land under the agreement concluded July 7, 1893, with Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, commonly known as the "Moses agreement." These patents are to declare that the United States will hold the land thus allotted for ten years from the date of the approval of the act in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease either prior or subsequent to the issue of the patent, of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Washington. At the expiration of ten years the United States will convey the land by patent to the Indian or his heirs in fee and free of all incumbrance. Any conveyance of the lands by any allottee or his heirs, or any contract made touching them before the expiration of the trust period, except as provided in the act, shall be null and void.

Provision is made for the sale by any allottee or his heirs of the lands patented, except 80 acres, under rules to be prescribed by the

Secretary of the Interior. All conveyances of these lands are to be subject to the approval of the Secretary, and when so approved will convey full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restriction on alienation had been issued to the allottee.

Steps have been taken to cause patents to be issued.

*Crow.*—All the Crows have selected their lands, and the field work on their reservation is finished, except the preparation of the family record showing the relationships of each allottee. This will require a few weeks more; otherwise the allotment work would have been closed during the year, as forecast in my last annual report. The family record, which the Office has been trying to compile in several tribes during recent years, has become absolutely necessary in view of the act of May 8, 1906, conferring certain probate powers upon the Secretary of the Interior. It will of course make all allotment work slower and more laborious, but I believe the delays will be more than paid for by the result. The total number of Crow allotments exceeds 2,000. Of the allottees, 81 elected to retain their homes on the ceded part of the reservation, while 33 of those who were living on the ceded lands preferred to have their improvements sold and remove to the diminished reserve. The ceded lands were opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of May 4, 1906.

*Flathead.*—By the act of April 23, 1901 (33 Stat. L., 302), the Flathead Reservation is to be disposed of after allotments are made to the Indians entitled. The surveys are not yet finished, but on March 8, 1906, the Secretary designated John K. Rankin to make the allotments. On April 4, when Mr. Rankin was directed to begin work, the Office could provide him with only 16 plats of survey, and these did not embrace any very large area of land fit for allotment. Since then 41 additional township plats have been sent to him, but several others have not yet been received from the General Land Office. Mr. Rankin has perfected his organization and has a large force pushing the work with energy. It is believed that the Flathead allotments will be completed at an early date, as the members of the tribes entitled on that reservation are generally intelligent and progressive, having six abodes and many improvements; but in any event the work will be done fairly and thoroly.

*Jicarilla.*—The Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico is an example of premature allotment, and as a result the problem presented is very serious. In this case the allotment was not induced by pressure from white land seekers, but by the urgency of the Indians themselves. Their eagerness for land in severalty, however, arose from no longing to become civilized citizens. Their chief thought, as was afterward discovered, was that the formal allotment of their lands would settle any question as to their right to the reservation, concerning which some earlier experiences had given them much uneasiness.

Because of their various migrations, and the many changes in agents and employees, the census rolls of the tribe prior to allotment were practically valueless, as names had been given to the Indians arbitrarily and new ones seem to have been used at each enrollment. The allotting agent conscientiously tried to ascertain the actual name of each Indian; but names meant little to the allottees, and when patents were issued they failed to recognize the individual names under which they had been allotted or else were too indifferent to disclose them. In fact, perhaps not more than ten or twelve of the allottees can be absolutely identified with their allotments.

The Indians now realize their mistake and have almost unanimously petitioned for relief. On March 15, 1906, a special report to the Department set out the conditions and submitted a draft of legislation which would serve to clear up the muddle, but no legislation was secured. The only way in which the matter can be righted is to take a relinquishment from each member of the tribe, cancel the outstanding patents, and reallocate the lands. As is usually the case, there are a few who object to such a course; but the benefits are so obvious that these obstructionists will undoubtedly agree to some such settlement when the situation is fully understood by them. It is sincerely hoped that Congress will soon authorize action along the proposed line.

*Oto.*—Under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 217), the surplus lands of the Oto and Missouri Reservation, in Oklahoma, were to be allotted to children born since the former allotments, and any lands still remaining were to be divided among the tribe. The children of former allottees alive on June 30, 1904, have been allotted, and the division of the remainder of these lands is almost finished.

*Pine Ridge.*—At Pine Ridge, Charles H. Bates has worked steadily during the last year making allotments, and the progress made is not so great as might be wished, under all the circumstances the situation is satisfactory. The conflicting claims of some Indians and the indifference of others have done most to delay the work.

*Ponca.*—The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 217), covered the Ponca as well as the Oto lands. A year ago I reported that the selections of allotments for the children had been approved. During the last year the remainder of these lands have been divided as directed by law.

*Quinalt.*—The Quinalt Reservation, in Washington, by its peculiar topography, presents more difficulties than any on which allotment has been attempted. This will account for the fact that altho the allotting agent is industrious and familiar with the country he has not averaged 14 allotments a month. The reservation contains magnificent timber, closely set and with an almost impenetrable undergrowth. It is broken by many streams and lakes. The average

rainfall exceeds 120 inches a year, and travel is almost exclusively by canoe. As lands which are more valuable for timber than for grazing or agriculture can not be allotted, it seems next to impossible to make allotments to even the small number of Indians entitled—probably not exceeding 300.

*Sac and Fox.*—The surplus lands of the Sac and Fox of Missouri are to be allotted to the children of former allottees in accordance with the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 349). On July 13 the Secretary designated Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers to make these allotments. Mr. Keepers has nearly finished his task, and another reservation will soon cease to exist.

*Shoshoni.*—Allotments have been made to 368 Indians on the ceded part of the Shoshoni Reservation, in Wyoming, and they have been approved by the Department. The allotments to the Indians in the diminished Shoshoni Reservation have been completed in the field but have not yet been entered on the tract books of this Office or submitted for Department approval.

On June 2, 1906, the President issued a proclamation opening the ceded lands to settlement under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016), which ratified the agreement with the Indians.

*Utah.*—There are two general methods of making allotments. The one is merely to schedule such names as may be readily found on the agency rolls and list a tract of land opposite each name, not only without running the lines and establishing the corners, but even without any information as to the character of the land or its location with regard to the allottee's home or selection. The other requires the running out of the subdivision lines and establishing the corners in the presence of the selector. It sometimes occurs that land actually wanted, and which ought to be allotted, is entirely different from that which seemed to be indicated by the description given. Too often the specific legislation directing the opening of a reservation seems to contemplate that allotments should be hurried thru after the first plan.

The Uintah Reservation, in Utah, furnishes an example of the rushing and haphazard method. The allotments there had to be made very hastily, because the act directing the opening of the reservation did not allow a reasonable time. It was impossible to survey the lands before the opening, much less before the allotments were made, and not even yet are approved plats for all townships containing allotments procurable, tho more than a year has elapsed since the allotting commission finished its work. A field party is still engaged in locating the allotments scheduled by the commission.

As must always be the case under circumstances like these, the allotment amounted to little more than a reservation of what was believed to be sufficient land of the right character. The patents for the allotments have all been issued, but a large part of them do not

describe the lands correctly. The errors are material, and many disappointments will occur, but fortunately local conditions are such that settlers have not taken the lands very rapidly, and hence it is probable that there will not be so many conflicts and contests as there would have been if the surplus lands had been taken at once on the opening of the reservation.

The work of correcting the patents will be pushed as rapidly as possible. A number have been canceled and reissued and, as far as now known, nearly 300 more will have to be put thru the same process. It is certain that some persons—both Indian allottees and white homesteaders—will lose a part of the lands they have selected and a great deal of additional labor and expense will be thrown upon the Government, all due to the unwise haste with which a work was pushed thru that properly demands deliberation and care.

Perhaps this would be as good a place as any to mention a sequel to the Uintah allotment which has attracted some public attention thru exaggerated tales printed in various parts of the country. The Indian population of the Uintah Reservation was divided between the White River, the Uintah, and the Uncompahgre Utes. A large majority of the White Rivers were never reconciled to the idea of opening their country to settlement. They are the group least advanced in civilization. In the spring of 1905, before the allotment began, a delegation chosen by and from all three bands visited Washington with the purpose of learning from the lips of the authorities here just what events were pending and having the significance thereof explained to them. The representatives of the Uncompahgres and Uintahs, tho not disguising their continued preference for the old over the new order of things, nevertheless indicated their readiness to trust to the Government; but the White Rivers held out to the last, insisting upon hearing the same facts repeated by the President, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and then only half recognizing the inevitable. At the official conferences here they made an urgent plea for permission for their band to remove from the Uintah Reservation to some reservation where no white people would disturb them, or to find homes in the forest reserve. When repeatedly assured that these requests could not be granted, they returned to Utah in a dissatisfied mood and did all they could, short of actual violence, to embarrass the work of the allotting commission.

A few weeks ago the Office received information that a large part of the White River band, of both sexes and all ages, had left the reservation and were starting for some point in South Dakota, apparently uncertain whether to settle down in the Black Hills or go on to Pine Ridge or Rosebud. To their ignorant minds anything which still remains "Indian country" must be open to all Indians

equally for residence purposes. Their agent followed them into Wyoming, intercepted them in their journey across that State, and for several days counseled with them, urging and admonishing them to return to their own country, and trying to point out to them the uselessness of going further with any such project as they had in view. When he announced that the Indians were deaf to all reasoning and had decided as a finality to push on, I sent him the following dispatch:

If absolutely certain you can not induce Indians to abandon their intentions, you will return to agency. Before doing so warn them that if they persist in disregarding your advice they must take the responsibility for anything that happens to them. Explain that the citizenship to which they attribute their independence has its burdens as well as its privileges, and that as citizens they are liable to punishment by local authorities for any unlawful acts they may commit.

What will happen to these Indians, who on any foreign reservation can not be recognized except as visitors or permitted to stay very long in that character, there is no prophesying. As allottees under the old law they are citizens, and as citizens they are not subject to even the benevolent despotism exercised over the noncitizen Indians by the United States Government. I do not see that there is any Federal authority which can convey them back, forcibly and against their will, to the country where they belong, except by the process provided by the Constitution to meet situations with which the local authorities confess themselves unable to cope. The most that this Office or the Department can do of its own initiative is to order their expulsion from any foreign reservation they may have penetrated and impose a fine of \$1,000 upon any one of them who returns without permission. But, as they have no money, the fine would be for all practical purposes a nullity. Threats of the guardhouse would have no terrors, for the guardhouse would at least mean free food and shelter; and on reservations where such difficulty is experienced in finding employment for the Indians already living there, no opening seems to offer itself for the utilization of the labor of a band of intruders under condemnation of vagrancy.

To forestall the criticism that all this is a narrative of adventure rather than a discussion of the allotment question, I may conclude the story by saying that the White River exodus means fresh troubles in straightening out the land tangle at Uintah. Those now wandering Indians who have not yet fairly identified themselves with their allotments will be all the more difficult to identify after their excursion, even though they may return by and by. Indeed, it may eventually be impossible to determine the owners of many tracts set apart for the White River Utes. Thus, thru the defectiveness of so many land titles, the development of the country may be seriously retarded.

## GENERAL POLICY.

This leads me to consider the general policy of allotment as controlled by law. The general allotment act, as amended and now in force, prescribes that the area for each allotment shall be 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. For allottees in Kansas, Nebraska, or parts of Oklahoma such a provision might be considered fair; but it was made at a time when local conditions in the wide West were only vaguely understood, and for a sweeping rule it fails thru giving an Indian either more land than it is wise to burden him with or less than he can possibly make a living on.

Nearly all the reservations yet to be allotted contain little or no agricultural land that can be cultivated without irrigation. Eighty acres of irrigable land to each Indian is far more than he can utilize, especially as, owing to lack of funds, the cost of irrigation is almost prohibitive. The enterprising white farmer supports a whole family perhaps on 20 acres, and has all he can do to look out for that much; but when it is proposed to give each member of an Indian family 5 or 10 acres—making, say, 50 or 60 acres in all for the head of the family to cultivate—a cry of protest goes up from quarters where kindness of purpose is abundant but information deficient.

All who have had to deal with Indians at first hand, and know well their characteristics, will agree that no other people are so easily discouraged by being given a task which seems to them beyond their powers. Hence, in allotting to an Indian a tract of land larger than he can hope to till—especially when his tenure of the water necessary to make it productive depends upon his beneficial and continued use thereof—we place upon him not only a physical but a moral handicap. I would far rather, in distributing among Indians an area of land capable of high tillage, give each a little less than he could take care of at a pinch than spoil all by making the portions too large. We have to look at this question in a broad way, considering ultimate consequences for good or ill rather than immediate aspects of generosity.

On the other hand, the limit of 160 acres of grazing land is equally without the mark. On such a reservation as the Jicarilla, for instance, no white man, much less an Indian, could support himself on only 160 acres. The reservation is on the great Continental Divide, rocky, mountainous, and partly timbered. At best it is only a tolerable sheep range. True, there are small patches that can be cultivated, but these will not in the aggregate exceed 10,000 or 12,000 acres. To allot their lands to the Jicarilla Indians in 80 or 160 acre tracts would be of little benefit to the majority of the tribe. The small area susceptible of cultivation makes it impossible to assign to each Indian sufficient agricultural land for his needs, but the rigorous winters make it necessary that each have some farming

or hay land, and the conditions seem to demand a considerable area of pasture land—for some more, for some less, depending on location.

In order to make an intelligent and effective allotment, therefore, the law authorizing it ought to be very flexible, permitting the authorities who have it in charge to take into account the altitude, character of the soil, climate, productive possibilities and proximity to market, as well as the habits of the tribe. Conditions similar to those on the Jicarilla Reserve prevail elsewhere; in the Blackfeet country, where possibly 40 acres to a head of cattle is not too large an allowance for grazing purposes and a family can not make both ends meet with less than 100 head, the outlook for the Indians even with an allotment of 320 acres of grazing land would not be brilliant. Indeed, each reservation yet to be allotted calls for some difference in treatment.

Not uncommonly nowadays reservations are opened by special act of Congress, and in almost every instance, as I have pointed out elsewhere, the primary object seems to be to hasten the date when the surplus unallotted lands can be taken by the homeseeker. This is not unnatural, in view of all the circumstances, but it is unwise nevertheless. Too little thought is given to the condition of the Indians to be allotted, and, incidentally to this, not enough regard is paid to the ultimate welfare of those whites who will try to acquire homes on the coveted lands or of those who will ultimately succeed to a large part of the allotments. The law too often operates as an attempt to anticipate administration, and administrative officers are in their turn forced, much against their will, into apparent lawmaking by having to construe the law on so many dubious points.

Apparently the only relief possible is an act vesting greater discretion in the Department, for no general law can be drawn which will meet the thousand varying conditions liable to arise. The administrative power could then operate without the peril, now ever present, that its disposal of one case may control the disposal of many others, notwithstanding differences of conditions and the different courses which therefore ought to be followed. I am convinced that a wise provision in any general allotment act would be to allow not less than 5 or more than 40 acres of irrigable land, or not more than 640 acres of grazing land, to each Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. This would better meet existing conditions and enable the Department to care properly for the interests of all concerned. Another result which could hardly help flowing from it would be the more rapid opening of reservations and the consequent dissolution of the generally condemned reservation system; for the executive branch of the Government could act then in one case after another without the need of consuming the time of the Congress upon

special legislation. The development of what has been known as the frontier West would thus proceed along the line of least resistance, to the ultimate advantage of our whole country.

#### NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

During the year just past little has been done in the way of allotments to nonreservation Indians under the fourth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 704), because it has been necessary to assign to other duties the two special allotting agents who have been engaged in such work for several years. This is to be regretted, as the rapidly diminishing area of public lands makes it imperative that this line of allotment work be diligently prosecuted if suitable homes are to be found for Indians entitled to lands on the public domain.

By Department order of September 24, 1898, action on all fourth section allotments in public-land States was suspended pending an investigation. Believing that the purposes for which the suspension was made have been fulfilled, on December 18, 1905, the Office recommended to the Department that the general suspension be relieved and that instructions be issued for the disposal of these allotments in their regular order.

#### IRRIGATION.

Irrigation on Indian reservations, like most matters of importance connected with the "Indian problem," was forced upon the service, and up to a comparatively recent date was without order or system. Long before the scheme for governmental reclamation of arid lands was put into operation, the Indian Office had spent considerable sums yearly in reclaiming Indian lands, and as a rule the moneys expended belonged to the Indians. The actual irrigation of lands was not always the primary object sought, altho it was recognized as a valuable by-product. As the old reservation policy denied the Indians all opportunity to do anything save eat their rations or forage on neighboring whites, some plan had to be devised for persuading them to labor for wages, and, altho they worked for their own money, it was a distinct gain to all concerned. The need of water appealed to some of them, and the benefits of irrigation were held out as an inducement. In those days the services of skilled engineers were not obtainable, and naturally the percentage of success from an irrigation point of view was not large; but the advantage the device offered in affording employment for the Indians, on which their daily bread should depend, and thus undermining the racial prejudice against common manual labor, has, I think, in its own way justified the expenditures.

Conditions rapidly changed. Irrigation by the white settlers who

were continually crowding into the Indian country soon made the available water supply a consideration of first importance. Agreements with certain tribes for cessions of lands provided that irrigation be secured by the expenditure of all or part of the money obtained for the lands. Occasionally an engineer was employed; finally an inspecting engineer entered the service. Better results followed, and good but economically built irrigation works are now to be found on many Indian reservations.

The reclamation act of June 17, 1902, set aside the unappropriated waters of the public domain to be acquired thereafter in private ownership only under the doctrine of beneficial use, making a statutory change in the common-law doctrine of riparian right. Prior to that act there seems to be no instance of anyone denying the right and power of the General Government to appropriate sufficient water on an Indian reservation for the needs of the Indians. Recently, however, these have been denied. Even where the Government has appropriated water under a clear implication of law, having specifically covenanted to protect the water rights of Indians and also, as trustee, expended many thousand dollars of their money in constructing irrigation systems, it has been urged before courts, the Congress, and the Department that the Indians had no such rights. But surely if the Congress could appropriate all the unused waters of the public domain for the purposes of the reclamation act, it could appropriate waters in Indian reservations for the use and benefit of the Indian occupants of those reservations. Whenever the subject has been fairly presented to the Congress it has taken this view, and so far the courts also have sustained the rights of the Indians.

The activity in developing irrigation thruout the West has forced the Office to make special effort to gain for the Indian his just share of the water and enable him to hold it. As the trust created by the title to the lands is administered by the Indian Department, and as Indian moneys are largely used, the Indian Service has continued to construct irrigation works on Indian reservations, altho, had the Reclamation Service been in existence earlier, doubtless a different plan would have been followed. Now, construction work by the Reclamation Service means the abandonment of any special right reserved to the Indian under the law creating his status as a property holder and gives him only the possibility of acquiring a right under the doctrine of beneficial use. On this fact, as well as on the retention of administrative jurisdiction of Indian lands in the Indian Office, has rested the argument in favor of keeping the irrigation work for such lands also under Office control. When the lands pass to the unrestricted jurisdiction of the States, the water rights should go with them, otherwise confusion is bound to arise and litigation result, in which

the Indian will probably be worsted. Hence the effort the Office is continually making to have the water right of every Indian allottee clearly fixed before his land becomes alienable and the water subject to the doctrine of beneficial use.

All that has been said relates particularly to reservation lands; but there are many Indians who have taken allotments outside of reservations, and in areas included in reclamation projects. To enable all allottees, irrespective of situation, to obtain the advantages of the reclamation act, I recommended certain legislation which was adopted by the Congress in the current Indian appropriation act. (34 Stat. L., 327.) Under its provisions any Indian allottee whose land lies within a reclamation project can sell a part of this land for the purpose of using the proceeds for the payment of the reclamation charges. Should satisfactory results be secured thru this act, it may be practicable by degrees to separate all irrigation work from the Indian Bureau and place it in the hands of the Reclamation Service. This would be in the line of the general policy I am pursuing of obliterating, as rapidly as conditions will permit, the barriers between the several bureaus of our common Government at points where their duties seem to overlap.

#### WORK OF THE YEAR.

Of the appropriation for "Irrigation on Indian reservations" \$170,500 were available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1906, and almost of it was allotted as follows:

Zuni Reservation, N. Mex.....	\$75,000
Utah Reservation, Utah.....	40,000
Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.....	20,000
Yakima Reservation, Wash.....	15,000
Total .....	150,000

The remainder was variously distributed, but nearly all reservations in the arid regions received some help from it. A considerable amount of tribal money has also been used on reservations other than those mentioned.

*Blackfeet.*—On the Blackfeet Reservation also tribal moneys were used, and a very considerable body of land can be irrigated from the ditch work done there during the last year. Approximately \$17,000 was used in extending the Cut Bank Ditch. The land under this ditch is not very well adapted to agriculture, both altitude and latitude being against it, and it has not been utilized as it should be. But it is believed that on the whole the results will be well worth the money expended.

*Crow.*—The Crow Reservation project has been steadily carried forward with most encouraging results. Laterals conveying the

water upon the land have been put in very rapidly, and a large area is now under cultivation. The agricultural progress in the last year has been most marked, and returns are now coming in to the Indians in the way of crops. Tribal funds to the amount of \$20,000 have been used here.

*Klamath.*—Results on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon have hardly been satisfactory. It is hoped that an intelligent system will be planned in the near future, as the Indians now have ample funds of their own available for irrigation.

*Mission Indians.*—Almost all the reservations of the Mission Indians of California were visited by Special Inspector Chubbuck during the early part of 1906, and his several reports indicate that their greatest need is water for irrigation. On several of their reservations there is ample agricultural land for their support if it could be properly irrigated.

On the Agua Caliente Reservation No. 2, for instance, the inspector found that B. B. Barney claimed the water right in Andreas Canyon. In 1893 he had entered into a contract with the Government which provided that, in consideration of the grant of a 20-foot right of way for a pipe line, flume, or canal across section 2 of the reservation, the Indians were to be allowed sufficient water from the pipe line to irrigate 100 acres, or such part of it as they might have in cultivation, on the basis of 1 inch continuous flow for each 6 acres of land. This was simply in consideration of the right of way across Indian lands. No recognition was given to the Indians' right by long use of the water. Under the conditions of climate and soil 1 inch of water to each 6 acres was of little or no value, and as a result the Indians soon vacated the land and left Mr. Barney in full possession of all the water. The inspector noticed that Mr. Barney was not using the water in accordance with the letter and intent of the law, but was trying to perpetuate his water right by posting and recording notices of the appropriation of water. Finding that the latest posted notice had run the limit of sixty days with no development work, the inspector immediately posted a notice of the appropriation of 500 inches of water for use on Indian lands and put the Indians to work on an irrigation ditch. This action brought Mr. Barney to the necessity of defending his right to the water. The inspector found that the pipe line had been constructed at a cost of about \$6,000, and had a carrying capacity of 150 inches, and that Mr. Barney had a vested right which should be respected; so he arranged a compromise by which the agreement of 1893 was abrogated and a new one made, giving the Indians one-half of the pipe-line flow and one-half of all the water flowing in the canyon other than that entering the pipe line, which ranged from 50 to 150 inches during a part of the season. The agreement was approved

by the Department. The inspector thinks that this will be sufficient to irrigate much more land than will be required to support the Indians now on the reservation.

An extraordinarily heavy flood in the San Luis Rey River during the latter part of March, 1906, destroyed the most expensive part of the irrigation ditch on the Pala Reservation, constructed at a cost of about \$18,000. The damage is estimated at \$10,000. By putting in a temporary heading and making considerable repairs, which they did without compensation, the Indians were able to obtain a reasonably good supply of water for this season's crop. Chief Engineer Code estimates that for about \$12,000 a ditch could be constructed on the Pala Reservation which would not be damaged by any floods likely to occur in the future, and he suggests that that amount be set aside from funds available during the fiscal year 1907. His report of May 22 says that the Indians are making fair progress in farming, and seem to be reconciled to their removal and quite satisfied with their present environment. A walk down the street along which their portable houses are located with military regularity surprises one accustomed to the appearance of the average Indian village. The places are neatly kept, with good gardens in the rear and flourishing flower beds in front.

The same flood also greatly damaged the ditch recently constructed on the Rincon Reservation, but the Indians were able to repair an old ditch so as to save their crops.

From his observations on the Pala and Rincon reservations and his investigation as to what was being accomplished on the Monserrate ranch in the matter of underground-water development, Mr. Code is confident that an abundant supply of water could be obtained, either on the Rincon or on the Pala Reservation, by pumping. The pumping station recently installed on the Monserrate ranch consists of four bored wells, 10 inches in diameter, from 70 to 100 feet apart and about 60 feet deep, situated on land immediately adjoining the channel of the San Luis Rey River. From these wells a volume of 210 California inches is obtained in the summer season, when absolutely no surface water is flowing in the river at this point. The pumping station is 7 miles below the Pala Reservation, and in his opinion the fact that such a supply is available on that ranch warrants expectations of similar results on the Pala Reservation, since the underground formation at the two points is very similar.

*Navaho.*—On the Navaho Reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona, the repair and construction of ditches and the development of a water supply are under the immediate charge of George Butler, superintendent of irrigation. His estimate of the expenditures required during the current fiscal year were \$10,482 for Fort Defiance, \$10,800 for San Juan, \$1,550 for Navaho extension, and \$6,620 for Western Navaho;

also \$9,135 for engineering and office work, \$14,325 for construction force, and \$20,700 for stock, forage, and equipment. Owing to lack of funds only \$25,000 could be allowed him, and this must also cover the irrigation work on the Hopi Reservation, for which he had asked \$4,000.

All that could be spared for ditch work on these reservations during the last fiscal year was \$10,000. It was expended mostly in constructing the Wheatfields Creek storage system and repairing ditches in the San Juan district. This storage system, which is nearing completion, cost about \$7,200, and will cover about 1,000 acres.

*Pima.*—The Pima problem was cared for by an appropriation in the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1081), of \$50,000. In my last annual report I said that preliminary work was then under way under the direction of the Geological Survey and this Office. A misunderstanding between the two bureaus as to their respective obligations toward the enterprise caused a dissolution of partnership, and, altho my own belief in the correctness of the attitude of this Office remained unshaken, I felt bound, in the interest of the Indians, to shoulder the whole task instead of wasting valuable time in controversy. It is only fair to say, nevertheless, that if the Indian Office had understood that the entire burden of finding water for these Indians was to be borne by itself, it would have adopted other methods instead of taking over bodily the project of a coordinate bureau.

The separation came late, immediate steps were taken by this Office to make up as far as possible for the delay; and on January 5, 1906, John J. Granville was appointed a special agent to make preliminary surveys with a view to adopting a plan for construction. This work he performed in connection with the chief engineer. On April 25 the latter submitted a report to the Department, including Mr. Granville's. They discuss two devices for obtaining power to raise the underground flow to the surface. The matter is now before the Department. Meanwhile, the Congress has made another appropriation of \$250,000 toward the work.

*Pueblos.*—Work on the Zuni Dam has progressed satisfactorily, altho the conditions have been adverse. More than 75 per cent of the task is finished; and the Indian labor, with all its unsatisfactory concomitants on a reservation, has been used to a great extent, the work accomplished will compare favorably with anything of the kind yet attempted in the United States. The supply tunnel has been finished, but the canal and ditches are yet to be undertaken. When these are in shape, an ample and permanent water supply will have been given the Zunis. Their lands should then be allotted.

Other pueblos are in urgent need of assistance. The unusual rains and floods of this year and last have generally destroyed the intakes,

dams, and canals constructed by these Indians. Something would have been attempted for them during the last year, but it was not possible to spare the services of a competent man to make plans and supervise the work. As the Indians are more than willing to furnish the labor, it has been determined to help them at once. All the assistance they require is an engineer, some tools, blast powder, flume lumber, and supplies. The engineer is at work and the supplies will be furnished without delay.

*Shoshoni.*—On October 18, 1905, authority was granted to construct the Big Wind River ditch on the Shoshoni Reservation, in Wyoming, which is to be 34 miles long and cover about 34,000 acres of land and is estimated to cost \$250,000. Work on the big ditch and on minor irrigation projects can probably be carried on at the same time.

The superintendent of irrigation reported last year that about 2,000,000 feet of lumber would be required for all the irrigation systems on the reservation, and that no suitable lumber could be procured in sufficient quantity on the reservation, while plenty of fine timber was procurable from the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. He requested that authority be obtained to cut 500,000 feet of timber from the forest reserve in sections 2, 10, 11, and 12, township 42 north, range 109 west, at points directly adjacent to the Big Wind River, and that he be authorized to purchase for \$2,000 a portable sawmill of 25 horsepower to be installed on that river at a point convenient to the irrigation work, as logs could be run down the river to it during high water at small expense. By this means he estimated that the 500,000 feet of lumber could be logged, sawed, and delivered at not exceeding \$15 per thousand feet, including the cost of the mill, while it could not be obtained otherwise for less than \$10 per thousand. Authority was granted to purchase the sawmill and cut the logs from the forest reserve.

H. C. Means, superintendent of irrigation, reported on July 14, 1906, that the Shoshone irrigation survey had cut last winter 415,000 feet of logs on the forest reserve, and that the drive of 150 miles down the river to the Survey's sawmill had thus far been conducted satisfactorily, the worst part of the river having been past. Such a drive on the Big Wind River had never before been attempted, but as it had apparently proved feasible he had applied to the supervisor of the forest reserve for a permit to cut 1,000,000 feet more of logs. This request has been granted.

Article IV of the agreement with the Indians of the Shoshoni Reservation, ratified March 3, 1905, provided that from the proceeds of the sales of their lands \$150,000 should be expended on irrigation. The Indian appropriation act for the current year (34 Stat. L., 381) advanced \$100,000 for this purpose.

*Unitah.*—The Unitah project in some respects is the most impor-

tant of any yet undertaken in the interest of the Indian. No other like number of Indians are so completely dependent upon water, yet nowhere are conditions less favorable than here. There is not enough water during the irrigation season for all the irrigable lands in the former reservation, but the most important storage site has been pre-empted under a reclamation project as a reservoir for a foreign watershed. This arrangement undoubtedly means serious hardship not only for the occupants of the Indian allotments, but for a good many white settlers besides. The Unitah systems must be completed in three years, which would be no inconsiderable task even were everything favorable. The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 375) carries the first installment, \$125,000, of a total of \$600,000 for this work, and the Congress has made the Secretary of the Interior a trustee to hold title to the systems until otherwise directed, empowered him to sue and be sued in regard thereto, and permitted anyone to use the ditches by complying with the laws of Utah. What this will lead to remains to be seen, but the only course left for the custodians of Indian interests is to make a diligent effort to put the water to use without delay.

This Office is anxious to carry out the act and will cooperate to the utmost, but a recent conference between representatives of the Indian Office and the supervising engineer developed the fact that very grave difficulties are to be overcome for the proper protection of the Indians, possibly demanding some amendment of existing law or an entrance upon tedious and expensive litigation.

*Walker River.*—On the 25th of last July authority was granted to enlarge and extend ditch No. 2 on the Walker River Reservation, in Nevada, at a total cost of not to exceed \$50,000. It is the intention of the Office to expend about \$15,000 each year on this work. The superintendent of irrigation is now making the surveys in accordance with the suggestions of the chief engineer.

*Yakima.*—Irrigation on the Yakima Reservation took a new departure with the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), designed to bring the Indian lands within the scope of a reclamation scheme of great magnitude. The legislation was drawn to meet the views of the Geological Survey, this Office concurring on the ground, first, that Indians should not be permitted to defeat any plan of importance to the public interests at large unless it were plainly unjust to themselves or in violation of good faith, and, second, that the outlook for dilatory litigation initiated in quarters hostile to the rights on which these Indians were depending was too serious not to be reckoned with. The purpose of the act of March 6 is to extinguish certain tribal claims and give the Indians in exchange individual rights apparently more substantial.

## LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations have been carried on on several Indian reservations:

*Flathead Agency.*—On the 19th of last March the agent for the Flathead Agency in Montana reported that during the previous week a severe storm swept over the reservation, uprooting a large number of merchantable green trees, which would be a total loss to the Indians unless early steps were taken to dispose of them.

The agent was informed that there was no authority of law for the sale of the timber except that contained in the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), which authorizes the sale of dead timber, standing or fallen, but that informal proposals for the purchase of the timber would be received, with the positive understanding that they were subject to acceptance or rejection by the Department and were not binding on the Government, and that before they could be accepted or the timber sold, authority for the sale would have to be granted by the President.

On April 26 the agent reported that in the Evaro-Jocko district there was estimated to be 9,000,000 feet of fallen timber—6,000,000 feet of merchantable, 1,500,000 feet of tie timber, and 1,500,000 feet of cord wood; in the Post Creek district, on the northern boundary of the reservation, east of the Pend d'Oreille River, 8,000,000 feet of fallen timber—6,000,000 feet of merchantable, 1,000,000 feet of tie timber, and 1,000,000 feet of cord wood; and in the Camas Prairie-Dayton district 1,000,000 feet of fallen timber—500,000 feet of merchantable and 500,000 feet of cord wood. He submitted proposals for the purchase of this timber, but the prices offered were considered inadequate, and on May 7, in accordance with Department authority of April 7, the Office requested the Chief Forester to detail an employee of the Forest Service to inspect the timber, ascertain its accessibility and reasonable value, and prepare regulations to govern its sale and cutting, especially with reference to the protection of the standing forests. On May 19 a forest inspector was detailed to make the investigation, and on June 20 his report was forwarded to this Office by the associate forester, who recommended the sale of the timber.

On July 26 regulations to govern the cutting and sale, with forms of contract and bond and a form of notice of the willingness of the Government to permit the Indians to sell the timber were forwarded to the Department, with recommendation that they be transmitted to the President for his approval. They were approved on August 4. The agent has been instructed to give notice of the sale of the timber by publication for five weeks in leading newspapers of the neighborhood and also by printed posters displayed in pub-

lic places, and to bring the subject to the attention of Montana lumbermen.

*La Pointe Agency.*—The cutting and sale of timber from allotted lands in reservations under the La Pointe Agency in Wisconsin, except Grand Portage, is carried on under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1100).

As mentioned in my last annual report, certain of the contracts made by J. H. Cushway & Co., of Ludington, Mich., covering timber on allotted lands of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, expired before the timber was cut, and the authorized contractors were permitted to renew the expired timber contracts at increased stumpage rates. During the last year 122 such contracts were approved. Under the same conditions nine contracts have been approved with Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington, Mich., covering timber on allotted lands in the Bad River Reservation.

Since the last report 68 timber contracts have been approved between allottees on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation and Signor, Crisler & Co., of Rice Lake, Wis., the authorized contractors. On the Red Cliff Reservation Frederick L. Gilbert, of Duluth, Minn., is authorized to purchase the timber from the allottees, but no contracts with him have been approved.

The timber operations on these reservations have been successfully and satisfactorily conducted. The rules declare that after certain deductions have been made the remainder of the proceeds shall be deposited in some national bank to the credit of the allottee, subject to his check when countersigned by the United States Indian agent.

The proceeds from the year's sales were:

Lac du Flambeau.....	\$08,685.86
Bad River .....	317,838.14
Red Cliff .....	5,272.78
Lac Courte Oreille.....	19,823.04

At the close of the fiscal year every dollar due Indians had been collected, except \$106.02 due from Mr. Gilbert, the Red Cliff contractor. A controversy about this amount has not been finally adjusted. The banks selected as places of deposit, and the amounts in each at the close of the fiscal year, were:

City National Bank, Duluth, Minn.....	\$128,210.50
First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.....	135,222.01
First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.....	55,150.23
Asiland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	187,080.93
Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	184,400.50
Total.....	600,163.23

The agent has been instructed not to deposit in any bonded bank a sum in excess of the aggregate amount of the bonds furnished by such bank, and if at any time the total sum so deposited exceeds the amount

of the bonds, these are to be increased immediately. The banks have been bonded as follows:

City National Bank, Duluth, Minn.....	\$125,000
First National Bank, Hudson, Wis.....	125,000
First National Bank, Bayfield, Wis.....	60,000
Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	175,000
Northern National Bank, Ashland, Wis.....	100,000

It will be observed that in some instances the deposits exceeded the bonds, but the July and August payments of \$10 per month and other amounts allowed by this Office for improvements, etc., reduced the amount on deposit in any bank to less than the aggregate amount of its bonds. Nevertheless, in order to prepare for contingencies of this sort and for the next year's logging operations, Agent Campbell has been instructed to call upon the Hudson and Duluth banks for additional bonds of \$50,000 each and on the Bayfield bank for an additional \$25,000.

Under the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 785), and regulations of October 2, 1901, allottees on the Grand Portage are allowed to sell all the timber standing or fallen except the standing pine. The logging operations have been satisfactory, and the agent's report of May 28, 1900, shows that the money value of the timber cut from lands within the reservation during the last year was \$10,512.42. This was paid out to the Indians as follows:

For stumpage.....	\$1,873.83
For logging timber.....	2,000.00
For teams and white labor, logging timber.....	2,000.00
For supplies and freight for logging camps.....	4,638.59

*Leech Lake Agency.*—Regulations to govern the sale of timber on allotted lands under the Leech Lake Agency in Minnesota were approved by the Department on June 2, 1904, authority for the sale of the timber having been granted by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189). According to these regulations the purchaser of the timber on the ceded lands has the right to buy the timber on the adjoining allotments at the same prices. Only 24 contracts covering timber on allotted lands were approved during the year:

A. Y. Merrill, Minneapolis, Minn.....	13
W. C. Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Minn.....	7
Northland Pine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1

On November 28, 1905, and later dates, the acting agent transmitted certain timber contracts, but after fully considering the subject the Office concluded that the proposed prices were not the full values of the timber, and on December 22 the contracts were disapproved and returned to the acting agent, with instructions not to forward any more timber contracts covering allotted lands until further notice. It was afterwards found that certain contractors had cut timber on lands covered by these contracts after the contracts

had been submitted, but before they were notified of their disapproval; the Northland Pine Company had proceeded under two contracts, W. C. Gilbert under five, A. Y. Merrill under three, the J. Noils Lumber Company under one, Robert Jarvis under two, and Henry King under eight. As it was shown that it had been the custom of the lumber companies to begin cutting timber as soon as their contracts were submitted to the agent, the Office, on the 31st of last May, authorized the special agent in charge of the agency to settle with the lumber companies, with the result that the prices were somewhat increased.

On July 26, 1906, the special agent reported that most of the timber covered by the 361 contracts approved prior to June 30, 1905, and the 21 contracts approved during the last fiscal year had been cut during the year and that there had been received from its sale \$74,100.54. The proceeds are deposited in the First National Bank of Cass Lake and the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. The Cass Lake Bank and the First National Bank of Crookston, Minn., have been selected as places of deposit for these funds, and they will be required to give bonds guaranteeing their faithful accounting for all moneys deposited with them arising from the sale of timber on allotted lands under the Leech Lake Agency and the rate of interest agreed to be paid. The Cass Lake Bank has agreed to pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum on average daily balances and 3 per cent on six months' deposits, and the Crookston bank has agreed to pay 3 per cent on daily balances and 4 per cent on six months' deposits; in both cases the interest is to be credited on daily balances at the end of each month and on time deposits at the expiration of the time limit.

The history of the blown-down timber on the Red Lake Diminished Reservation in Minnesota has been fully given in previous reports. As not all of this timber had been cut during the three previous seasons, operations were renewed during the season of 1905-6 in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the President on September 3, 1902, under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673).

The special agent in charge reported July 21, 1906, that 6,905,410 feet of white pine were sold for \$46,709.74, and 7,480,840 feet of Norway for \$17,985.31, to which should be added \$26.10 received for 4,360 feet of oak, at \$6.50 per thousand, and one-half the cost of scaling, \$600; making the aggregate amount received \$95,321.18. From this are to be deducted the salaries and expenses of scalers and inspectors, \$2,655. The net proceeds, therefore, were \$92,666.18, which have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

*Menominee Reservation.*—The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 547), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit the business

committee of the Monominee tribe in Wisconsin to dispose of their dead and down timber in what is known as "the blown-down district," amounting to between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet. This is to be in addition to the amount of timber authorized to be cut annually by the act of June 12, 1800 (20 Stat. L., 146).

Under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary, the timber is to be cut into logs and hauled to suitable places for sawing, and the Secretary is to contract with owners of portable sawmills to come upon the reservation and saw the logs into lumber at not to exceed \$8.50 per thousand feet, board measure.

*White Earth Reservation.*—No logging operations were conducted on the White Earth Diminished Reservation in Minnesota during the last logging season, except to clean up the logs left in the woods the previous year. In the logging season of 1904-5, owing to an early break, 732,410 feet of Norway and 1,015,130 feet of white-pine logs, cut from the tribal lands, were left in the woods on skids. On August 1, 1905, the Department authorized the sale of these logs to the Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Company at \$9.50 per thousand feet. The logs were removed and \$22,301.66 was received for them.

#### SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

##### INHERITED LANDS.

The sales of inherited Indian lands which have been made under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), are as follows:

	Pieces.	Acres.	Proceeds.
Sales to June 30, 1901.....	1,236	122,222.52	\$2,077,461.50
Sales for fiscal year 1905.....	978	90,214.97	1,394,131.52
Sales for fiscal year 1906.....	613	61,417.67	881,430.57
Total.....	2,827	273,855.16	4,352,023.59

I am pleased to report that much progress has been made in conserving the funds derived from the sale of these lands. The position taken by the Office as detailed in my last annual report has aroused much opposition, and many persons have appealed to their Members of Congress with the hope of securing exemption from the enforcement of the rules, but the policy of the Office is so clearly right that there has been little difficulty in satisfying those who made inquiry on behalf of the remonstrants.

Before the Office enforced its right to control these funds the Indian beneficiaries derived very little benefit from them. It is now required that every claim against them be itemized and submitted to the Office for approval. Some of the claimants did not find this plan for the settlement of accounts to their liking, and many brought suits in garnishment against the banks in which the funds were deposited.

Of the claims submitted to the Office, some were itemized only as to the charges and not as to the articles purchased, and in many instances the charges were for "coupon books" and "cash." A rule has been adopted to disallow all items of cash unless it shall be shown that the whole sum was actually paid in cash to the debtor and that it was used by him solely for beneficial purposes, and it is also required that the purchases made with "coupon books" be itemized.

Special investigations of accounts have been made at two agencies. At one, settlement was effected with the claimants at about 50 cents on the dollar, many accounts being thrown out entirely for fraud; at the other small reductions were secured. Investigations of a general character made at certain agencies have satisfied the Office that the transactions between whites and Indians have been so corrupt on the part of the whites that a fair settlement can hardly be effected otherwise than by a compromise based on a percentage of the claims. On this conclusion I am now proceeding.

##### TAXATION AND CARE OF THE FUNDS.

Reference was made in my last annual report to a decision by Judge Munger of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, in which it was held that funds derived from the sale of inherited Indian lands were taxable the same as the property of any ordinary citizen. On appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, at its December term in 1905, a decision was rendered of which the following is the syllabus:

1. INDIAN LANDS--STATE TAXATION--ALLOTMENTS EXEMPT FROM WHILE INALIENABLE.--Lands allotted to Indians, inalienable for certain periods of time during which they are held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the allottees and their heirs under the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 341, c. 434, § 0), or the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 389, c. 110, § 5), are exempt from taxation by any State or county during the period of the trust, because they are instrumentalities lawfully employed by the nation in the exercise of its powers of government to protect, support, and instruct the Indians.
2. SAME--PROCEEDS OF INHERITED INDIAN LANDS EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION.--The proceeds of the sales of such allotted lands by the Indian heirs of the allottees under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245, 275, § 7), which have been deposited by direction of the Secretary of the Interior in a bank selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the credit of the heirs, in proper proportions, subject to their checks only when approved by the agent or officer in charge, are held in trust by the United States for the same purposes as were the lands, and are exempt from taxation by any State or county for the same reason. (2330 U. S. of A. vs. County of Thurston, Neb., et al.)
3. TRUST--NO CHANGE OF FORM OF PROPERTY DIVESTS--THE SUBSTITUTE TAKES THE NATURE OF THE ORIGINAL.--No change of form of property divests it of a trust. The substitute takes the nature of the original and stands charged with the same trust. The authorized sale of trust property by a trustee discharges the property sold from, and charges the proceeds of the sale in the hands or under the control of the trustee with the trust.

Printed copies of the decision were forwarded to field officers in charge of agencies on June 11, 1906, with these instructions:

There are inclosed herewith copies of the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, in the case of *The United States of America, appellant, v. The County of Thurston, in the State of Nebraska, appellees*, defining the character of the funds arising from the sale of inherited Indian lands.

Should there have been instituted any suits in garnishment or otherwise, affecting contrary to the spirit of this decision any of such funds under your jurisdiction, you are instructed to request the United States attorney to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the dismissal of all such suits.

Any property purchased with these funds stands charged with the same trust and becomes property held in trust by the Government for the benefit of the individual beneficiaries or their heirs, and is not subject to sale, mortgage, or other incumbrance.

You should see that all persons having business relations with the Indians understand fully the nature of these funds and of the property purchased therewith.

Authority has been granted for the expenditure of large sums of money in the aggregate by the Indian beneficiaries of the funds in the purchase of farming implements and stock and for building and making other improvements on their allotments; much of this money would have found its way into the hands of white men without adequate returns had not the Office assumed absolute control over it.

## STATEMENT OF LAND SALES AND PROCEEDS.

Following is a detailed statement of the sales effected during the last fiscal year. They are less than for the preceding year, possibly because of the adverse influence of white persons who object to the policy of conserving these funds, and possibly because of the insertion in deeds, for part of the time, of a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicants.

## Sales of inherited lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Idaho: Nez Percé.....	3	123.20	\$3,662.79	\$29.73
Indian Territory: Quapaw.....	7	458.06	6,668.60	14.66
Kansas:				
Kickapoo.....	7	557.56	15,450.00	33.14
Potawatomi.....	8	650.29	14,001.74	21.53
	15	1,207.85	32,451.74	26.89
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake.....	5	339.35	2,136.91	6.30
White Earth.....	10	1,457.06	16,027.60	10.31
	21	1,796.41	17,164.51	9.55
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	34	2,375.70	78,520.96	33.05
Winnebago.....	31	1,991.30	9,743.45	30.00
Santee.....	29	2,904.96	31,883.00	10.97
	94	7,271.96	170,127.43	23.39
North Dakota: Devils Lake.....	77	6,273.71	55,068.93	8.73

## Sales of inherited lands for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment.....	22	3,417.58	\$38,776.43	\$11.31
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	47	6,655.14	69,353.30	10.51
Kaw.....	5	1,660.00	14,160.00	14.75
Kiowa.....	17	2,660.00	38,857.25	15.19
Oto.....	9	1,316.32	17,873.11	13.59
Pawnee.....	24	3,066.56	15,735.00	14.93
Ponca.....	7	930.16	20,912.00	23.52
Sac and Fox.....	6	793.05	11,631.00	18.40
Sage and Fox.....	8	1,266.62	14,587.00	11.62
Sawyer.....	9	714.97	21,972.00	30.70
	154	21,612.42	297,478.02	13.75
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde.....	10	840.10	2,815.00	3.35
Siletz.....	24	1,829.50	13,757.21	7.53
Umatilla.....	1	30.80	3,280.00	71.02
	35	2,697.70	18,852.21	6.99
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek.....	2	156.69	600.00	3.83
Rosebud.....	29	5,768.83	32,697.02	5.66
Sisseton.....	25	2,811.25	16,398.88	16.37
Yankton.....	130	11,283.15	223,701.76	19.81
	186	20,019.92	302,697.66	15.10
Washington: Yakima.....	21	1,802.73	58,710.00	32.68
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe.....	3	160.00	634.80	3.97
Onclia.....	23	930.71	17,133.15	18.75
Winnebago (Homestead).....	1	10.00	501.00	12.75
	27	1,100.71	18,588.95	16.14
Grand total.....	613	61,117.67	981,430.87	15.23

The following table shows the amount of funds received from land sales which have been deposited in banks, the accrued interest, and the balances remaining to the credit of the depositors on the 30th of last June:

Agency or school.	Original deposits.	Accrued interest.	Balance of deposits.
Colville, Wash.....	\$20.00		\$176.65
Cantonment, Okla.....	55,315.07		31,287.63
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.....	97,823.65	\$1,733.00	65,927.77
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	7,586.12		1,616.56
Devils Lake, S. Dak.....	78,722.60		27,580.13
Grande Ronde, Ore.....	3,065.00	25.95	1,012.62
Kaw, Okla.....	9,000.00		7,113.36
Kickapoo, Kans.....	39,791.00	287.71	26,780.15
Kiowa, Okla.....	43,318.25	736.71	31,729.25
La Pointe, Wis.....	631.80		111.80
Leech Lake, Minn.....	1,261.35		2,366.15
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	8,775.00		1,175.00
Omaha, Nebr.....	158,629.61	2,243.58	63,130.92
Onclia, Wis.....	21,153.31	415.84	7,136.07
Oto, Okla.....	28,236.76	287.07	20,783.99
Pawnee, Okla.....	119,631.88		53,575.60
Ponca, Okla.....	76,666.00		16,515.32
Potawatomi, Kans.....	33,578.09		7,691.68
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	29,009.26	153.67	13,013.13
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	39,103.01		20,496.75
Sac and Fox, Okla.....	78,437.00		15,083.13
Santee, Nebr.....	51,497.41	478.29	14,717.63
Seger, Okla.....	66,677.64	1,356.14	42,742.64
Shawnee, Okla.....	68,552.71	626.73	30,787.17
Siletz, Ore.....	18,857.57	10.61	7,862.01
Sisseton, S. Dak.....	109,410.57		61,912.34
Umatilla, Ore.....	None		None
White Earth, Minn.....	88,615.45		26,892.61
Winnebago, Nebr.....	81,460.17	2,147.70	61,868.02
Yakima, Wash.....	37,785.00		28,446.73
Yankton, S. Dak.....	592,186.93		311,310.12
Total.....	2,026,214.71	10,438.69	1,112,351.11

BANKS AND SURETIES.

Below is a list of the banks selected for deposit of the proceeds of inherited land sales, the names of the surety companies, and the amounts of the bonds:

Agency or school and bank.	Surety.	Amount.
Cantonment, Okla.:		
National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.	No bond.	
First National Bank, Okenee, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	\$10,000
Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Ark.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	10,000
First National Bank, Watonga, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	10,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.:		
First National Bank, El Reno, Okla.	Metropolitan Surety Co., New York	25,000
Do	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	25,000
Do	National Surety Co., New York	6,000
Do	United Surety Co., Baltimore	12,000
Cplville, Wash.:		
The Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	2,000
Crow Creek, S. Dak.:		
Western National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	5,000
Devils Lake, N. Dak.:		
First National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	do	20,000
Do	Metropolitan Surety Co., New York	20,000
Grande Ronde, Oreg.:		
First National Bank, Newberg, Oreg.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	5,000
Kaw, Okla.:		
First National Bank, Newkirk, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	10,000
Kickapoo, Kans.:		
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	10,000
Kiowa, Okla.:		
First National Bank, Cheekasha, Ind. T.	American Surety Co., New York	50,000
First National Bank, Apache, Okla.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	3,000
La Pointe, Wis.:		
City National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	American Surety Co., New York	125,000
Leech Lake, Minn.:		
First National Bank, Cass Lake, Minn.	Empire State Surety Co., New York	10,000
Nez Percé, Idaho:		
First National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	10,000
Omaha, Nebr.:		
Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	40,000
Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	10,000
First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	10,000
Do	American Bonding Co., Baltimore	15,000
Onesho, Wis.:		
McCartney National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	American Surety Co., New York	20,000
Oto, Okla.:		
First National Bank, Perry, Okla.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	15,000
Do	do	15,000
Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.	do	15,000
Pawnee, Okla.:		
Pawnee National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	40,000
First National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	10,000
Do	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	25,000
Do	do	10,000
Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Okla.	Fidelity and Casualty Co., Baltimore	10,000
Do	Fidelity Union and Surety Co., Topeka	15,000
Ponca, Okla.:		
Winfield National Bank, Winfield, Kans.	No bond.	
Farmers' National Bank, Ponca City, Okla.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	20,000
Do	Personal bond to cover excess deposits	2,000
First National Bank, Tonkawa, Okla.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	10,000
Do	Personal bond to cover excess deposits	2,000
Potawatomi, Kans.:		
National Bank of Holton, Holton, Kans.	National Surety Co., New York	12,500
Do	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	12,500
First National Bank, Holton, Kans.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	15,000

Agency or school and bank.	Surety.	Amount.
Quajaw, Ind. T.:		
Cherokee National Bank, Vinita, Ind. T.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	\$5,000
First National Bank, Miami, Ind. T.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	5,000
Rosbud, S. Dak.:		
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	25,000
Sac and Fox, Okla.:		
First National Bank, Stroud, Okla.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	16,000
Do	do	16,000
First National Bank, Chandler, Okla.	Metropolitan Surety Co., New York	14,000
Do	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	16,000
Oklahoma National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	10,000
Santee, Nebr.:		
Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	15,000
Seger, Okla.:		
First National Bank, Weatherford, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	10,000
Do	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	10,000
First National Bank of Clinton, Okla.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	30,000
Shawnee, Okla.:		
Oklahoma National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.	Metropolitan Surety Co., New York	10,000
Shawnee National Bank, Shawnee, Okla.	American Surety Co., New York	10,000
First National Bank, Tecumseh, Okla.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	10,000
Siletz, Oreg.:		
First National Bank of Newberg, Newberg, Oreg.	American Surety Co., New York	10,000
Sisseton, S. Dak.:		
First National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	25,000
Citizens National Bank, Sisseton, S. Dak.	do	25,000
First National Bank, Browns Valley, Minn.	National Surety Co., New York	30,000
Aberdeen National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak.	No bond.	
Umatilla, Oreg.: Commercial National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	10,000
White Earth, Minn.:		
First National Bank, Detroit, Minn.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	35,000
First National Bank, Twin Valley, Minn.	do	15,000
First National Bank, Fosston, Minn.	National Surety Co., New York	15,000
Winnebago, Nebr.:		
Security National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	50,000
Pender National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	10,000
First National Bank, Pender, Nebr.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	15,000
Yakima, Wash.:		
First National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	do	25,000
Yakima National Bank, North Yakima, Wash.	do	25,000
Yankton, S. Dak.:		
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	do	50,000
Do	Fidelity and Deposit Co., Baltimore	100,000
Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	do	50,000
First National Bank, Scotland, S. Dak.	National Surety Co., New York	25,000
Do	Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis	30,000
First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak.	United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore	20,000
First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.	do	25,000
Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	American Surety Co., New York	50,000
Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	25,000
Total		1,518,000

THE LIQUOR CLAUSE IN DEEDS.

During the year the Office has tried the experiment of inserting in deeds conveying inherited Indian lands a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor. On October 19, 1905, there was submitted a deed from the heirs of a deceased Winnebago Indian conveying to the Sioux City-Ashland Development Company, for town-site purposes, land on the Winnebago Reservation on the line of a railroad recently built.

Wishing to adopt all practicable measures to secure the exclusion of the sale of liquor from any town in the Indian country, the Office suggested to the Department that a clause be inserted in this and in all deeds conveying land to be used for town-site purposes, forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises conveyed. It also recommended that a like clause be inserted in all deeds conveying inherited Indian lands. The Department concurred, and on October 28 the officers in charge of agencies where inherited Indian lands were offered for sale were instructed to require the insertion of the following proviso in all deeds conveying lands:

*Provided*, That no malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors shall be kept nor disposed of on the premises conveyed, and that any violation of this condition, either by the grantee or any person claiming rights under said party of the second part, shall render the conveyance void and cause the premises to revert to the party of the first part, his heirs and assigns.

Protests from sundry persons living on or near the Yankton Reservation against the insertion of such a clause in deeds relating to lands on that reservation were presented to the Office thru members of the Congressional delegation from South Dakota. It was urged that the act of August 15, 1894, ratifying an agreement with the Yankton Sioux (28 Stat. L., 314), prohibited the sale of intoxicants in a manner which would effectually cut off such traffic without damaging the value of the land when sold to ordinary purchasers, whereas the insertion of the proposed clause in the deeds would frighten off intending purchasers by warning them that they might lose their land and all the money invested in it thru the misdoing of some one over whom they had no control, and this would prevent their making good bids for the property.

Article 17 of the agreement mentioned reads as follows:

No intoxicating liquors nor other intoxicants shall ever be sold or given away upon any of the lands by this agreement ceded and sold to the United States, nor upon any other lands within or comprizing the reservations of the Yankton Sioux or Dakota Indians as described in the treaty between the said Indians and the United States, dated April 10, 1858, and as afterwards surveyed and set off to the said Indians. The penalty for the violation of this provision shall be such as Congress may prescribe in the act ratifying this agreement.

The penalty clause of the ratification act reads as follows:

That every person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or other intoxicants upon any of the lands by said agreement ceded, or upon any of the lands included in the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation as created by the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars.

On December 7 the Office requested that an opinion on the matter be given by the law officers of the Department. On January 25 the Assistant Attorney-General reviewed the provisions of the agreement

and act of ratification, and also the opinion of the Supreme Court in *United States v. 43 Gallons of Whisky* (93 U. S., 185), and said:

It should be remembered that the clause in question would prevent sales on only a comparatively small portion of the lands formerly within the Yankton Reservation—that is, only on tracts sold by heirs of deceased allottees. The allotments to Indians cover only a portion of the reservation, the remainder being open to settlement and entry by whites. Only a portion of the allotted lands will be subject to sale as inherited lands under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245, 275). Tracts entered under the law providing for the disposal of unallotted lands, and tracts conveyed by allottees after removal of restrictions on alienation by issue of patents in fee or otherwise, would not be affected by the clause in the deeds for inherited land; in other words, the provision in the law attaches to all the land while the clause in the deed would attach to only a comparatively small portion. It is doubtful whether, if the clause be inserted in these deeds, it will of itself give any large degree of protection against the evil aimed at. To prevent sales upon one tract while the traffic may be carried on without let or hindrance upon an adjacent tract would not prove of great benefit to the body of the Indians. Real protection to the Yanktons must be found in the law as it now stands or in some provision to be hereafter enacted affecting the whole body of these lands.

Any condition imposed will naturally diminish the chances of sales and depreciate the price to be obtained by the heirs of deceased Indian allottees for their lands. The injury resulting to this class of Indians from insertion of this clause in their deeds should be taken into consideration, and if it outweighs the probable benefit to the body of Indians the clause should be rejected. As pointed out above, the prevention of sales upon only a small portion of the land inhabited by these people would afford no effective moral protection, while the imposition of the condition most probably would result in a considerable financial injury to the individuals whose lands will be affected. It would seemingly work disadvantageously to them without any compensating advantage to others.

For these reasons I doubt the advisability of inserting this clause in deeds for lands formerly within the Yankton Reservation, or for lands in like condition elsewhere.

The Department referred to the Office on January 4, 1906, a communication from L. W. Clapp, dated at Wichita, Kans., December 29, 1905, saying that before this prohibitive clause was required in the deeds loans could be secured on the lands from life insurance companies, savings banks, or other investors in farm mortgages, giving material assistance to bona fide purchasers; but that no life insurance company or other careful investor would lend a dollar on any land held under a deed or title containing a provision which renders the deed absolutely void as to the grantee and all persons acquiring rights under him in case any of them should violate the liquor clause; and that should any buyer accept title to a piece of land on the new form of deed he must do so with the full understanding that the property can not be used as security for a loan. Mr. Clapp suggested the following amendment to the proviso:

*And provided further*, That the rights of mortgagees in good faith, their heirs and assigns, shall not be voided or jeopardized by such reversion.

On January 6, 1906, the Office reported its objections to Mr. Clapp's proviso and recommended that the law officers of the Department be requested to pass upon its legal effect and to furnish opinion as to whether any modification could be made that would afford greater protection to the mortgagees.

In his response, on January 25, the Assistant Attorney-General said:

The practical operation of the clause will be to depreciate the price of these lands, and any modification that will remove any part of the objections thereto will benefit the Indian holder. Whether the objections to the incorporation of the amendment are sufficient to cause its rejection in the face of the assertions of disadvantage to the Indian that would grow out of the retention of the clause in its original form can not, in the nature of things, be definitely determined. The actual results are problematical. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that disadvantages to the individual Indian growing out of the clause in its original form, especially where the lands affected are agricultural, will be greater than the difficulties that will be presented if the modification be adopted.

Mr. Lindsay, an attorney in South Dakota, also asked for a reconsideration of the order, declaring that the placing of the liquor clause in the deeds was without authority of law and contrary to the provisions of the act of May 27, 1902, authorizing the sale of inherited Indian lands. With regard to the Yankton Agency, he said that plans had been suggested to defeat the operation of the clause by having the purchaser secure from the Indian grantor a deed or other instrument voiding the liquor clause, or by having him secure the consent of the grantors, after the delivery of the deed, to the execution of the clause. He submitted that the clause would work a detriment to the Indians instead of a benefit; that if the liquor clause should be violated the title to the land might be decreed to revert to the Indian, and in such event the Government would no longer have control of the estate; and that, as this was a personal matter to the Indian and one which he could waive, the insertion of the clause in a deed would make the purchaser trouble, cause the Indian grantor to get a less price for his land, and yet in the end become itself inoperative. Mr. Lindsay added that he had been advised that the bids which had been accepted recently for Yankton lands were at much lower figures than similar lands had commanded formerly, and he invited attention to the fact that, as there are but few sections on the Yankton Reservation in which some of the land has not been homesteaded by white persons or title past from the Indians under an inherited land deed which does not contain such a clause, there seemed to be no good reason for inserting the clause in deeds conveying the remaining land.

Mr. Lindsay's letter was forwarded to the Department on January 16, and on January 25 the Assistant Attorney-General said that Mr.

Lindsay's objections had been sufficiently anticipated and covered in the opinions already prepared.

Finally it was decided that the clause in question would prevent sales of liquor on only a comparatively small part of the lands within any Indian reservation, and that it was doubtful whether it would give any large degree of protection against the evil aimed at, while any condition imposed would naturally diminish the chances of sales of land and depress the prices to be obtained. Therefore, as the financial injury to the Indians individually would outweigh the probable benefit to the Indians as a body, on the informal advice of the Department all officers in charge of agencies were instructed on February 3 not to require the insertion of the clause in deeds after that date.

#### SALES OF INDIAN LANDS NOT INHERITED.

Sales of Indian lands other than inherited, under acts of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 205); May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 247); June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 343), and June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 72), and under treaty stipulations, occurred as follows from July 15, 1905, to July 15, 1906, inclusive:

Tribes.	Deeds.	Acres.	Consideration.	Average price.
Citizen Potawatomi.....	47	4,635.61	\$59,193.00	\$12.77
Absentee Shawnee.....	20	2,211.28	21,683.03	11.14
Peoria.....	13	752.08	7,411.48	9.85
Miami.....	2	35.70	880.00	15.00
L'Anse Chippewa.....	3	170.00	1,836.00	11.15
Chippewas of Saginaw, etc.....	2	80.00	910.00	11.10
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1	100.00	1,050.00	6.56
Shawnees.....	3	300.00	1,675.00	4.62
Total.....	91	8,130.67	97,700.51	11.50

#### LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The terms for which allotted lands may be leased are limited by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), as amended by the acts of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 85), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 229), to three years for grazing purposes and five years for mining, business, or farming purposes, except unimproved allotments on the Yakima Reservation in the State of Washington, which may be leased for agricultural purposes for any term not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All approved grazing leases for terms in excess of one year, and all approved farming leases for terms in excess of two years, provide either for placing some substantial improvements on the premises or for breaking new lands, or for both.

The following list includes all leases of allotted lands approved between August 15, 1905, and August 15, 1906, on terms ranging from 10 to 87 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands and from 31 cents to \$10 for farming lands:

Leases of allotted lands.

	Number of leases.	Purpose.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	569	Farming and grazing.
	1	1/4 acres for merchandise store.
	2	1/2 acres each for ferry landing.
Cantonment	233	Farming and grazing.
Seeger	232	Do.
	1	1/2 acre for blacksmith shop.
	1	3/4 acres for residence and drug store.
	1	1/2 of an acre for merchandise store.
	1	1/2 acre for residence and business purposes.
Colville, Wash	5	Farming and grazing.
Crow, Mont	6	Do.
Crow Creek, S. Dak	23	Grazing.
Grande Ronde, Oreg	3	Farming and Grazing.
Kaw Reserve, Okla	177	Do.
Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, and Iowa, Kans.:		
Kickapoo	103	Do.
Sac and Fox	10	Do.
Iowa	20	Do.
Kiowa, Okla.:		
Kiowa	152	Do.
	1	34.40 acres for public park.
	1	5 acres for cotton yard.
	1	3 acres for slaughterhouse.
Comanche	182	Farming and grazing.
	1	10 acres for slaughter pen.
	1	2 acres for slaughter pen.
Apache	24	Farming and grazing.
Caddo	167	Do.
Wichita	105	Do.
Klamath, Oreg	238	Grazing.
La Pointe, Wis	1	80 acres for piling lumber.
	3	8.61 acres, 9.22 acres, 3.80 acres for gravel pit.
Leech Lake, Minn	1	Farming.
Nez Percé, Idaho	361	Farming and grazing.
	1	1 acre, 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre, and 1 acre for right of way for flume.
	1	1 acre for livery and feed yard.
	1	55 acres for slaughterhouse.
	1	81 square rods for merchandise store, post-office, and hotel.
	2	21 acres and 1 acre for grain warehouse.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for meat market.
	2	61 square rods and 1 acre for merchandise store and post-office.
	1	11 acre for blacksmith shop.
	1	5,000 square feet for merchandise store.
	1	2,500 square feet for hotel.
	1	5,000 square feet for boarding house.
	1	5,000 square feet for livery business.
	5	11 acres, 2 acres, and 1 acre for sawmill.
Omaha, Nebr	279	Farming and grazing.
Oto, Okla	40	Do.
	1	16 acres for slaughterhouse and feed lot.
Pawnee, Okla	318	Farming and grazing.
Ponca and Tonkawa, Okla.:		
Ponca	303	Do.
	1	11 acres for buying and selling grain.
	3	11 acres, 21 acres, and 1 acre for merchandise store.
Tonkawa	1	1 acre for slaughterhouse.
Potawatomi, Kans	148	Farming and grazing.
Ree and S. Dak	1	150 acres for feeding station.
Round Valley, Cal	8	Farming and grazing.

\* The transfer by the Cantonment Plaster Company of four gypsum mining leases of Cheyenne allotments in Oklahoma to the Roman Nose Gypsum Company has been approved.

Leases of allotted lands—Continued.

	Number of leases.	Purpose.
Sac and Fox and Iowa, Okla.:		
Sac and Fox	118	Farming and grazing.
	2	1/2 acres each, hotel and residence.
	1	1/2 of 1 acre for residence and blacksmith shop.
	1	1/2 of 1 acre for residence and grocery store.
	1	1/2 of 1 acre for residence and sewing-machine store.
	1	1/2 of 1 acre for residence and drug store.
Iowa	7	Farming and grazing.
Santee and Ponca, Nebr.:		
Santee	191	Do.
Ponca	15	Do.
Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Kickapoo, Okla.:		
Absentee Shawnee	33	Do.
Potawatomi	21	Do.
Kickapoo	56	Do.
Siletz, Oreg	16	Do.
Sisseton, S. Dak	262	Do.
Southern Ute, Colo	9	Farming.
Tintah and Guray, Utah	51	Do.
Unahtla, Oreg	171	Farming and grazing.
Winnebago, Nebr.	577	Do.
	1	1/2 acre for lumber yard.
Yakima, Wash	100	2 acres for school purposes.
	1	Farming and grazing.
	1	1 acre for merchandise store.
	1	1 acre for a confectionery and post-office.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for dry goods store.
	1	Fraction of 1 acre for residence.
Yankton, S. Dak	516	Farming and grazing.
Total	6,201	

The following table gives the leases for the occupancy of Indian tribal lands which have been approved since the date of the last report. Many of the farming leases call for the breaking of at least 75 per cent of the land covered by the lease.

Leases of tribal lands.

Reserve.	Number of leases.	Nature of land.	Term.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Rental per annum.
Flathead, Mont	1	Grazing	5 years	1,100	\$0.081	\$115
Kiowa, Okla.:						
Pasture No. 1	314	Farming	31 and 5 years	50,567	\$0.25 to \$1.37	21,593
Pasture No. 2	51	do	do	8,140	\$0.25 to \$1.12	3,812
Pasture No. 3	116	(Grazing and farming)	21 years	11,999	\$0.25	19,457
Pasture No. 4	17	do	5 years	10,051	\$1.50 to \$2.00	1,105
Omaha, Nebr.	70	do	1 year	2,720	\$0.25 to \$0.50	1,105
Oto, Okla	16	Grazing	do	1,433	\$0.10 to \$3.14	3,382
Osage, Okla	51	do	do	61,539	\$0.15 to \$0.26	10,156
Shoshoni, Wyo	1	do	do	382,037	\$0.10 to \$0.581	98,376
Walker River, Nev	1	do	1 year	123,520	\$0.011	1,852
Winnebago, Nebr	5	Farming and grazing	do	219	\$0.50 to \$1.10	356

Since the date of the last annual report permits for grazing stock on Indian tribal lands have been approved as follows:

Permits for grazing stock on tribal lands.

Reserve.	Number of permits.	Term.	Number head of stock.	Rate per head.	Tax.
Blackfeet.....	22	1 year.....	a 118 13,711	\$2.00 1.25 and 1.50	\$416.00 20,490.00
Cœur d'Alène.....	4	do.....	21,000 1,132	.20 1.50	1,897.50 7,379.50
Colville.....	12	6 months and 1 year..	4,953	1.00 and 1.50	363.00
Colorado River.....	6	1 year.....	373	1.00	11,050.00
Crow.....	6	6 months to 2 years...	31,650	.20 and 1.00	600.00
Duck Valley.....	3	1 year.....	600	1.00	1,132.00
Flathead.....	3	do.....	1,132	1.00	1,685.50
Fort Apache.....	7	4 months, 6 months, and 1 year.	1,951	.07 and 1.00	356.00
Fort Belknap.....	4	1 year.....	356	1.00	1,005.00
Fort Berthold.....	1	do.....	1,000	1.00	60.00
Fort Peck.....	14	4 months to 1 year..	4,147	1.00 and 1.50	3,573.00
Fort Yuma.....	1	3 months.....	200	1.00	320.50
Kiowa.....	16	3 months to 1 year..	3,768	1.00	2,575.50
Klamath.....	4	1 year.....	247	1.00 and 1.50	20.00
Lower Brule.....	7	do.....	1,617	1.50	2,000.00
Mescalero.....	7	do.....	a 10 b 8,000 3,118	2.00 1.25 and 1.50	4,239.50
Mission Tule River.....	1	6 months.....	40	1.00	30.00
Pine Ridge.....	9	1 year.....	969	1.00	2,396.65
Rosebud.....	6	do.....	1,843	1.25 and 1.50	19,938.00
San Carlos.....	13	do.....	27,037	1.00	806.00
Shoshoni.....	1	4 months.....	806	1.00	2,250.00
Tongue River.....	1	1 year.....	1,600	1.50	1,074.00
Truxton Canyon.....	9	do.....	1,071	1.00	995.00
Utah and Onrey.....	4	1 month and 1 year..	b 16,500	.03 and .20	200.00
Yakima.....	11	1 year.....	200 b 2,600 1,462	1.50 1.00	500.00 1,462.00

a Horses.

b Sheep.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

Tracts of reservation lands set apart during the twelve months from August 15, 1905, to August 15, 1906, for the use of societies and churches carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians are as follows:

Church or society.	Date.	Aeres.	Location.
Mennonite Mission Board.....	Nov. 11, 1905	21	(Western) Navaho Reservation, Ariz.
Redlands (Cal.) Indian Association..	Nov. 21, 1905	Lot 600x 600 ft.	Pala Reservation, Cal.
Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.	Jan. 13, 1906	80	(Southern) Navaho Reservation, Ariz.
American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Jan. 17, 1906	40	(Eastern) Navaho Reservation, Ariz.
Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Jan. 25, 1906	160	Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.
American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Feb. 17, 1906	2	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency site at Darlington, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	do.....	2	Klamath Reservation, Ore.
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	May 26, 1906	11	Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.

A table showing all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found in another part of this report.

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

The proposed opening to settlement of the ceded lands on Indian reservations, particularly in the northwest part of the United States, has stimulated railroad construction in that region, and several important lines, forming links in the great railroad systems, have been constructed or projected through Indian lands.

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Following is a summary of railroad operations under the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as far as Indian lands outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory are affected, for the year ended June 30, 1906:

*Arizona Eastern.*—This company was authorized March 17, 1904, to locate a line across a part of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and on April 14, 1904, submitted for departmental approval maps showing the definite location of the proposed road. Copies of the maps were transmitted to the United States Geological Survey on April 18, 1904, for report as to whether the line would interfere with any plans of the Reclamation Service. The Survey answered on June 3, 1904, that the located line would interfere with the construction of a proposed dam and reservoir on the San Carlos Reservation, and the company, thru its Washington legal representative, was informed accordingly. The matter was taken up by the company and the engineer in charge of the Government work, but no satisfactory adjustment of the differences was reached. On March 28, 1906, the Director of the Geological Survey advised the Office that the Department had directed that the proposed dam and reservoir sites at San Carlos be abandoned. The maps were therefore forwarded on April 9 for the Department's approval, and were approved on April 13.

*Arizona and California.*—Maps showing the definite location of a proposed line across the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona and California were approved on May 12, 1906, the Geological Survey having agreed with the engineer of the company on a location for the crossing of the Colorado River which would not interfere with the plans of the Reclamation Service.

*Belcher Mountain.*—This company applied on November 24, 1905, thru the United States Indian agent at Colville Agency, in Washington, for the approval of blueprint copies of maps showing the definite location of an extension of its line now operated in connection with the development of mining property in what formerly was the north half of the Colville Reservation. The extension will cross Indian allotments; and as the application was not accompanied by proofs of service on the allottees, and the maps were not drawn on tracing linen,

as required by the regulations, no action has been taken by the Office other than to return the maps for correction and to notify the company of the requirements.

An application for permission to make a preliminary survey for a line across the south half of the Colville Reservation was granted on February 26, 1906, with the understanding that if the located line should parallel within 10 miles any other line of railroad constructed or under construction, it must be shown that the public interests will be promoted by the construction of such parallel line. It has since appeared that the proposed line not only parallels, but is on and crosses and recrosses the surveyed line of the Spokane and British Columbia Railway Company, maps of definite location of which were approved on October 18, 1905. The approval of these maps is now under consideration.

*Big Bend Transit.*—This company is the successor in interest to the Adams County Electric Transit Company, which, on March 18, 1905, was granted a right of way across the Spokane Indian and Military reservations, in Washington, and in addition was authorized to use for power purposes a site on the Indian reservation at a point called "The Narrows." A showing has been submitted that one-tenth of the line over the reservation was finished before March 18, 1906, on which more than \$13,000 had been expended.

Other companies, notably the Spokane and Big Bend, Spokane and British Columbia, and Belcher Mountain Railway companies, have sought rights conflicting with those granted the Big Bend Transit Company. Involved with the construction of any railroad into this area is the utilization of the power site at "The Narrows" and the acquirement of 360 acres of land on the Spokane Reservation authorized to be sold by a provision in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 377).

*Clearwater Short Line.*—On June 13, 1906, there was approved to this company a map of definite location showing a line of survey thru Indian timber reserves in the Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho. Damages for right of way in the sum of \$1,722 have been assessed and paid.

*Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.*—On November 9, 1905, this company was authorized to survey and locate a line of road thru the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations, in North and South Dakota, and on April 30, 1906, there was approved to it a map showing the definite location of the first section of 20 miles in the Standing Rock Reservation, damages on which in the sum of \$3,496 have been assessed and paid. The agent reports that construction work is now under way. (See also Pacific Railway Company.)

*Dakota and Great Northern.*—This is a subsidiary company to the Great Northern Railway, to which were approved on April 17, 1906, maps showing the definite location of a line thru the Devils Lake

Reservation, in North Dakota, 21.95 miles in length. Further maps of a branch line thru this reservation have been submitted, but no action has yet been taken thereon.

*Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southwestern.*—The line of definite location approved to this company thru the Stockbridge and Munsee and Menominee reservations on July 18, 1905, was amended by maps approved on March 7, 1906, for the line thru the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation, and on April 6, 1906, for the line thru the Menominee Reservation, damages for which have been assessed and paid.

*Gila Valley, Globe and Northern.*—The additional line across a part of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, whose location was authorized on June 7, 1905, was approved on October 30, and the resulting damages have been assessed and paid. This company has been reconstructing its line along the Gila River to avoid washouts, and on November 21, 1905, there was approved a map showing the amended location on which damages were paid in the sum of \$3,047.30. The amended line has again been amended and construction is now in progress on the last located line.

*Idaho Northwestern.*—Permission was granted on February 15, 1906, for the survey and location of a line by this company thru the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho. No maps have yet been filed.

*Lake Superior and Southeastern.*—On May 14, 1906, permission was granted for the location by this company of a line thru the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation in Wisconsin, with authority to begin construction before the filing of maps of definite location, on condition that a deposit should be made to cover double the amount of the estimated damages, and a stipulation executed to guarantee full compliance with the Department's regulations. A stipulation was accordingly executed, which, together with a check for \$2,295, double the amount of estimated damages, was forwarded to the Office by the United States Indian agent on June 8, 1906. Maps of definite location were approved on June 7, 1906, and on June 12 the agent was instructed to assess the damages.

*Montana and Great Northern.*—There were approved to this company on October 6, 1905, maps of definite location showing a line from a point on the northern boundary of the Flathead Reservation in Montana to a point of connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Joeko, a distance of 40.9 miles, and the United States Indian agent in charge of the Flathead Reservation was instructed to appraise the damages to Indian lands.

*North Coast Railway.*—Maps showing the definite location of a line thru the Yakima Reservation in Washington, the survey of which was made under Department authority of March 9, 1906, were submitted for approval on June 10. The line was shown to be par-

allel to that of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was notified to submit objections, if it had any to make, to the approval of the maps of the North Coast Railway Company. On July 9 the Office was advised that the Northern Pacific Company had no objections to enter. The maps are held pending the receipt of a report from the Geological Survey as to whether or not the construction of a railroad on the line shown will interfere with any plans of the Reclamation Service.

*Pierre, Rapid City and Northwestern.*—This line is operated in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and is being extended westward from Fort Pierre, N. Dak. Maps have been approved to it for rights of way thru Sioux Indian allotments west of Fort Pierre, and damages have been assessed and paid in the sum of \$2,993.80.

*Pacific Railway.*—Authority was granted on October 31, 1905, for a survey across the Puyallup and Muckleshoot reservations in Washington to the Pacific Railway Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad to be operated in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The company, by amended and supplemental articles of incorporation accepted on February 3, 1906, changed its name to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company of Washington, and under its changed name it submitted for approval maps of definite location for a line thru Indian school lands on the Puyallup Reservation, which were approved on April 5, 1906. The superintendent in charge of the Puyallup Agency has been instructed relative to the appraisalment of damages.

*Portland and Seattle.*—Permission was granted on November 29, 1905, to survey and locate a line of railroad on the north side of the Columbia River in Washington, and maps of definite location were submitted on February 20, 1906, for approval. It appears that the line as surveyed crosses and recrosses the definitely located line of the Columbia Valley Railroad Company, maps of definite location of which were approved on January 18, 1901, and damages thereon assessed and paid.

Under Department instructions of March 7 the Columbia Valley Company was given an opportunity to object. This it did on April 15 and 16, and the Portland and Seattle Company was duly informed: As it has been suggested that a location might be agreed on mutually satisfactory to the two companies, the matter is still kept open.

*Sioux City and Western.*—This corporation was organized for the purpose of constructing a line thru the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, to be operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway line. The maps of definite location showed that it paralleled, crossed, and recrossed the approved line of the Sioux City, Homer

and Southern Railroad Company, and approval of the maps was withheld pending an adjustment of the complications. The Sioux City and Western Railroad Company finally purchased the rights acquired by the Sioux City, Homer and Southern, and on July 18, 1905, the Department approved the maps of definite location. Permission was granted to begin construction before the determination of the damages, on payment by the company of double the amount of damages assessed against the Sioux City, Homer and Southern Railroad Company for its line. A check for \$16,000 was accordingly sent to the Office on August 7, 1905, and construction proceeded. The damages as finally appraised amounted to \$28,387.50, and the company submitted an additional draft for \$12,387.50 to cover the full amount; which was accepted on November 7.

*Spokane International.*—Maps of definite location showing a line of road thru Indian allotments near Kootenai Lake, in northern Idaho, were approved on September 6, 1905. Damages were assessed in favor of the individual Indian allottees in the sum of \$447.40, and on October 24 the United States Indian agent in charge of the Flat-head Agency in Montana was directed to collect the amount due from the railroad company and pay the individual allottees.

*Spokane and British Columbia.*—This company succeeded to the rights of the Republic and Kettle River Railway Company, which had constructed a line now in operation from Republic, in what was formerly the north half of the Colville Reservation, to the Canadian boundary. On March 30, 1905, authority was granted for a continuation of the line thru the south half of the Colville Reservation, and thence across the Spokane Reservation to a terminus at Spokane, Wash. Maps of definite location were approved on October 17. The line follows the valley of the San Poil River thru the south half of the reservation, crossing the Columbia River at the mouth of the San Poil, and enters the Spokane Reservation at a point on the south bank of the Columbia River. The United States Indian agent in charge of the Colville Agency is now appraising damages for the right of way.

When these maps were submitted another map was filed, showing a branch line from a point near the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia rivers across the Spokane River, thence following the easterly bank of the Columbia River to "Sand Bar Landing," the terminus of the line of the Big Bend Transit Company, whose maps of definite location had been approved on March 18, 1905. The company was advised that consideration of its branch line would be withheld until its main line had been constructed.

The crossing of this line by the surveys of the Belcher Mountain Railway Company has already been referred to.

*Spokane and Big Bend.*—This corporation was organized to continue the promotion of the plans of the Spokane Power and Trans-

portation Company, whose applications for right of way thru the Spokane Indian and Military reservations and for a power site on the Indian reservation were denied as being in conflict with the rights granted to the Adams County Electric Transit Company, the predecessor of the Big Bend Transit Company. No rights have been granted it, on the ground that investigation of its operations indicate that it has no financial standing and that its chief object is to defeat the plans of its successful rival. The real object of any company seeking to acquire rights in these reservations is, no doubt, the acquirement of power sites on the Spokane River and the 300 acres of land mentioned in the paragraph about the Big Bend Transit Company.

*Utah Railway and Toll Road.*—A map of definite location for a line 4.20 miles long, extending over Indian allotments in what was formerly the Uncompahgre Ute Reservation, in Utah, was approved on October 17, 1905. A toll road is operated in connection with the railroad, for which a right of way was granted on January 25, 1906.

*Virginia and Truckee.*—A right of way was granted by the approval on July 27, 1905, of maps of definite location, thru the Carson Indian School lands in Nevada, damages for which were assessed and paid in the sum of \$354. This line is operated in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad system.

*Western Pacific.*—Authority has been granted to survey and locate lines thru the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada, and thru Indian allotments in California. On September 29, 1905, maps were approved showing the definite location of the line thru the Pyramid Lake Reservation, on which damages were assessed and paid in the sum of \$827. This is an important line from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, an estimated distance of 810 miles.

*Wyoming and Northwestern.*—This line is operated in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, extending from the terminus of that company's line at Casper, Wyo., to Lander, crossing a part of the Shoshoni or Wind River Reservation. Maps of definite location thru the reservation were approved on July 28 and October 26, 1905. On the Lander line damages were paid amounting to \$7,764.88; on the Thermopolis branch, \$870.73, and for station grounds along the Lander line, \$243.07. Construction work is in progress thru the reservation. The construction of this line is probably due to the proposed opening of the ceded lands on the Shoshoni Reservation.

*Washington and Great Northern.*—This road is operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway line. Maps of definite location, showing a line thru Indian allotments in what was formerly the north half of the Colville Reservation, were approved on October 28, 1905. Damages assessed in the sum of \$9,948.04 were paid on

April 24, 1900. This money is all due to individual Indians, and the United States Indian agent in charge of the Colville Agency has been instructed to pay them the sums due as shown by his report of appraisement approved on April 6, 1906.

*Wolf River Valley.*—Authority was granted on June 27, 1906, to make a survey thru the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, with the understanding that if the road as finally located parallels within 10 miles any line already constructed or in course of construction, the company must show that the public interest will be promoted by the construction of its road. Protest against the construction of the road has been received from the Wisconsin and Northern Railroad Company, successor of the Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southwestern Railway Company, which enters the field of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, to which the Wolf River Valley Railway Company is subsidiary.

## AMENDMENT ENLARGING STATION GROUNDS.

Section 2 of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), is amended by an item in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 330) as follows:

SEC. 2. That such right of way shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when it shall not exceed one hundred feet in width on each side of the road, and may include grounds adjacent thereto for station buildings, depots, machine shops, sidetracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed two hundred feet in width by a length of three thousand feet, and not more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of ten miles of road.

## RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

The act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43), governs with respect to grants for railroad rights of way and additional grounds in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Maps filed under this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The following table shows the maps of this character filed during the last fiscal year:

## Railroad maps filed under act of February 28, 1902.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional lands.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.	Miles.	Acres.
For side tracks and yards near Tulsa, Ind. T.	.....	25.87
Reservoir site near Marietta, Ind. T.	.....	20.00
Right of way amended, Indian Territory	.....	2.47
Additional grounds at Purcell, Ind. T.	.....	8.31
Arkansas Valley and Western R. R.	.....	.....
Additional grounds near Pick, Okla. Reservation, Okla.	.....	4.28
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.	.....	.....
Additional grounds at Stuart, Ind. T.	.....	.29
Additional grounds and spur track to Milby & Dow coal mines	1.67	24.03
Additional grounds and spur track to Great Western Coal Co.'s mines.	1.15	15.59
Do	.....	6.85

Railroad maps filed under act of February 28, 1902—Continued.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional lands.
<b>Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.—Continued.</b>		
Spur track at Wilburton, Ind. T.	Miles. .25	Acres. .75
Spur track and additional grounds at Valleys, Ind. T.	2.00	9.06
Spur track and additional grounds, Mexican-Gulf Coal Co.	2.00	38.01
Amended right of way Atoka Coal and Mining Co., Indian Territory	3.16	
Spur track to Acme cement beds and additional grounds, near Rush Springs, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.	3.68	16,796
Additional grounds at Bond, Ind. T.		3.34
Additional grounds at Panola, Ind. T.		1.85
Additional grounds at Custon, Ind. T.		6.89
Additional grounds at Robson, Ind. T.		6.89
Additional grounds at Calro, Ind. T.		8.38
Additional grounds at Opilma, Ind. T.		13.38
Additional grounds at Chickasha, Ind. T.		29.1
Davis and Turner Falls R. R.		
Right of way, Indian Territory	9.55	
Eastern Oklahoma R. R.		
Right of way, T. 20 N., R. 6 E., Okla.	1.3	
Right of way Sulphur branch, Indian Territory	9.49	
El Paso, Mountain Park and St. Louis R. R.		
Right of way, Oklahoma	109	
Frisco, Oklahoma City and Texas R. R.		
Right of way, Indian Territory	86.22	
Fort Smith and Western R. R.		
Additional grounds, Indian Territory		3
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient R. R.		
Additional grounds at Clinton, Okla.		11.21
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.		
Stock yards at Osborne, Ind. T.		.885
Station at Nigger Creek, Ind. T.		1.6
Pipe line near Valley, Ind. T.		5
Additional grounds at Porter, Ind. T.		5.71
Additional grounds at Cadlo, Ind. T.		10
Additional ground at Red River		1.11
Revised line, Choctaw division		6.35
Revised line north of Red River		8.89
Additional grounds at mile 638, near Durant, Ind. T.		1.49
Amended line, Atoka to Caney, Ind. T.		9
Midland Valley R. R.		
Additional grounds at Bighart, Osage Nation, Okla.		9.18
Additional grounds at Pawhuska, Osage Nation, Okla.		5.3
Additional grounds at Salt Creek, Osage Nation, Okla.		9.18
Additional grounds at mile 219.1, Osage Nation, Okla.		4.82
Additional grounds near Pawhuska, Osage Nation, Okla.		34.3
Additional grounds at mile 219, Osage Nation, Okla.		29.7
Additional grounds near Poraker, Osage Nation, Okla.		26.28
Do		9.18
Additional grounds at Pawhuska, Osage Nation, Okla.		6.06
Additional grounds near mile 229, Osage Nation, Okla.		1.01
Additional grounds near mile 211, Osage Nation, Okla.		1.11
Additional grounds near Harby, Kansas Reservation, Okla.		39.79
Additional grounds near mile 177, Osage Nation, Okla.		26.41
Additional grounds at Keefeton, Ind. T.		3.31
Station grounds at Keefeton, Ind. T.		6.66
Additional grounds at Forum, Ind. T.		3.31
Station grounds at Forum, Ind. T.		6.66
Station grounds at Russell, Ind. T.		6.66
Additional grounds at Rusch, Ind. T.		3.31
Right of way, Indian Territory	12.13	
Do	25	
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R.		
Additional grounds at Falls City, Ind. T.		2.77
Additional grounds at Grandview, Ind. T.		9.83
Right of way, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.	13	
Right of way, Cherokee and Creek Nations, Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.	10	
Do	10	
Do	10	
Spur to McDonald's mine, Indian Territory		1
Muscogee Electric Traction Co.		
Station grounds near Muscogee, Ind. T.		15.25
Oklahoma City and Western R. R.		
Reservoir site near Cement, Okla.		24.58
Additional right of way for gravel spur, Oklahoma		1
Oklahoma Central R. R. (formerly Canadian Valley)		
Right of way, T. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E., Ind. T.	10.85	
Right of way, T. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 2 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 2 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 1 and 5 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 5 N., Rs. 1 W. and 1 and 2 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 5 and 6 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., Ind. T.	10	

Railroad maps filed under act of February 28, 1902—Continued.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional lands.
<b>Oklahoma Central R. R. (formerly Canadian Valley)—Continued.</b>		
Right of way, T. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E., Ind. T.	Miles. 10	Acres. 10
Right of way, T. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., Ind. T.	10	
Right of way, T. 2 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., Ind. T.	10	
Oklahoma and Texas R. R.	4.31	
Right of way, T. 10, 11, and 12 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., Ind. T.		11.90
Right of way, T. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 N., R. 4 W., Ind. T.		25
Right of way, T. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 N., R. 4 W., Ind. T.		25
Right of way, T. 1 and 2 N. and 1 and 2 S., Rs. 1 and 6 W., Ind. T.		25
Right of way, T. 2, 3, and 4 S., Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 W., Ind. T.		21.16
Right of way, T. 3, 4, and 5 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 W., Okla.		15.51
Oklahoma City, Lexington and Sulphur Springs Electric Rwy. Co.		
Relocated line, Indian Territory		11.635
Pauls Valley R. R.		
Right of way, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T.		16.70
Do		25.19
Do		21.65
Shawnee-Tecumseh Traction Co.		
Right of way, Indian Territory		5.25
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.		
Y track at Francis, Ind. T.		.531
Stock yards at Holdenville, Ind. T.		.85
Additional grounds at Higgs, Ind. T.		6.6
Pipe line at Cotessa, Ind. T.		.38
Additional grounds at Tuskahoma, Ind. T.		35.36
Additional grounds near Alblon, Ind. T.		29.15
Additional grounds near Randolph, Ind. T.		37.1
Do		2
Vinita and Western R. R.		
Right of way, T. 25 and 26 N., R. 20 E., Ind. T.		9
Total	655.58	869.10

A NAVAHO DISTURBANCE SUPPLEMENT.

Early in November, 1905, the superintendent in charge of the Navaho Agency, Ariz., asked by telegram that troops be sent to the agency to prevent threatened trouble. In his following explanatory letter he said that a vicious Navaho had, after attempting to commit rape, resisted arrest, and had been joined by three other disreputable and dangerous Navahos; that while he (the superintendent) was at Chin Lee these renegades, with about 15 other Navahos from Black Mountains, captured him and by threats forced him to agree to the pardon of the Indian who had attempted the rape, and that the immediate cause of his request for troops was that he feared these renegades would, as threatened, cause more serious trouble at a dance soon to be held by friendly Indians.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, based on a recommendation of this Office, the War Department ordered a detachment of troops to the scene, with the result that the threatened trouble was averted, and two other disaffected or renegade Indians were arrested by the Indian police supported by a small detachment of troops. A further result of the presence of the troops was an agreement on the part of the leading Navahos to arrest the remaining ringleaders of the disaffected Indians:

On December 7 the superintendent reported by telegram that the six leading Indians of the party who attacked him at Chin Lee were

in custody, and added that they would not be sufficiently punished at the agency. He accordingly recommended that they be turned over to the troops and punished by confinement at hard labor at some military prison so far from their home that they would not be able to keep in communication with their friends. He suggested that three of the ringleaders--Donet Lakai, Tol Zhin, and Glahdy--who continued to defy the authorities, be imprisoned for two years, and Winslow, Tsosa Begay, and Ush Tilly for one year. He added that these prisoners belonged to the vicious, criminal, and worthless clan among their people; that the members of their clan had been guilty of the greatest number of crimes and misdemeanors committed by the Navahos, and that the suggested punishment would be for the best interests of this particular clan and also of the tribe.

I reported the matter to the Department in letter of December 13, 1905, with the recommendation that these Indians be taken by the military authorities to Alcatraz Island, California, and punished by confinement at hard labor for the terms suggested by the superintendent; and I added:

I make this recommendation in one sense with regret, for I am always strongly in favor of employing the civil rather than the military agencies of government to execute justice among any Indians who are far enough advanced to understand what civil authority means when not visibly supported by arms. Among Indians who are citizens by virtue of accepting allotment I have always insisted that the civil machinery alone should be brought into operation for disciplinary purposes, and that the use of troops should be only as a posse where the constabulary found itself unable to cope with the situation. In the case before us, however, the offending Indians are not only noncitizens, but among the most ignorant and lawless people with whom the Office has to deal. They live remote from civilization, in a mountainous region almost never penetrated by whites because of the perils confronting a stranger there, and have always maintained an attitude of contempt toward the Government except when faced with the insignia of war. The great body of Navaho Indians, while unprogressive in the common acceptation of the term, are friendly and well-disposed toward those white people who treat them decently. But it is obvious that this particular group needs to be taught a lesson which can be administered in no better way than by a practical demonstration of the power of the Government to exercise force when it becomes necessary to substitute force for gentle methods. The removal of the ringleaders in the recent trouble to a remote point would be surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery likely to be very impressive to those who remain at home. The humane treatment of the prisoners, which will be made apparent on their return, the compulsory instruction in labor which all six will receive, and the reports of their own experiences and that of their fellow-prisoners which will be brought back by the three released after one year's servitude, will unquestionably have a great effect throughout that part of the reservation as well as upon the victims of discipline themselves. All the prisoners will have very interesting stories to tell their friends of the railroads and steamboats and populous cities they have seen, and of other wonders calculated to convey to the absolutely untutored Indian mind its only conception of the number and power of the whites; and these will go a long way

toward quenching any further desire to defy the authority of the Government. I appreciate the fact that from a strictly technical point of view such treatment of offenders is anomalous; but, for that matter, so is the reservation system under which the Navahos have been brought up to the present time. At the worst, what I have here recommended would be but a logical evolution from the existing situation.

On December 11, 1905, Superintendent Perry reported, further, that since the prisoners had been brought in he had held a council with a large number of Indians from Chin Leo and the Black Mountains, at which it was disclosed that two or three years ago an Indian by the name of Do Yal Ke, who stayed with his following at Chin Leo during the summer season and in winter in the Keams Canyon division of the Black Mountains, "held up" former Superintendent Burton, of the Moqui Indian School, and demanded of him certain things, which it seems he granted them; that Do Yal Ke was at Chin Leo when the recent trouble occurred and held a council with the Indians, in which he told them about his experience in holding up Superintendent Burton and advised them to capture Superintendent Perry and compel him to grant their request as Burton had done, adding that if Perry refused they might just as well murder him, for otherwise troops would surely follow. Superintendent Perry said that on learning these facts concerning Do Yal Ke's conduct he had him arrested, and recommended that he be sent with the other prisoners to Alcatraz Island and severely punished. The Office recommended this course in a letter of December 22, and the seven renegade Navahos were accordingly sent under military guard to the Alcatraz prison and entered upon their penal terms.

On May 8, 1906, S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Association, wrote to the Office that he had learned that five of the prisoners had been in the hospital under treatment, and suggested that should it be found on investigation by the military authorities in charge of the prison that the damp climate of San Francisco harbor was impairing the health of the Indians they be sent to a more suitable climate to serve out the remainder of their sentences. This request was reported to the Department on May 19 with recommendation for an investigation. In answer the Assistant Secretary of War transmitted, under date of June 19, this report from the surgeon at Alcatraz Island concerning the physical condition of the Navaho prisoners:

These Indians, coming from a dry, salubrious climate to a damp and chilly one, are extremely liable to contract respiratory and rheumatic affections. The latter class of disease is prevalent around San Francisco Bay, and it is feared that these men will contract it, as several have shown slight premonitory symptoms. For this reason it is believed that the climate of Arizona or New Mexico would be a preferable place for confinement.

The Office therefore wrote the Department on June 25, last, that it was thought that it would be unwise to transfer the prisoners to a place near home, like Fort Wingate, Ariz., because there their punishment could not be made so effective; but suggested, in view of the surgeon's report, that the War Department be asked whether or not there was some suitable post in southern New Mexico or Arizona to which they could be removed.

On a visit to the Pacific coast in July, I went to see the prisoners at Alcatraz Island, and was impressed with the desirableness of sending them to a higher altitude and dryer climate, and so wrote the Office, informally.

The War Department, having responded that either Fort Apache or Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was available, the Office, in a letter of July 27 to the Department, suggested Fort Huachuca, as it appeared to be better situated for the retention of the prisoners, and on August 7 the Acting Secretary of War wrote to this Office that the necessary instructions had been issued to the commanding general of the Pacific division.

#### DISTURBANCES AMONG THE HOPI.

Altho the incident is still incomplete, so much has been said in the public press about the recent disturbance at the Hopi mesa of Oraibi, Ariz., that it seemed to me to call for a few lines in this report.

A factional warfare has been in progress for a number of years between two groups of these Indians familiarly styled the "Hostiles" and the "Friendlies." The Hostiles comprize the ultraconservative element in the tribe, and their colloquial title has been given them because of their extreme opposition to the intrusion of white civilization. On the other hand, the liberal element have come to be known as the Friendly faction because it has not taken the same stand. Just how far the attitude of either party was due originally to its hatred or tolerance of Caucasian ideals is open to question. It is believed by not a few persons who know these Indians well that their division grew wholly out of the internal political dissensions of the tribe; that one of the factions conceived the device of declaring itself friendly to the United States Government, not because it felt so especially, but because it believed that by such a declaration it could win the favor of the Government and obtain an invincible ally in its struggle with the other faction; and that the tactical effect of this move was to force the opposition into an attitude of hostility toward the Government by way of keeping up something to quarrel about. I, for one, cherish no illusions as to the meaning of the professions of good will on the part of the Friendly faction. The Friendlies, down deep in their hearts, are Indians still, with the

Indian instinctive dislike of our manners and customs as well rooted in them as it is in the Hostiles; but for strategic purposes, and with a larger sense of prudence than the Hostiles, the Friendlies have accepted the overtures of the Government, outwardly at any rate, and to that extent command official encouragement and approval, just as, in ordinary warfare, a mercenary who does what is expected of him stands on a wholly different footing from the enemy, altho sentimentally he may be no more attached to the cause for which he is fighting.

Whatever may have been its origin, the situation at Oraibi has assumed within the last few months a phase too serious to be ignored. I have heard a good deal of what was going on, and, having known the Hopi Indians for some ten years, I was inclined to listen with caution to the stories brought to me, until I visited Oraibi last summer and held a council with the Indians on their mess. I was convinced, by the conditions I found there, that before long it would become necessary for the Government to show its strong hand and bring the Hostile party sharply to terms. This would be in order to prevent such a spread of the spirit of defiance of, and contempt for, the Federal authority as might breed violence and possibly bloodshed.

No one who does not know these Indians can have any conception of their crass ignorance and superstition. In a protracted colloquy with the chief of the Hostile faction, after having exhausted all the milder arguments to show him the folly of longer resisting the inroads of civilization, I pointed out to him how much his people really owed to that very Government which he took such pains to deery and deride. I dwelt upon the patience the Government has shown in continuing its efforts to help him and his people in spite of their malevolence, and then asked him if he realized how swiftly and surely disaster would come upon them all if their powerful benefactor at Washington should withdraw its protecting hand. I pointed out to him how white and Mexican adventurers would pour into that country and swarm over the little holdings of the Indians; how the taxgatherer would swoop down upon their fields and their flocks and their crops, and how the authorities of the Territory would enforce the compulsory school law by not only carrying off the children to where they would receive the hated teachings of the whites, but fining and imprisoning the parents for neglecting their duty toward their offspring. I dwelt on the generous purposes of the Government, as demonstrated in its placing the little day school at the foot of his mesa, where the children could get the rudiments of learning without being sent away from home; on the way, when the taxgatherer came, the Government threw its shield over his people, insisting that until they were better educated they should be spared

from paying any tribute toward maintaining the civic machinery; on the manner in which intrusions upon their lands had been met by their great patron, the intruders driven off, and every possible assistance given them to hold their own against further aggression. And in conclusion I put the question fairly to him: What would happen to the Oraibis if this powerful friend of theirs should become disgusted with their contemptuous and inimical demonstrations, close out its interests in the school and the agency, turn its back upon them, and leave them to their fate?

With a sneer the chief responded that such talk was all nonsense; that he had heard it many times before, but nothing came of it; that his people did not wish anything to do with the whites; that their fathers had warned them not to let their children go to school and learn white ways; that he intended to follow the advice of the fathers rather than of Washington, and that if his people got into any trouble they would be rescued by their "white brother who lives in the far east where the sun rises"—Montezuma. No logic or satire that I could summon to my assistance availed to shake his faith or the faith of the people behind him in the Montezuma myth and their assurance of the second coming of their Messiah whenever they needed him. Even when I reminded the old man that his people had no means of notifying Montezuma of their distress, he answered with sublime complaisance: "Washington will tell him!"

Of course it is useless to try to reason with anyone so absolutely bound up in superstitious ignorance as to argue thus in a vicious circle. It is with the purpose of emphasizing the hopelessness of attempting to meet such a situation with moral forces alone that I have given this brief review of the talk at the council. I took pains, however, to impress upon all the Indians whom I met on my visit to Oraibi that the Government intended that their children should have the opportunity to learn the simple lessons taught at the little day school, and that even their parents had no right to deprive the young people of what was a practical necessity of their lives now that they must, willy nilly, come into contact with white people. I explained that I had no purpose of forcing the higher branches of learning upon any of the Indians against their will, but that, as surely as the sun rose, just so surely would I compel, by all the means at my disposal, a recognition of the needs of the children and of their right to their a b c's and enough knowledge of numbers to enable them to take care of themselves in an ordinary trade. I told them that this was precisely what was required of the white people; that the laws passed by the Great Council at Washington, called the Congress, clothed me with authority to make rules of a similar sort for the Indians; and that I intended to carry out this law at any cost, not only because it was law, but because it was right and the only fair thing for the chil-

dren whom it was my special duty to protect. The children, I ought to add here in passing, seem fond of the school, and some even run away from home to attend it when their parents object.

One Indian with whom I conversed longer than with any other was the Friendly chief. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar, and, as will be seen, not conducive to a satisfactory mutual understanding. The council on the mesa was held in the open air on a moonless night in the plaza of the pueblo. Descending the trail I noticed that I was "shadowed" by three men, evidently Indians, who kept out of my way as long as anyone else was within speaking distance, but as soon as I was alone drew nearer. As I entered my room, which was in a little ell of the principal cottage at the foot of the mesa, the three men pushed in after me, and on striking a light I found my visitors to be the Friendly chief and two of his supporters. One of the two volunteered to act as interpreter, and informed me that the chief wished to ask me a few questions when no white men and no Hostiles were within hearing. The first was, Where had I come from? I answered that I was from Washington. What was my position? Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in charge of the people of his race all over the country. For what purpose had I come to Oraibi? To see with my own eyes the condition of the Oraibi Indians—how they were living, how the white employees of the Government were taking care of them, and so on. How long was I going to stay? I should leave probably the next day. Had I come to settle the quarrel between the Hostiles and the Friendlies? No; for that would take a longer time than I could spare then; and, moreover, I had been in hope that, like white people who had differences, they would get together, talk things over, and settle their troubles among themselves, instead of falling back, like so many little children, upon the Government. When was I going to remove the Hostiles from Oraibi, send them away to some distant place to live, and divide their land and other property among the Friendlies? I was not contemplating ever doing this. They knew better, for Superintendent Lemmon had told them this was what I was going to do; and now, how soon was I going to start the business? I thought they were mistaken; they had doubtless misunderstood Mr. Lemmon, who, I was sure, would not have transcended his authority by telling them that I was going to do so-and-so until I had settled on the plan and instructed him to announce it. No, indeed; they had not misunderstood Mr. Lemmon; he knew what Washington was going to do, and he had told them this again and again; if I didn't know it, that showed that I didn't know what Washington was about; so why did I say that I was from Washington and had charge of the Indians, when I was ignorant of this program?

At this point I fear I further lost caste by letting my risibles get the better of my dignity. My visitors regarded my laughter with some astonishment and put the question again. I assured the chief that he would learn soon enough who I was and whether I was telling him the truth; that meanwhile it would be safe for him to accept my statement so far as to avoid any needless friction with the Hostiles, but to conduct himself with such forbearance as would comport with his position of chief; and that when I returned to Washington I would consider the situation very carefully and do whatever it seemed to demand for the best interest of all the Indians concerned. He wished to know whether I was not going to punish the Hostiles in some way. I answered that resistance to the reasonable requirements of the Government would always call for discipline, but that this would be administered for specific acts, and not out of any malignant spirit toward the Hostiles, for whom the Government had no hatred, but only pity for their ignorance and folly. He repeated his reference to the alleged Government plan for driving out the Hostiles and dividing their estate among the Friendlies, adding this time that the Hostiles had grown steadily more aggressive and increased in numbers because of the Government's inaction, and that unless I took some steps to punish the Hostiles and show my appreciation for the Friendlies there would presently be no Friendlies left.

I told him that that remark indicated a rather poor basis for the friendliness of his faction; that among white people a friend was one we loved and who loved us, without any hope of reward on either side; and that we always tried to be scrupulously just even to our enemies and kind to the helpless. By way of illustration of the white attitude, I told him about the Black Mountain Navahos who had been sent to prison for inciting riot, and about how I had gone into their country and called their people together and warned the well-behaved to avoid doing anything to injure the innocent families of the convicts, but to try to be as merciful as possible to these unfortunates, because they were not accountable for the wrong-doing of the men the Government had been obliged to punish. This view of the subject did not seem to interest the chief overmuch; his heart was set on the question of how to get rid of the Hostiles, and he soon took his leave with a rather discouraged air.

Before I left the neighborhood, and after considerable discussion of the situation with the most intelligent white persons thereabout, I reached the conclusion that, much as such a resort is always to be deplored, I should probably have nothing left for me this season but to make a demonstration with troops which would convince the ring-leaders of the Hostile faction that they could gain nothing by further hostility.

But a crisis was reached prematurely. On the 7th of September,

1906, about the time we were preparing to open the Oraibi day school, the two factions came actually to a physical struggle. I have had the matter investigated as well as practicable, and from all the testimony thus far elicited I deduce this general outline of the incident—subject, of course, to modification after a more elaborate inquiry shall have been made. It appears that the chief of the Friendly faction, whose following was numerically only about one-half of the other faction, had received private information of a plot to assassinate him. A good while ago a group of Hopis of the village of Shimopovi, in active sympathy with the Hostile party at Oraibi, had removed to Oraibi and taken up their residence there. This was done in utter disregard of the fact, perfectly well known to them, that there were not land and water enough in the agricultural area cultivated by the Oraibi Indians to support well any larger population than was already there. The Hostiles of Oraibi naturally welcomed the immigrant contingent, as it promised to swell the Hostile multitude there and increase its power in its conflict with the Friendlies; whereas the Friendlies were correspondingly irritated by it, for reasons easily understood.

The Shimopovis not only took possession of a share of the Friendly property to which they had no claim, but appear to have become a doubly disturbing element in the local factional quarrel. Indeed, the Friendly chief seems to have understood the plot against his life to be a Shimopovi rather than an Oraibi scheme. He resolved therefore to put the Shimopovis out of the Oraibi village. On the morning of September 7 he gathered his followers at his house, armed and prepared for fight. In some way the news leaked out, the Hostiles got ready, and the employees of the school received a hint of trouble impending. They at once repaired, in company with the field matron and one or two other interested whites, to the mesa top, where they visited the Friendly gathering and insisted that, whatever the Friendlies might do, no weapons should be used. They volunteered also to visit the Hostiles, and serve the same notice upon them. The Friendlies consented after some consideration, but admonished the whites that time was flying and that whatever business they transacted with the Hostiles must be made as brief as possible.

The whites repaired to the house where the Hostiles were gathered, and warned them also against the use of weapons. While they were still addressing the meeting, the Friendly chief and his followers arrived—unarmed, as good faith demanded—and requested the whites to withdraw. When the Indians were left to themselves, as nearly as can be ascertained the Friendly chief gave the Shimopovi immigrants notice that they were no longer wanted in Oraibi and must quit the village at once. The Hostile chief responded that he had instructed his Oraibi followers to stand by their friends the Shimopovi Hostiles

and protect them. The Friendly chief retorted that any of the Oraibi Hostiles who cast their lot with the Shimopovis would have to go also when the Shimopovis went.

Therupon the Friendlies set about clearing the village of Shimopovis. They began on the very spot where they then stood; but every Friendly who laid hold of a Shimopovi to put him out of doors was attacked from behind by an Oraibi Hostile, so that the three went wrestling and struggling out of the door together. It was a very vigorous clash, the only hands and feet were used and no weapons drawn on either side. The Friendlies were not particular as to how they disposed of their enemies, but clutched them by their clothing or their extremities or their hair, as might be most convenient. When they had cleared that house they made a circuit of the rest. The evicted Hostiles were driven to a point outside of the village and herded and guarded there.

The present Hostile chief is a usurper and has maintained his authority among his followers by the same means resorted to by leaders of superstitious mobs ever since the world began—getting up dreams and omens and prophecies to order, and distorting all the commonest events of life into fulfillments of his prognostications. Consistent to the last, he went about on this fateful day with a complacent air, declaring to his people that all that they were passing thru now was but a fulfillment of a prophecy which had said that one or the other party would eventually be driven off the mesa forever, and that the decision of who should go and who should stay was to hinge upon the ability of one party to push the other across a certain line which should be drawn on the ground. A tug of war of very primitive character then ensued, and the Friendly party, representing only about one-third of the tribe, actually succeeded in pushing the Hostile party, comprising the other two-thirds, across the established line. This settled the business, and the Hostiles withdrew to a place in the desert, about 5 miles distant, where there is good water, and encamped.

Meanwhile the whites had induced the victorious Friendlies to permit the Hostiles to return to the village, in groups of three at a time, long enough to gather up food and clothing. Of course the very old Hostiles, the babies, and the women soon to become mothers have been the chief sufferers from the exposure and discomforts of camp life. I am now taking measures to relieve the immediate necessities of the sick and helpless, and have endeavored to break the spell which binds the Hostile faction to their usurper chief by notifying them that any of their number who feel disposed to forsake their folly, become loyal to the Government, and pledge themselves to be peaceable, may return to Oraibi, the Government guaranteeing them readmission.

Some signs of weakening have shown themselves in the Hostile

ranks, but not enough to encourage a hope of their general dissolution. The problem presents some most unusual phases. The Office has been embarrassed by other necessities of the Service which have prevented its sending to Oraibi the particular inspecting officers most competent to cope with conditions like those described. This has delayed proceedings considerably, but I have felt that it would be better to go slow and make fewer mistakes than to plunge in and attempt to straighten out a tangle which might only be made worse thru an error of hasty judgment. All that I can do, therefore, for this report is to rehearse the preliminaries as I have been able to make them out from the testimony now before the Office, without venturing to make public the alternative plans which I have under consideration, to be pursued according to the way the situation develops on closer scrutiny and more satisfactory analysis.

#### PAPAGO INDIANS.

In my last annual report I directed attention to the need of securing lands for about 150 families of Papago Indians in Pima County, southwestern Arizona. During the last year the Office has been endeavoring to gain more specific information concerning these Indians, with a view to allotting them lands under the general law, but up to the present time nothing tangible has been accomplished.

#### BEE CULTURE FOR THE CAMP M'DOWELL INDIANS.

Last February a resident missionary of the National Indian Association and the superintendent of the Phoenix Indian School united in recommending that authority be granted George H. Gebby, of Phoenix, Ariz., to take about two hundred colonies of bees into the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation in Arizona and teach the Indians there how to keep bees. After due consideration the Office, on May 21, recommended to the Department that Mr. Gebby be given the necessary permit with the distinct understanding—

1. That he is to remain during proper behavior, and subject to the Department, for not less than three years, and for such additional time as the Department may see fit to grant.
2. That he is to instruct the Indians of the reservation in bee culture and to requeen their colonies at least every two years.
3. That he is to teach the Indians how to use his machine for making cone foundations, and is to give them free use of it.
4. That he is to acquire no vested right whatever in or to any land on the reservation, and he may be removed without prior notice.

The recommendation was approved on May 24, and the superintendent was directed to advise Mr. Gebby accordingly.

A smaller experiment in bee keeping had already been started there by the missionary. She reported on September 25 that she took eight colonies of bees with her to the reservation, bought patent hives and

told the Indians that if they would set up hives they might have the swarms. Eight young men got bees the first year, but only three kept at the business enough to learn much about it. They have persevered and, thru Mr. Gebby's instructions, they now understand how to put together the hives and frames, to hive the swarms, arrange the colonies, extract the honey, and requeen the hives. During the last year the National Indian Association put \$254 into the business, which bought 31 colonies of bees, 53 hives, honey cases, frames, and other supplies. There has been a net increase of 8 swarms, worth \$5 each, and \$91 worth of honey has been sold. The field matron says:

The abundant growth of mesquite and catchaw, as well as sage-brush bloom and desert flowers, on the Camp McDowell Reservation makes it an ideal locality for the bee industry. It is estimated that the reservation will sustain from 1,600 to 2,000 colonies of bees, and if properly cared for on good years they will average \$5 a colony. \* \* \*

The production of a pure-food product for the Indians at a very moderate price is a great gain. Leonard Hay, one of the three boys who have bees, also keeps the store, and I find he can well afford to sell honey in a glass, glass and all, for 10 cents. This is 5 cents cheaper than it can be bought in Phoenix and benefits all the Indians on the reservation. \* \* \*

Dwight Campbell's efforts at catching swarms put him in possession of two colonies of bees, but he would not stay at home long enough to learn anything about their care, so I demanded that he withdraw from the association by exchanging his bees for a fine yearling heifer.

#### CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, authorized an investigation of existing conditions among the Indians of northern California and directed that some plan for their improvement be submitted to the next Congress.

Mr. C. E. Kelsey, formerly secretary of the Northern California Indian Association, was designated a special agent to make the investigation. He entered upon his duties on August 8, 1905, and during the next seven months personally inspected almost every Indian settlement between the Oregon line and Mexico.

He found that there were more than 17,000 full-blood Indians in the State, of whom only about 5,200 were living on reservations, leaving a nonreservation population of some 11,800 scattered, under a great diversity of conditions, in little settlements of from 20 to 250 inhabitants. Only 3,000 of the nonreservation Indians own land, and three-fourths of what they do own is worthless. Of the remaining 8,800 landless Indians, 1,181 live within the boundaries of forest reserves, in which they had had their homes long before the establishment of the reserves. There are also 1,011 mixt bloods, of whom 812 are homeless. Most of them never knew their white ancestors, and have grown up in the Indian camps as Indian in sentiment as the full bloods themselves. They consider themselves Indians and have to be treated as such.

The conditions disclosed by the investigation were reported to the last session of Congress and resulted in the insertion in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 333) of the following paragraph:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars to purchase for the use of the Indians in California now residing on reservations which do not contain land suitable for cultivation, and for Indians who are not now upon reservations in said State, suitable tracts or parcels of land, water, and water rights in said State of California, and have constructed the necessary ditches, flumes, and reservoirs for the purpose of irrigating said lands, and the irrigation of any lands now occupied by Indians in said State, and to construct suitable buildings upon said lands, and to fence the tracts of land so purchased, and fence, survey, and mark the boundaries of such Indian reservations in the State of California as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper. One hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

The services of Mr. Kelsey have been secured as a special agent to carry out the provisions of this act, and it is hoped that the deplorable conditions found by him will be at least ameliorated, and that the Indians of California will be put into a position where they will be protected from the aggression of white people and have a fair chance to make a living.

#### LEMHI RESERVATION.

On July 10, 1906, the Department designated the superintendent in charge of the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho, to prepare a schedule, in duplicate, of the improved lands to be abandoned by the Lemhi Indians, with a description of the improvements thereon, this schedule to include the names of the occupants, and the duplicate thereof to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as provided in the current Indian appropriation act. (34 Stat. L., 335.) It is planned to do this before the removal of the Indians to the Fort Hall Reservation, in accordance with the agreement executed December 28, 1905, between them and Inspector McLaughlin and approved by the President on January 27, 1906, and the superintendent has been instructed accordingly.

Steps were taken to remove the Indians this fall, but they protested against such action, because they thought that proper provision could not be made for their comfort before winter would set in. It would have been possible, of course, to supply them with tents and rude shanties, but such dwellings would have been a pretty unsatisfactory substitute for the log houses they have been occupying, and with a season of uncertain severity just coming on no one could forecast the effect of such a change.

The Indians laid stress also upon the fact that no arrangements had been made or could be made now for taking care of their stock

in their new homes. The Government boarding school at Fort Hall has not the capacity to accommodate the Lemhi children in addition to those already in attendance, and the only alternative seemed to be to let the children of the immigrant families go schoolless for the winter, an idea which did not appeal to the Office, or have them left behind at the Lemhi school, a suggestion which most of the parents rejected as soon as it was broached.

For all these reasons the Office decided to postpone the removal till next spring. The necessary plans will be perfected meanwhile, so that after the rigors of winter are past and mild weather may be confidently expected, and little discomfort or danger need result from insufficient housing, the Indians can be transferred with the least possible opposition on their part and the greatest ease for their custodians. Arrangements are already under way for a suitable enlargement of the Fort Hall school plant.

#### THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The oversight of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory has not changed during the year. Mr. Tams Bixby, who was designated as commissioner to succeed the Five Civilized Tribes Commission, is completing their work, and Inspector J. George Wright has direct charge of all affairs in the Indian Territory not under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, the correspondence of the agent's office passing thru his.

#### EDUCATION.

Under the law all tribal governments among the Five Civilized Tribes were to cease on March 4, 1906. For some time before and after that date great uncertainty existed as to the fate of Indian schools among the tribes, no provision having been made for their continuance. The Congress remedied the default by the passage, on February 27, 1906, of the following joint resolution:

That the tribal existence and present tribal governments of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes or nations of Indians in Indian Territory are hereby continued in full force and effect for all purposes under existing laws until all property of such tribes, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the individual members of said tribes unless hereafter provided by law.

This legislation had the effect of quieting an apprehension that the schools would be closed.

However, soon after the passage of the resolution, another law was enacted, entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, and for other purposes," which was approved April 26, 1906. (34 Stat. L., 137.)

Section 10 of this act relates to schools and is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to assume control and direction of the schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes, with the lands and all school property pertaining thereto, March fifth, nineteen hundred and six, and to conduct such schools under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, retaining tribal educational officers, subject to dismissal by the Secretary of the Interior, and the present system so far as practicable, until such time as a public school system shall have been established under Territorial or State government and proper provision made thereunder for the education of the Indian children of said tribes, and he is hereby authorized and directed to set aside a sufficient amount of any funds, invested or otherwise, in the Treasury of the United States, belonging to said tribes, including the royalties on coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, to defray all the necessary expenses of said schools, using, however, only such portion of said funds of each tribe as may be requisite for the schools of that tribe, not exceeding in any one year for the respective tribes the amount expended for the scholastic year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five; and he is further authorized and directed to use the remainder, if any, of the funds appropriated by the act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, "for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations," unexpended March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, including such fees as have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, under the act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, Statutes at Large, volume thirty-two, page eight hundred and forty-one, which fees are hereby appropriated, in continuing such schools as may have been established and in establishing such new schools as he may direct, and any of the tribal funds so set aside remaining unexpended when a public school system under a future State or Territorial government has been established shall be distributed per capita among the citizens of the nations in the same manner as other funds.

In pursuance of this law, on July 7, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated regulations for the conduct, etc., of these Indian schools, which became effective on and after that date. As the Government became responsible for the proper disbursement of all expenditures for schools, the principal change effected by the regulations was in the method of paying expenses, this matter being placed entirely in the hands of United States officers. The present superintendent of schools, United States supervisors of schools, and tribal school officers were continued. An effort was made to apply the same general rules as far as possible to all the nations in order that a uniform system might be established prior to their schools being placed under State supervision.

The regulations were made applicable also to the establishment, maintenance, etc., out of funds appropriated by the Congress of tribal and other schools in which Indians and noncitizens are enrolled.

As the law directs the Secretary of the Interior—

to set aside a sufficient amount of any funds \* \* \* belonging to said tribes \* \* \* to defray all the necessary expenses of said schools, using, however, only such portion of said funds of each tribe as may be requisite for

the schools of that tribe, not exceeding in any one year for the respective tribes the amount expended for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1905—

the following amounts have been set aside for the use of schools in the respective tribes:

Cherokee Nation.....	\$120,336.98
Chickasaw Nation.....	145,471.80
Creek Nation.....	83,143.02
Choctaw Nation.....	124,907.85
Seminole Nation.....	23,788.00
Total.....	407,707.84

An appropriation of \$150,000 was made by the Congress for maintaining, strengthening, and establishing tribal day schools for Indians and noncitizens for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. This amount, supplemented by tribal funds and surplus court fees, enabled the Office to establish and assist 384 day schools, as follows: Cherokee Nation, 316; Creek Nation, 161; Choctaw Nation, 209; Chickasaw Nation, 185, and Seminole Nation, 16. Of these, 759 were attended by white and Indian children and 125 by negro children. The enrollment was 10,832 Indians, 43,011 whites, and 6,104 negroes.

Discussing conditions in the Territory which hinder the establishment of a first-class system of district or day schools, Superintendent Benedict says:

First. Nearly all the lands belong to the Indians and are nontaxable so long as owned by them.

Second. Every one of the 800 day school buildings have been erected by private, voluntary donations or subscriptions, and the majority of them are cheap box houses which can not be kept comfortable in winter weather.

Third. No public funds of any kind have ever been available, either for building or furnishing country schoolhouses in the Territory; hence the majority of them are supplied with crude, homemade benches and with but few if any school appliances.

Fourth. The Territory is threaded with numerous streams, which are spanned by no bridges, oftentimes rendering it impossible for pupils to get to school.

Fifth. During the months of October and November many boys and girls are kept at home to pick cotton, and in the spring they must hoe and chop cotton. The cotton crop is largely responsible for the ignorance which prevails among the children of the tenant class thruout the South.

One of the principal difficulties encountered in the administration of schools for Indian children is absenteeism. Indian parents seem not to realize as their white neighbors do the necessity for compelling their children to take advantage of their educational opportunities. The superintendent suggests that when the new State is formed an effective compulsory school law should be enacted and made applicable to the entire scholastic population.

Considering the generally unsettled conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes during the last year, the schools have accomplished good

work and have been placed on a firm basis thru the untiring efforts of Mr. Benedict.

The appropriation by the Congress for the current fiscal year, \$150,000, supplemented by the surplus court fees which accumulated in the Federal courts of the Territory and added to the tribal funds, it is estimated will allow \$250,000 for day schools, and justify the establishment of at least 800 of them. This number is not sufficient for the large territory covered and the population resident therein. However, it will serve as a nucleus for a State system.

Incorporated towns in the Territory are authorized by law to issue bonds for building public schoolhouses. Many have availed themselves of this privilege. Almost every town in the Territory is said to have sufficient taxable property to warrant the issue of this form of indebtedness in order to provide facilities for educating the children.

When the Government several years ago assumed supervisory control of these schools, most of the teachers it found in charge were poorly equipped for their work. To improve conditions, the Superintendent of Schools established summer normals, which have steadily grown in favor and expanded in influence until now they are a recognized part of the educational work. The normals held during the summer of this year had a total enrollment of 1,066 teachers. Many of the city boards of education now require their teachers to attend these summer meetings.

The teaching of the principles of agriculture in the schools met with scanty response at first, but by diligent efforts it has been widely adopted.

The following tables give statistical information concerning schools in the several nations:

## Tribal schools.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Cherokee schools.</i>					
Male Seminary.....	158	101	9	\$17,038.49	\$132.41
Female Seminary.....	219	165	9	\$20,870.33	\$132.66
Orphan Asylum.....	101	80	9	\$11,013.37	136.31
Colored High School.....	67	31	9	\$5,306.68	111.91
28 primary combined day schools <sup>a</sup> .....	3,736	11,928		\$70,510.86	12.00
8 primary Cherokee day schools.....	3,878	2,193		29,837.29	15.00
Total.....	8,162	1,501		134,312.91	
<i>Creek schools.</i>					
Enfatah High School.....	68	52	9	7,188.52	138.25
Enchee Boarding.....	105	71	9	7,184.78	105.12
Wealaka Boarding.....	86	31	9	6,001.59	156.00

<sup>a</sup> Including amount received for board of teachers.

<sup>b</sup> Including 8 negro schools.

<sup>c</sup> Also 8,401 white pupils.

<sup>d</sup> Also 3,050 white pupils.

<sup>e</sup> Including 17 negro schools.

Tribal schools—Continued.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Creek schools—Continued.</i>					
Wetumka Boarding.....	91	72	9	59,511.81	\$132.56
Creek Orphan Home.....	62	45	9	8,578.37	184.35
Coweta Boarding.....	52	33	9	4,750.04	145.33
Nuyaka Boarding.....	101	73	9	5,600.00	76.71
Colored Orphan Home.....	49	32	9	3,388.28	105.88
Pecan Creek Boarding.....	58	41	9	4,013.16	91.50
Tulalusee Boarding.....	91	76	9	8,602.98	113.28
161 day schools.....	10,121			49,407.72	
Total.....	10,858	837		114,880.88	
<i>Choctaw schools.</i>					
Jones Academy.....	141	113	9	18,653.15	159.76
Tuskahoma Academy.....	141	114	9	15,068.08	158.19
Armstrong Academy.....	119	88	9	15,913.79	162.30
Whelock Academy.....	113	103	9	15,617.61	191.63
Murrow Orphan Home.....	82	82	12	9,113.96	111.51
Durant.....	102	80	9	1,039.76	50.50
Chilshotak.....	50	35	9	2,617.50	74.50
Goodwater.....	32	21	9	1,916.20	91.25
Old Gosland.....	72	43	9	1,265.67	77.59
Sardis.....	50	38	9	2,827.38	74.40
Big Lick.....	29	18	9	1,748.81	91.00
International School for Blind and Deaf.....	7	7	12	1,855.00	267.86
Illinois State Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	1	1	12	125.00	125.00
241 day schools.....	2,631	1,611		67,010.82	10.81
Total.....	3,476	2,409		163,223.28	
<i>Chickasaw schools.<sup>b</sup></i>					
179 day schools.....	12,899	6,218		11,016.81	6.56
<i>Seminole schools.<sup>c</sup></i>					
12 day schools.....	21			3,589.17	119.55

<sup>a</sup> Including 51 negro schools.  
<sup>b</sup> Boarding schools of Chickasaw Nation not reported.  
<sup>c</sup> Boarding schools of Seminole Nation not reported.

Denominational and private schools.

Name of school.	Location.	President or principal.	When established.	Enrollment.	
				White.	Indian.
St. Agnes.....	Antlers.....	Sister Mary Navler.....	1897	77	50
Hargrove College.....	Ardmore.....	J. M. Gross.....	1896	149	97
Calvin Institute.....	Durant.....	E. Hotchkiss.....	1901	81	151
Skatook Friends School.....	Hillside.....	D. W. Lawrence.....	1886	68	82
Dwight Mission.....	Marble.....	Rev. F. L. Schaub.....	1820	41	68
El Meta Bond College.....	Mtneo.....	Meta Chestnut.....	1894	65	35
Bacone Indian University.....	Muskegee.....	W. C. Farmer.....	1881	51	29
Henry Kendall College.....	do.....	A. Grant Evans.....	1891	108	36
St. Elizabeth's.....	Purcell.....	Sister M. Patricia.....	1889		61
Lutheran Mission.....	Oaks.....	Rev. N. L. Nielson.....	1902	18	31
Sturrett Institute.....	Sturrett.....	H. M. Dorland.....	1901	164	8
Cherokee Academy.....	Tablequah.....	W. J. Paek.....	1889	114	117
Sacred Heart Institute.....	Viola.....	Rev. Charles Van Hulse.....	1906		108
Oakhill Academy.....	Valliant.....	Rev. R. E. Flickinger.....	1884		55
Willie Halseell College.....	Viola.....	D. R. Anderson.....	1888		112
Indianola College.....	Wynnewood.....	G. W. Neal.....	1902	45	29
Howe College.....	Howe.....	W. A. Crouch.....		140	
Tamaha Academy.....	Tamaha.....	W. B. Fagin.....	1902	143	16
Total.....				1,372	1,061

SALE AND LEASE OF LANDS.  
 SALE OF CREEK LANDS.

The regulations under which allotted Creek lands are sold were summarized in my last annual report and have not been materially modified.

The following table shows the action taken on deeds for Creek lands and the amount of money from sales of such lands which the agent has handled during the year:

	Number.	Acres.	Consideration.
Deeds approved.....	59	22,068.60	\$351,577.63
Deeds disapproved.....	33	2,175.23	49,233.76
Deeds pending.....	4	280.60	5,350.00
Total.....	96	24,524.43	406,161.39
Amount disbursed.....			218,573.87
Amount on deposit to credit of allottees.....			186,063.76
Total received.....			351,577.63

The money accruing from the sales is deposited in designated banks, which are required to furnish bonds guaranteeing the faithful accounting for all such moneys and the payment of interest as agreed. An allottee may, without the consent of the Office, withdraw from deposit \$50 per month, but if he wishes to withdraw a larger amount he must apply for permission to this Office thru the Indian agent. An allottee who satisfies the Office that he is entirely competent to manage his own affairs may be permitted to withdraw all of the money to his credit.

LEASING CREEK AND CHEROKEE MINERAL LANDS.

The requirements of lessees and the rates to be paid by them were given in my last report. The change made by the act of April 26, 1906, in the right of full-blood Creek and Cherokee allottees to sell and lease their lands is noted on page 150.

On December 27, 1905, the regulations were amended so as to prohibit lessees from drilling oil or gas wells within 150 feet "of the divisional line between the lands covered by their leases and adjoining lands, whether the latter lands are leased or unleased, allotted or unallotted." On May 22, 1906, the regulations were further amended so as to require from lessees an application (Form B) under oath and a certificate (Form C) of an officer of some bank. The application, which is considered a part of the lease, recites that the lessee is not interested in leases covering more than 4,800 acres of land in the Creek and Cherokee nations, either directly or indirectly, in his own name or that of another person, or as the holder of stock in corporations, or as a member of an association. The lessee further agrees "not to transfer, assign, or sublet, by working or drilling con-



Orookee mineral leases—Continued.

Lessee.	Number of leases.	Area.	Lessee.	Number of leases.	Area.
<i>Oil and gas—Continued.</i>			<i>Oil and gas—Continued.</i>		
Highland Co	1	Acres.	Mays, Colonel E.	3	280
Hill, Arthur L.	11	929.82	Meridian Oil and Gas Co.	7	180.80
Hill, Davis	2	80	Merry, Earl W.	2	180
Hill, Thomas W.	2	100	Midland Oil and Gas Co.	3	210
Hochstetter & Gunsburg	2	240	Milam Supply Co.	1	80
Hochstetter, Gunsburg & Hassall	5	458.65	Milliken, Wm. H.	1	80
Hoffman, William H.	8	685.67	Milliken Oil Co.	1	80
Hohman, Louis E.	2	160	Moore, Clint.	1	120
Holmes, Benjamin F.	1	80	Morris, Fred L.	1	110
Hoover, Leap, Evans & Leap.	1	70	Moser, Fred J.	1	80
Hornaday, Grant	1	70	Moser Oil and Gas Co.	1	400
Horton & Northrup	1	80	Mounts Oil, Gas and Mineral Co.	1	80
Hosley, Romaline	2	180	Mowris, William S.	3	180
Howe, John W.	1	140	Munger & Anderson	1	20
Hull & Buckles	1	10	Munger & Coulms	1	40
Independent Oil and Gas Co.	1	1	Murphy, George A.	1	100
Indian Territory Development Co.	1	80	Mustang Oil and Gas Co.	1	60
Janleison, Charles W.	21	1,683.33	National Oil and Development Co.	32	2,282.92
Jennings, Edward H.	31	2,244.43	Nebraska Oil Co.	6	360
Jones, James K.	6	306.67	Necly, Lemon G.	1	20
Jones, John E.	9	610	Nelson, Charles C.	1	30
Johnson, Akin, Ritterbacher & Argue	4	135	Neptune Oil Co.	6	360
Johnson, Clarence E.	1	80	Newton Oil and Gas Co.	6	322.70
Johnson & Johnson	1	20	New York Oil and Gas Co.	32	2,542.81
Johnson, William	1	160	Northrup & Horton	1	60
Johnson, Watson, Pemberton & Huckleberry	1	40	Ochelata Gas, Oil and Mineral Co.	2	100
Johnstone, William	1	80	Ohio and Indiana Oil Co.	2	100
Johnstone Oil and Gas Co.	1	60	O'Snell, James	21	1,782.91
Johnstone & Overles	1	80	Oriental Oil and Gas Co.	4	210
Jupiter Oil Co.	3	200	Orr, James W.	1	40.02
Kammann Oil Co.	2	100	Owen, Charles	2	118.56
Kansas Prospecting and Development Co.	23	1,442.52	Ozark Crude Oil Co.	1	40
Kansas Southern Oil Co.	1	80	Painter & Fogg	1	50
Kansas and Texas Oil and Gas Co.	7	728.09	Panther Creek Oil and Gas Co.	1	10
Katy Oil and Gas Co.	3	320	Parsons Crude Oil and Development Co.	11	1,020
Kedler Oil Co.	1	80	Patton, John F.	1	76.90
Keller & Stakeup	1	130	Penn Oil and Gas Co.	2	128.11
Krith & Layson	2	160	Petra Oil Co.	5	411.65
Koblegard, Jacob	1	80	Petrol, Foster C.	1	78.42
Laderer, Jacob F.	2	170	Phillips, Arthur G.	3	216.44
Lamberton, William J.	3	160	Phillips, Frank	10	648.74
Laners, Martin D.	1	20	Potter, H. Staples	35	2,428.65
Laney, Curtain, Weible & Hart	4	330	Pratt Oil and Gas Co.	27	1,883.11
Laurel Oil and Gas Co.	2	180.18	Quinto Oil Co.	5	292.91
Leupold Gas, Oil, and Mining Co. (transferred to John E. Jones)	1	60	Randle, Charles H.	1	70
Lewis, Arthur W.	43	3,182.81	Randle, Forrester & Wiser	6	600
Lightning Creek Oil and Gas Co.	3	149.51	Randolph Oil and Gas Co.	2	123
Litchfield, Gill & Sawyer	1	80	Requa & Requa	2	58.48
Litchfield, Royal B.	3	230	Renfrow Oil and Gas Co.	9	610
Litchfield & Sawyer	2	127.30	Rider, Everett A.	1	42.78
Lockwood, M. L., & Co.	1	80	Rider & Ritterbacher	2	185.24
Long, Roscoe K.	3	190	Ritterbacher, Johnson, Akin & Mason	4	370
Los Angeles Shookles Oil Co.	27	1,634.32	Ritts, John	6	403.07
Low & Stubbs	1	80	Riverdale Oil and Gas Co.	1	140
Lumbermen's Oil and Gas Co.	21	1,480.10	Roberts, William E.	2	130
McConnell & Graham	1	74.11	Rood, Robert D.	15	1,050.52
McConnell, Perry D.	6	420	Rool, Richard T.	2	160
McConnell & Wiser	10	710	Rolla-Argue-Matre Bros. Oil Co.	3	190
McCracken, E., & Co.	28	2,228.23	Royal Victor Oil and Gas Co.	6	576.71
McDonnell, Alexander T.	1	50	Rupard & Overles	1	41.12
McCormick, James	9	760	Ryan, James H.	1	40
McMahon & Barnsall	1	81.18	Sagamore Oil and Gas Co.	8	522.21
MacPherson, Edward A.	3	160	Salt Creek Oil Co.	1	80
Magee, Samuel G.	1	50	Sand Creek Oil and Gas Co.	2	119.46
Mantley, Joseph M.	1	20	Santa Fe Oil and Gas Co.	3	233.51
Matson, Bertha A.	1	80	Savoy Oil Co.	11	802.51
Matson, Calvin S.	8	658.06	Sawyer, Fred L.	2	11.22
Matson, Myron	2	260	Sawyer & Leudinghaus	2	86.83
			Sawyer & Sawyer	2	921.59
			Securify Oil Co.	9	322.78
			Shaffer, Charles B.	4	220
			Shawnee Oil and Gas Co.	3	210.72
			Shufeldt Oil and Gas Co.	4	

Creek mineral leases—Continued.

Lessee.	Number of leases.	Area.	Lessee.	Number of leases.	Area.
<i>Oil and gas—Continued.</i>			<i>Oil and gas—Continued.</i>		
Sheets, Jason C.	5	377.71	Verdigris Oil and Gas Co.	11	860
Skinner, Edward B.	1	100	Verdigris Valley Oil and Gas Co.	2	210
Smallwood & Smallwood	1	50	Widita and Chelsea Oil Co.	10	765.38
Smiley & Hall	2	122.86	Walkley Oil and Gas Co.	2	1-8.37
Smith, A. B., Drilling Co.	6	520.96	Weaver & Gorman	1	80
Smith, John (of Independence, Kans.)	8	580	Welch, Clarence A.	5	333.54
Smith, John (of Montpelier, Ind.)	5	160	Welch Oil and Gas Co.	4	139.88
Smith, Samuel S.	27	2,692.95	Welsh, Joseph D.	3	150
Snyder, George V.	48	2,985.50	Wellsville Oil Co.	1	80
Southern Oil and Gas Co.	6	245.99	Whitecomb, Eugene P.	31	2,035.62
Southwestern Oil, Gas and Coal Co.	12	870.01	Whitehill, B. F.	4	279.91
St. John, George F.	1	78.16	White & Kimble	1	100
St. John & Truskett	1	80	Whitford & Kirk	1	50
St. Louis Alliance Oil and Mining Co.	1	80	Whitford, William A.	1	50
Steel, John A.	1	80	Wilcox, George B.	2	159.98
Stewart, Jesse D.	3	152.58	White, Ols	1	60
Stewart, William A.	2	150	Wilson, Washington M.	1	100
Stitch, Adolph C.	5	290	Wilson, White, White & Anshawalt	1	80
Storcy, Alexander W.	1	80	Whiters, Michael	2	100
Stubbs, James E.	1	10	Wise, William A.	1	80
Stumble & Low	7	432.39	Wiser, Clinton B.	9	610.70
Summit Oil and Gas Co.	2	120	Wiser & McConnell	1	100
Superior Oil and Gas Co.	10	700	Wolfe, Arthur L.	1	129.80
Taylor, Isaac D.	9	636.78	Young, A. S. & Co.	1	80
Test Oil Co.	6	300	Yost, Isaac M.	2	170
Thomas, William F.	1	20	Zucker, Charles	1	177.50
Thompson & Holand	1	20			
Thompson & Landou	1	20	Total	1,810	120,376.41
Toad, John	1	70	<i>Coal and asphalt.</i>		
Truskett & St. John	2	80	Canadian Coal Co.	1	42.45
Tulsa Oil and Development Co.	2	80	Lewis & Lewis	2	80
Union Oil and Gas Co.	1	76.67	Total	3	122.45
Union Oil, Gas and Mining Co.	2	90	<i>Marble and stone.</i>		
Van Cary Oil Co.	2	177.50	Beaumont Marble and Supply Co.	5	300
Vandeventer, Algeron F.	1	160			
Vandersall, Alpheus F.	1	10			
Verdigris Oil and Development Co.	1	380.31			

A number of leases in favor of Mr. Adams have, with the consent of the Department, been assigned to Walter R. Stubbs and Marcus A. Low, and a few of the leases in favor of other lessees have been assigned to other parties.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

Under the regulations as amended March 20, 1905, the royalties accruing from lands of minors and incompetents and the money arising from the sale of lands allotted to Creek Indians are deposited at interest in designated banks, which are required to give bond for the full amount deposited and for payment of the stipulated interest. It is the policy of the Office to deposit the money in banks near the homes of the depositors whenever practicable. The amounts placed in bonded banks during the year and the balances on hand in these

banks at the close of the fiscal year are reported by the Indian agent as follows:

	Deposits.	Balances.
Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Ind. T.	\$60,993.63	\$45,617.91
First National Bank, Tulsa, Ind. T.	23,135.10	16,000.00
Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Ind. T.	7,128.34	6,226.82
First National Bank, Tahlequah, Ind. T.	12,636.05	11,913.57
First National Bank, Vinita, Ind. T.	10,214.32	7,071.04
First National Bank, Nowata, Ind. T.	23,036.23	21,385.94

## SALE OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS.

In my last annual report a history was given of the attempt of the Department to dispose of the segregated coal and asphalt lands under the act of April 21, 1904. The time within which they could have been sold has expired, and section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 142), provides—

That all coal and asphalt lands, whether leased or unleased, shall be reserved from sale under this act until the existing leases for coal and asphalt lands shall have expired or until such time as may be otherwise provided by law.

Under this provision no action can be taken looking to the sale of these lands until the Congress grants authority. It is provided, however, by the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 346) that the Secretary of the Interior shall make a practical and exhaustive investigation "of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits in and under" these lands, and that the information secured by him shall at all times be available for the use of the Congress and its committees; and he is authorized to expend \$50,000 for this purpose, to be taken from funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

## SALE OF SURPLUS LANDS.

By the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 143), it is provided that when allotments have been made to all the members and freedmen of the different tribes the residue of the lands of each nation not reserved or otherwise disposed of shall be sold by the Secretary under regulations to be prescribed by him. No person will be allowed to purchase more than 640 acres, and the land can not be sold for less than its "present appraised value."

## COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

For several years the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency has been charged with the duty of collecting all taxes, royalties, and permits in the Creek and Cherokee nations. By the following section of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 141), he is now required to make collections in the other nations as well:

SEC. 11. That all revenues of whatever character accruing to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes, whether before or after dissolution of the tribal governments, shall, after the approval hereof, be collected

by an officer appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

However, all tribal taxes having been abolished "from and after December 31, 1905," it was made the duty of the Department to collect all such taxes that may have been due any of the nations up to that date, and to refund any taxes levied and collected thereafter.

During the last fiscal year the agent has handled funds as follows:

## Receipts:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—		
Coal royalty	\$240,000.52	
Asphalt royalty	2,250.50	
Sale of seized timber (tribal)	134.30	
Sale of seized timber (individual)	20.00	
Condemned town lots (for railroads)	660.75	
Town-lot payments	581,728.05	
		\$834,490.72
Choctaw cattle tax		10,091.80
Chickasaw cattle tax		8,444.50
Cherokee Nation—		
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	\$288,231.22	
Coal royalty (individual)	2,735.41	
Marble royalty (individual)	350.00	
Oil lease bonus (individual)	5,403.24	
Ferry charters	105.00	
Gravel royalty	90.00	
Sale of stray stock, etc.	463.55	
School revenue (board, teachers and pupils)	10,817.04	
Improvements former orphan asylum lands	755.00	
Grazing tax	2,821.50	
Town-lot payments	244,450.74	
		556,223.60
Creek Nation—		
Oil and gas royalty (individual)	17,400.00	
Coal royalty (individual)	9,324.87	
Rent of capitol building (Department of Justice)	910.00	
Sale of seized property (tribal)	5.00	
Excess appropriation returned	10.75	
Tribal occupation and merchandise tax	62,059.50	
Grazing tax	13,347.90	
Town-lot payments	140,049.53	
		252,201.87
Miscellaneous—		
Sale of town-site maps	394.70	
Sale of Government property	207.05	
Overpayments, advanced royalty, Creek and Cherokee	3,231.37	
Total moneys collected by agent		1,665,280.51
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition		1,105,172.70
Balance "Individual Indian moneys" carried over from previous fiscal year		2,860,402.30
		63,401.37
Total		2,923,953.07

The actual amount disbursed by him was \$1,426,584.97, leaving a balance of \$1,497,368.70, which is deposited in designated banks and the subtreasury at St. Louis, Mo., or has been returned to the Treasury.

The entire amount collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as royalty on coal and asphalt from June 23, 1893, to the close of the last fiscal year was \$1,735,773.38.

TOWN SITES.

Patents have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the conveyance of lots in the following towns:

Patents for conveyance of town lots.

Town.	Number of patents.	Town.	Number of patents.
Cherokee Nation:		Cherokee Nation—Continued.	
Adair	7	Tahlequah	45
Alton	73	Tahla	9
Bartlesville	73	Vian	1
Big Cabin	6	Vinita	132
Bluejacket	110	Watova	5
Brags	3	Weblems Falls	3
Bristow	3	Welch	63
Campbell	2	Weldon	15
Carlissa	29	Westville	11
Centralia	9	Creek Nation:	
Chelsea	100	Alabama	3
Choteau	118	Boggs	131
Claremore	118	Bixby	14
Collinsville	41	Byrdon	28
Fairland	6	Bristow	301
Fort Gibson	26	Checotah	161
Gans	1	Clarksville	71
Grove	15	Coveys	84
Hanson	7	Eufaula	155
Kansas	1	Foster	55
Lebanon	16	Henryetta	114
Leop	1	Holdenville	171
Muldrow	20	Inola	34
North Tulsa	25	Kellyville	43
Nowata	79	Mounds	98
Ochelata	6	Muskogee	158
Olagah	19	Okmulgee	155
Owasso	3	Red Fork	31
Peggs	5	Sallisaw	217
Pryor Creek	36	Tulsa	182
Ranoma	29	Wagoner	171
Roseland	1	Wetumka	127
Ruby	1	Wildcat	31
Sallisaw	17	Winchell	4
Stillwell	43		

The Department has approved the issue of bonds for schoolhouses, waterworks, and sewers by the following towns:

Schoolhouses:	
Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation	\$35,000.00
Coalgate, Chickasaw Nation	20,000.00
Grant, Choctaw Nation	4,000.00
Hugo, Choctaw Nation	15,000.00
Okemah, Creek Nation	12,500.00
Pauls Valley, Chickasaw Nation	25,000.00
Poteau, Choctaw Nation	10,000.00
Stigler, Choctaw Nation	12,000.00
Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation	5,500.00
Wetumka, Creek Nation	14,000.00

Waterworks and sewers:

Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation	85,000.00
Atoka, Chickasaw Nation	30,000.00
Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation	60,000.00
Coalgate, Chickasaw Nation	42,000.00
Davis, Chickasaw Nation	25,000.00
Marletta, Chickasaw Nation	20,000.00
Marlow, Chickasaw Nation	20,000.00
Roff, Chickasaw Nation	25,000.00

Town-lot contests on appeal from decisions of the Indian inspector for Indian Territory have been decided by the Office as follows:

Bixby, Creek Nation	30	Sapulpa, Creek Nation	5
Checotah, Creek Nation	3	Wetumka, Creek Nation	1
Eufaula, Creek Nation	2	Krebs, Choctaw Nation	2
Holdenville, Creek Nation	1	McAlester, Choctaw Nation	1

The alienation of allotted lands for town-site purposes has been authorized by the Department under the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982, 996), as follows:

Allotted lands alienated for town sites.

Location.	Name.	Acres.
Creek Nation:		
Boggs	Martha Boon	
Haskell	Stacy E. McIntosh	40
Henryetta	Luella Key	40.56
Holdenville	Martha Marks	49
Manford	Hazel Mann	77.50
Do	Thomas E. Mann	40
Morris	Sisde Alexander	50
Do	Philip Scott	76.91
Muskogee	Abel P. McKelop	40
Do	Bottle Fulson	5.83
Do	Minnie Harris	10
Do	Bessie Durant	40
Do	John Harris	40
Okmulgee	Tobe Thoe	40
Okmulgee	Jeanette Newberry	38.87
Porter	George Overton	40
Sapulpa	Snob Frank	39
Tulsa	Grant Perryman	57.50
Tulsa	Emma Drew	40
Do	Ab. G. Perryman	12.86
Do	Mary Turley	40
Do	Ruth E. Brady	13.11
Do	Maudie Sullivan	14.53
Cherokee Nation:		
Collinsville	George W. Benge	40
Copan (Creek)	Lizzie Walker	20
Devey	Joseph A. Barthes	10
Do	Nannie M. Barthes	69.69
Falls City	Mary Cochran	74.53
Narceson	Minnie Sleeper	88.73
Do	Narceson O. Forsythe	50
Do	James A. Walker, Jr.	76.95
Do	James A. Walker	95.95
North Tulsa	Looney D. Price	20
Ochelata	Hets of Rope Campbell	20
Pryor Creek	Paul E. Rowsey	15.24
Do	Ruth M. Hogan	50
Do	Karl H. Hogan	50.67
Do	John C. Hogan	15.18
Ranoma	Charles B. Keeler	51.35
Sageeysah	Samuel J. Ward	12.66
Skatoek	Mary Dick	56.99
Stillwell	Rufus Ross	38.34
Yarn	Edna P. Bryan	10
Vinita	Bella P. Jordan	10
Wann	John Patrick	10
Choctaw Nation:		
Tanama	Hena German	20
Chickasaw Nation:		
Sulphur	Richard B. Franklin	16.95
		40

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## PUBLIC ROADS.

My last annual report referred to the fact that the establishment of public highways had been provided for in the Cherokee and Creek agreements, but that legislation should be procured for their establishment in the other three nations.

Section 24 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 145), provides for establishing roads along section lines, two rods in width, in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. Allottees, purchasers, and others must take title to the land subject to this provision, and if buildings or other improvements are damaged by the establishment of such roads the damages accruing prior to the inauguration "of a State government shall be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and be paid for from the funds of said tribes." It is made a misdemeanor to obstruct any public highway. All expenses incident to the establishment of roads thru the lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, "including clerical hire, per diem, salary, and expenses of viewers, appraisers, and others, shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the funds of the tribe or nation in which such public highways or roads are established."

The Indian agent reports that in addition to opening roads along section lines he has considered 127 petitions for the establishment of roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations elsewhere than along section lines, and that investigation has warranted the establishment of 14 such roads in the Creek Nation and 11 in the Cherokee Nation at a total cost to the nations of \$610.70 and \$426, respectively.

## ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The report of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated August 4, 1906, shows that at the close of the fiscal year the status of the allotment work in the different tribes was as follows:

	Number of persons allotted.	Acres allotted.
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	31,093	
Citizens by blood and intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, including children enrolled under act of March 3, 1905.....	23,620	
Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.....	9,720	
Identified and enrolled Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,353	
Choctaw Nation.....		3,914,200.53
Chickasaw Nation.....		3,417,398.78
Cherokee Nation.....	37,001	3,931,711.68
Citizens of the Cherokee Nation (including Cherokee freedmen) whose enrollment has been approved.....	31,173	
Tentative applications for allotments made pending disposition of citizenship of claimants.....	2,828	
Creek Nation.....	17,317	2,799,866.41
Seminole Nation.....	3,106	560,409.02
Citizens of the Seminole Nation (including Seminole freedmen) whose enrollment has been approved.....	2,751	
Seminole children enrolled under act of March 3, 1905.....	355	
Total.....	92,122	14,422,886.45

\* Creek Indians and freedmen whose enrollment has been approved, including children enrolled under act of March 3, 1905.

*Allotments to children.*—The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1071), authorized the making of allotments to children born between specified dates to enrolled citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes. Section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906, authorizes the enrollment of children who were minors on March 4, 1906, and whose parents had been enrolled as members of either of the tribes or had applications for enrollment pending at the date of the act, and declares that allotments shall be made to such children. Illegitimate children are to take the status of the mother.

*Deficient allotments.*—The same section provides that if any citizen of the Cherokee Nation fails to receive the quantity of land to which he is entitled, he shall be paid from the funds of the tribe "a sum equal to twice the appraised value of the amount of land thus deficient."

*Placing allottees in possession of their allotments.*—When an allotment certificate is issued, the allottee is of course entitled to the possession of his allotment, and the duty of placing him in possession devolves upon the Indian Agent for the Union Agency under the direction of the Department. With reference to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations, the law declares that the agent's action shall not "be controlled by writ or process of any court."

Instead of decreasing, as was expected, this work has increased during the last fiscal year. Thousands of allotment certificates were issued, and each allottee demanded the immediate possession of his land. Many of the persons required to remove from allotments were intruders or squatters without any right whatever, but as a rule they claimed to have taken possession thru some lease or other arrangement with Indians who formerly claimed the right to hold the land. The intruder can appeal to the Department if he is dissatisfied with the agent's decision, but very few appeals have been made. The agent reports that 2,049 applications were made during the year, and 495 were pending from the previous year. He has investigated and disposed of 2,328 applications, leaving 216 still pending.

*Removal of restrictions on alienation of allotments.*—The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 204), removed all restrictions on the alienation of lands of allottees not of Indian blood in the Five Civilized Tribes, except minors and except as to homesteads. Restrictions on the alienation of lands allotted to adults of Indian blood, except as to homesteads, could be removed with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

No material change has been made in Department regulations of May 12, 1904, except that the Secretary's approval of any certificate removing restrictions contains the proviso: "This approval is to be effective thirty days from date."

During the fiscal year 2,083 applications were approved and 981

disapproved, and 457 are pending before this Office and the Department. The agent, under Department authority, dismissed 1,204 full blood applications, 126 heirship, and 72 on request. He reports that there are pending before his office 1,116 applications which are ready for transmission and 204 which are incomplete.

Some complaint was made by the public about the manner in which information concerning the removal of restrictions was given out, and on February 10, 1906, in accordance with Office recommendation, the Department ordered the adoption of the following plan, which is now in force:

When applications for removal of restrictions are approved the certificates are forwarded to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, with a copy of Office letter to the agent notifying him of the action taken by the Department. On the fourth day after the date of the letter to the agent the copy forwarded to the commissioner is publicly displayed on a bulletin board in his office, at 11 o'clock a. m., and on the same day, at 12 o'clock noon, a copy of the same letter is posted on a bulletin board in this Office, the posting thus being simultaneous. In no other way is information to be given out at the Department, at this Office, at the office of the inspector, or at the Union Agency "concerning the receipt, examination, recommendation, transmittal, or action on any application for the removal of restrictions."

*Restrictions on allotments to full bloods.*—Section 19 of the act of April 26, 1906, declares that no full blood Indian shall have power "to alienate, sell, dispose of, or encumber in any manner any of the lands allotted to him" for twenty-five years from the date of the approval of the act, "unless such restrictions shall, prior to the expiration of said period, be removed by act of Congress." A full blood allottee can not lease his homestead for agricultural purposes except on account of "infirmity or age," which must be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary. He can not lease the rest of his allotment for more than one year without the consent and approval of the Department. Prior to April 26 the Department had no control of the leasing or sale of the lands of full bloods in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; they could be sold or leased on the same terms and conditions and under the same circumstances as could the lands of any other citizen of these tribes.

Regulations to govern the leasing of lands allotted to full bloods and the sale of lands by full blood heirs were approved on July 7, 1906. For all purposes the quantum of Indian blood possess by any member of the Five Civilized Tribes is to be determined by the roll approved by the Secretary.

*Patents to deceased allottees.*—It has been the custom of the Department in issuing deeds or patents to deceased allottees to issue them to their heirs without giving the names of the heirs. Many allottees

among the Five Civilized Tribes died after approval but before delivery of their patents, and, as title did not pass until the patents were delivered, it became necessary to cancel such patents and issue new ones conveying the land to the heirs of the deceased citizens. Under the act of April 26, 1906, the patents are issued "in the name of the deceased allottee," and title vests in his heirs.

*Delivery of patents.*—As a general proposition a deed of conveyance does not convey title until it is delivered. Especially was this true among the Five Civilized Tribes, as the law expressly declared that the title should vest on delivery of the deed. Since great difficulty has been experienced in delivering some of the deeds or patents, the act of April 26, 1906, provides that title shall vest with the recording of the patent or deed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

## CITIZENSHIP.

The Department has approved the enrollment of citizens of the different nations as follows:

Choctaws by blood.....	15,071	Creek freedmen—newborn....	560
Choctaws by intermarriage....	1,550	Cherokees by blood.....	32,803
Choctaw freedmen.....	5,378	Cherokee freedmen.....	4,112
Choctaws—newborn.....	1,558	Cherokee - Delawares (regis- tered).....	106
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,350	Seminole by blood.....	1,890
Chickasaws by blood.....	4,091	Seminole freedmen.....	857
Chickasaws by intermarriage..	623	Seminole by blood—newborn..	233
Chickasaw freedmen.....	4,730	Seminole freedmen—newborn..	122
Chickasaws—newborn.....	507		
Creeks by blood.....	10,004	Total.....	94,232
Creek freedmen.....	5,030		
Creeks by blood—newborn....	1,017		

*Intermarried Cherokees.*—The decision of the Court of Claims as to the rights of white persons intermarried with Cherokees was given in my last annual report with the statement that an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case has since been heard by the Supreme Court, argued and submitted, but no decision has yet been rendered. Under the decision of the Court of Claims only those white persons who became Cherokee citizens by intermarriage prior to November 28, 1875, are entitled to share in the distribution of Cherokee land and other property. Moreover, those white persons who after marrying Cherokees have married persons not of Cherokee blood, and those white men who have abandoned their Cherokee wives, have no title to citizenship in the Cherokee nation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), "for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes," contains other important legislation which has not been referred to.

*Freedmen.*—Section 3 of the act declares that the only persons who shall be enrolled as Creek freedmen are those whose names appear on the roll prepared by J. W. Dunn prior to March 14, 1867, "and their descendants born since said roll was made," and those lawfully admitted to citizenship in the Creek Nation subsequent to that date and their descendants born since such admission, "except such, if any, as have heretofore been enrolled and their enrollment approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

There has been a difference of opinion as to whether a Cherokee freedman must have actually returned to the Cherokee Nation on or before February 11, 1867, in order to be entitled to enrollment. This question is settled by section 3, as follows:

The roll of Cherokee freedmen shall include only such persons of African descent, either free colored or the slaves of Cherokee citizens and their descendants, who were actual personal bona fide residents of the Cherokee Nation August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or who actually returned and established such residence in the Cherokee Nation on or before February eleventh, eighteen hundred, and sixty-seven; but this provision shall not prevent the enrollment of any person who has heretofore made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes or its successor and has been adjudged entitled to enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior.

This section also provides that lands allotted to freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall be considered "homesteads" and be subject to all of the provisions of any act of Congress applicable to Choctaw and Chickasaw homesteads.

It is also declared that no name shall be transferred from the approved freedmen or any other roll to the blood roll in any of the tribes unless it is shown that application was actually made for enrollment of the applicant as a citizen by blood within the time prescribed by law, and the records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes are made exclusive evidence as to the fact of such applications having been made, "unless it is shown by documentary evidence" that the Commission actually received an application within the required time.

*Choctaw and Chickasaw pine.*—In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the standing pine timber had been appraised and its value added to the value of the land, when it was found that a body of fine timber had been overlooked. The Secretary is authorized to segregate this timber and land, reserve it from allotment, appraise it, and sell it at public auction or on sealed bids for cash. The segregation was made on July 21, but the lands and timber have not been appraised, nor have regulations been prescribed to govern their sale.

*Payment of claims.*—The Secretary is authorized to pay all claims against the different tribes arising before the dissolution of the tribal governments, if presented within six months from such dissolution. He is also authorized to bring suit in the name of the United States

"for the collection of any moneys or recovery of any land claimed" by either of the tribes and to pay the expenses of the suit from the funds of the tribe making claim.

*Expiration of tribal governments.*—As has already been said the tribal governments would have expired on March 4, 1906, but by joint resolution of Congress they were continued temporarily, and the act of April 20 provides that they shall continue in force and effect for all purposes authorized by law "until otherwise provided by law;" but the council or legislature of any tribe shall not be in session for a longer period than thirty days in any one year, and "no act, ordinance or resolution (except resolutions of adjournment) of the tribal council or legislature" shall have any validity until approved by the President.

*Removal of chiefs.*—The President is authorized to remove the chief executive officer of any of the tribes for good cause shown and to appoint a citizen by blood to fill the vacancy. Should any executive become permanently disabled, the President may declare the office vacant and appoint his successor.

#### CANCELLATION OF CHIPPEWA SCRIP.

On the 2d of last May this Office recommended to the Department the cancellation of 57 pieces of scrip issued under the seventh section of article 2 of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Minnesota. On May 5 the Department approved the recommendation and directed that the scrip be not returned to the claimant as requested, but be formally canceled, with a reference on the face of each piece to the order of Secretary Delano of March 19, 1872. That order directed that the outstanding scrip issued under section 7, excepting those pieces known as the Gilbert scrip, should be disregarded and, as far as in the possession of the Government and unpatented, should be canceled. The Department held that this action should have been taken immediately after the issue of the order of 1872, and that now that order should certainly be carried into effect, especially as practically the same decision had been reached by the Department on November 26, 1884, when the right of the claimant to the lands located by this scrip was adversely determined (3 L. D., 190). The scrip has therefore been canceled and filed in this Office.

#### WHITE EARTH RESERVATION.

The current Indian appropriation act (31 Stat. L., 353) removes all restrictions as to sale, incumbrance, or taxation of allotments within the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, now or hereafter held by mixt-blood Indians, and the trust deeds heretofore or hereafter executed by the Interior Department are "declared

to pass the title in fee simple, or such mixed bloods, upon application, shall be entitled to receive a patent in fee for such allotments."

This legislation was opposed by the Indian Office on two grounds: First, because any indiscriminate drawing of a blood line between two classes of citizens seems to me opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and American ideals generally; and, in the second place, because, altho many mixt-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation are competent to manage their own affairs, many more are not, and the proposed law seemed to hold out a perilous suggestion to unscrupulous persons to take advantage of Indians and procure their lands for less than value. These fears of the unwisdom of the legislation were early realized. On July 18 a leading newspaper in Minneapolis published an article charging that disgraceful conditions existed at Detroit, Minn., where land speculators were plying the Indians with liquor in order to secure deeds or mortgages to their lands for small amounts; that the town had been filled with drunken Indians since June 21, when the act became effective, and that 250 allotment mortgages had been filed at Detroit and many more in Norman County. The Office at once telegraphed its agent at White Earth to investigate the matter, and he answered by telegraph on July 19 that many of the mixt bloods had taken advantage of the provisions of the act to sell or mortgage their lands; that some of them were squandering the proceeds for intoxicants; but that this was true of only a limited number, and that no case had come under his observation where an Indian had first been plied with liquor to secure his consent to dispose of his land. Tho not so bad, therefore, as indicated by the newspaper publication, conditions were bad enough to justify the stand taken by the Office while the legislation was pending. I am now making such an investigation of individual cases where sharp practise is charged as will enable me to turn over the facts to the local prosecuting officers for such action against the wrongdoers as the law may warrant.

#### BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

A bill for the opening of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana was past at the last session of the Congress, but failing to receive the approval of the President, did not become a law.

#### CARSON SINK.

The condition of the Pah Ute band of Indians, who have been allotted lands in Carson Sink, Nevada, has been before the Office continuously ever since attention was first called to them by Special Agent William E. Casson on October 3, 1903.

The 196 allotments made to this band cover approximately 30,000

acres within the area susceptible of irrigation under the Truckee-Carson irrigation project. The soil is of the best, but in its present arid condition useless to the allottees.

It was recommended to the Congress at its last session that these allotments be canceled and five sections be reallocated to the Indians in areas of 10 acres each, the remaining lands to be disposed of under the provisions of the reclamation act, but no action was taken.

With the prospect that the lands will soon be brought under irrigation many white settlers contemplate making homes in that vicinity. As the Indian allotments embrace the best of the lands, but without water the Indians are unable to comply with the law as to cultivation, no doubt attempts will be made to procure the cancellation of some of the allotments. The newspapers of Nevada are even urging white settlers to go upon the lands, take their choice, build homes, and make improvements, assuring them that the Reclamation Service will supply them with water and the Indian Bureau must give way, and that then no power on earth can remove them.

The spreading of this doctrine, tho false, meant trouble for the allottees; for here, as elsewhere, they would be subjected to such indignities and ill-usago that ultimately, unless protected by the Government, they would relinquish their rights for a mere pittance and present another problem to be dealt with by the Government in the future. To exempt them from the operation and benefit of the reclamation project now nearing completion would merely retard the development of the State and seriously interfere with the Truckee-Carson project, while the cancellation of the allotments because the lands could be more profitably utilized by others, or because the Indians had failed to comply with the law as to cultivation of their allotments, when such cultivation was an impossibility, would be conspicuously unfair to the allottees.

On July 27, 1906, the Office submitted to the Department a plan to bring these lands within a reclamation project. It provided, first, for the reservation of seven and one-fourth sections of lands embraced in the existing allotments, to be reallocated to the Indians in 10-acre tracts; second, for the immediate extension of laterals from the Truckee-Carson irrigation project to all the lands embraced in the 196 allotments, and a grant to each allottee and his heirs forever of a water right sufficient to reclaim his allotment; third, for the cancellation of the 196 allotments and the disposition, under the homestead laws, of all the lands covered by them, except the seven and one-fourth sections; fourth, the annual appropriation of \$12,064 for ten years to repay to the reclamation fund the cost of reclaiming the lands reserved to the Indians, provided that, pending such appropriation, the cost of reclaiming the lands reserved to the Indians be taxed against the canceled allotments which would primarily be disposed of subject to such tax.

On August 16 the Department approved this plan and informed the Office that the Director of the Geological Survey had been requested to direct Supervising Engineer Taylor to include the Indian allotments within the area to be irrigated under the Truckee-Carson project. On August 13 Special Agent Casson was directed to proceed to Carson Sink and secure relinquishments of the allotments from the allottees, conditional on their receiving allotments of 10 acres each, brought within a reclamation project.

#### PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION.

Under section 26 of the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 225), any lands in the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada made irrigable by work prosecuted under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), may be "reclaimed, utilized, and disposed of" by the Secretary of the Interior as tho they were a part of the public domain; but it is stipulated that 5 acres of irrigable land shall be reserved for and allotted to each Indian belonging on the reservation. The remaining irrigable lands are to be disposed of to settlers under the reclamation act, on certain terms and conditions. On March 10, 1906, the Department referred to this Office a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey which said that the Pyramid Lake lands would be irrigated from the Truckee-Carson project and that a census of the Indians should be taken at an early date, as some of the irrigation work was already under way.

On March 26 the superintendent in charge of the Nevada Agency was instructed to have a complete census made of all Indians belonging to the reservation or entitled to receive allotments on it. This census has not yet been received.

#### WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

The act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-260), provided that the Indians occupying the Walker River Reservation in Nevada should receive 20 acres each of lands irrigable from existing ditches or their extensions, and that after a majority of the heads of families should have accepted allotments and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to land which can not be irrigated from existing ditches and extensions and which is not necessary for dwellings and school buildings each head of a family should receive \$300. The President by proclamation should then open the relinquished lands to settlement, to be disposed of under existing law.

The joint resolution of June 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 744), provided that, before any of the reservation lands should be opened to settlement, the Secretary of the Interior should set apart for the use of the Indians in common a sufficient amount of nonirrigable grazing land to meet their reasonable requirements, and the current Indian appro-

priation act (34 Stat. L., 358) provided that the Secretary should also set apart for their use in common such tracts of timber lands as would meet the reasonable requirements of the Indians for fuel and improvements.

The allotments have been made, and the grazing and timber lands selected.

On the 24th of July W. E. Casson, special allotting agent, forwarded to this Office an agreement concluded by him on July 20, 1906, with the Paiute Indians of the Walker River Reservation by which they cede to the United States all lands in the reservation except certain lands fully described by legal subdivisions. They make the cession in consideration of the allotments, and the payment to allottees who are heads of families of \$300 each, "to enable them to commence the business of agriculture." The allottees who are heads of families agree to accept the allotments made to them, and are to receive a per capita cash payment of \$25. The remainder (\$275 each) is to be expended in the purchase of fence wire, lumber, alfalfa seed, wagons, harness, farm machinery, etc., according to a list to be furnished this Office by each head of a family, thru the superintendent of the Carson School, Nevada. These cash payments and purchases are to be made within sixty days after the opening of the ceded lands for settlement, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The agreement was to take effect when signed by the allotting agent and a majority of the male adult Indians—the latter including a majority of the allottees who are heads of families—and when it should be proclaimed by the President that the relinquished lands are open to settlement. This agreement was laid before the Department on August 14, and the Presidential proclamation of September 26 declares that the lands will be opened on October 29.

#### JICARILLA APACHE TIMBER.

The act of March 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 91), provides for the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in New Mexico, as follows:

*That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico, whether allotted or unallotted—if allotted, with the consent of the allottee—the proceeds to be deposited in the United States Treasury, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as in his judgment will tend to promote their welfare and advance them in civilization.*

The reservation comprises 415,713 acres, occupied by about 800 Indians. The entire tillable area is not in excess of 1,200 acres, and will probably fall short of that. The remainder consists of rough,

mountainous country, partly timbered. H. H. Johnson, superintendent of the Jicarilla Indian School, reports that much of the timber is matured and that some of it is dying rapidly.

On March 5, 1906, a draft of legislation to govern this subject was prepared and forwarded to the Congress, with request that it be enacted into law. No action was taken by the Congress on the proposed legislation, and owing to the fact (as noted under the head of "Allotments," p. 81) that the Office desires to readjust the allotments no action has been taken looking to the sale of the timber. At the next session the Congress will again be requested to enact legislation recommended last March, or legislation of similar import, and as soon as such legislation is past and the allotments are readjusted the Office will take steps to comply with the provisions of the act of March 28, 1906.

#### MONTAUK INDIANS.

In 1906 the legislature of New York past an act to enable the Montauk tribe of Indians in that State to maintain suits to establish their rights to certain land situated at the extreme eastern end of Long Island. The act provided that no such action should be begun unless the consent, in writing, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the venue of such action is laid; and three weeks' previous notice of the time and place of the application for consent must be given by publication in a newspaper of Suffolk County, N. Y.

On the 17th of last May Charles G. Maas notified the Office that, as counsel for the Montauk Indians, he purposed to bring an action to establish their rights to certain easements which he believed they had in respect to certain lands, and in order that he might publish the notice required by the act he desired the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to fix a time and place of hearing. He was notified that a hearing would be given in this Office on June 29 at 2 o'clock. At the time set due proof by affidavit of the publication of the notice and a copy of the complaint were filed with the Commissioner. As no one appeared in opposition to the application, after hearing counsel for the Indians consent was given to the tribe to bring an action in the supreme court of New York, in the county of Suffolk, against Jane Ann Benson, Mary Benson, Frank Sherman Benson as executor of the estate of Arthur W. Benson, deceased; Frank Sherman Benson, the Montauk Company, the Montauk Dock and Improvement Company, Alfred W. Hoyt, the Montauk Extension Railroad Company, and the Long Island Railroad Company for the relief set out in the complaint, together with costs and disbursements.

On the same date, but after the consent had been granted, a letter was received from Messrs. Daly, Hoyt & Mason, attorneys at law, of New York City, saying that they represented the defendants in this

case and regretted that professional engagements had made it impossible for them to be present on the date fixed for the application. They claimed on behalf of their clients that no valid cause of action existed against them in favor of the Montauk Indians, but asked that their absence from the hearing be not construed as assent on their part to the initiation of any action or to the granting of the consent required by the law, and that the action taken at the time of the application be without prejudice to the rights of their clients. They desired to have it on record that they reserved all rights which they might have in the premises.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

As set forth in my last annual report, a recommendation was made to the Department on April 22, 1905, that two townships embraced in the Turtle Mountain Reservation, in North Dakota, be surveyed as public lands are surveyed, and that the work of allotting these lands be taken up and the Indians put in possession of their future homes as soon as possible.

The survey has been finished and the surveyor-general of North Dakota has been requested to transmit the returns as soon as practicable. Special Agent Edgar A. Allen has been designated to enroll the Indians and make the allotments, and to assist such Indians as are unable to obtain allotments on the reservation in making selections on the public domain under the act of April 21, 1901 (33 Stat. L., 194). He is now making the enrollment.

The work has been very laborious and has involved some intricate questions, from the fact that twelve years elapsed between the date when the original enrollment and agreement were made and the date when the amended agreement was approved. During the interval many Indian women married white men and left the reservation, and several Indian families left the reservation and took up land on the public domain, and it was a question whether such Indians were still entitled to share in the benefits of the amended agreement.

The instructions for making the tribal roll, as approved by the Department on August 13, 1904, directed the superintendent to strike from the McCumber Commission's census of 1892 (see Executive Document 229, 52d Cong., 2d sess.) the names of persons who had died and of those who had permanently left the reservation or had separated themselves from the band either by affiliating with other tribes or otherwise indicating such intention. It was not purposed, however, to deny enrollment to any who might have entered lands on the public domain with the intention of acquiring homesteads, for this was one of the desired objects. The superintendent

was directed also to add to the list the names of the descendants of those on the roll born since the date of the former census.

The census taken by the McCumber Commission in 1892 contained 1,870 names. The new census, taken under the instructions just mentioned, contained 2,004 names.

The question of the rights of certain persons to enrollment was submitted to the Department, and on January 24, 1905, the Assistant Attorney-General rendered his opinion that the reservation was established for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, and that every right given them by the agreement was given to every member of the tribe without discrimination and irrespective of the source or amount of Indian blood; indeed, that a member may have no Indian blood in his veins; and that, as membership in the tribe is the sole qualification and test, if one is a member of the tribe he is entitled to the benefits of the agreement, and if he is not he is entitled to nothing under the agreement.

On August 20, 1905, there were submitted to the Department 72 applications for enrollment, including 280 names. On October 25 the Department approved of the enrollment of 35 of this number, rejected 250, and suspended 1 for further consideration, and ordered 11 names stricken from the McCumber roll.

Later there were submitted to this Office about 200 applications, including some 500 names, which had not been considered by the superintendent. They were therefore mailed to him with instructions to make a thoro investigation and present his views as to the rights of these applicants to enrollment. He reported that the applications had been prepared by unscrupulous Indians who were charging the applicants a considerable fee for their work, and that, as the applicants lived from 75 to 150 miles from his headquarters and far away from any officer or employee of the Indian Service, the investigation proposed would take an unreasonable time and protracted correspondence. Believing that a large number of the applications were not worthy of so much trouble, he submitted the following rules to govern their consideration:

Applicants coming from Canada since the date of the McCumber treaty are absolutely prohibited from membership in the tribe, except they can show they were born and raised on or near the Turtle Mountain Reservation and had gone to Canada temporarily. Persons having received land scrip or other benefits as Canadian Indians or mixt bloods since the McCumber treaty are absolutely debarred from application for enrollment.

Applicants not living on the 9,000,000-acre tract at the time of the McCumber treaty are debarred from applying unless they can show they were born and raised on or near the Turtle Mountain Reservation and were absent temporarily only. Applicants who may have been living on that tract at time of the McCumber treaty and who have since permanently removed therefrom are also debarred.

In general, applications will be received only wherein it may appear an error or omission has been made by the McCumber Commission, or that the home of the applicant was among the Turtle Mountain tribe at that time and had the applicant been at home his enrollment would in all probability have been approved by such commission.

These rules were approved by the Department on August 11, 1905.

The superintendent asked to be instructed as to the status of certain women who claimed to be entitled to enrollment as members of the tribe, but who had married white men and removed from the reservation and in fact had severed all relations with the tribe. The Assistant Attorney-General, in an opinion dated October 6, 1905, said that the fact of marriage to a citizen of the United States would not in itself deprive any Turtle Mountain Chippewa woman of her right to share in the funds and property of the tribe; that a member of the tribe could, by voluntary withdrawal therefrom, forfeit his right to share in the tribal property, but that this would have to be determined by the circumstances in each case; that the Office was right in requiring applicants for enrollment to show a long and continuous residence among the tribe and such social and domestic affiliation with it that they are recognized by the community as members thereof, but that in applying this general rule some judgment would have to be exercised because of the peculiar conditions existing.

For these reasons it seemed necessary to send a special agent to the reservation to consult with the superintendent, the Indian council, and, in fact, the applicants themselves, as to the facts in each particular case. The special agent submitted a partial report, and asked for instructions as to whether an Indian in the tribe who was enrolled by the McCumber Commission, or who was not enrolled by them but was really entitled to enrollment, had forfeited his right to membership in the tribe by the acceptance and disposition of scrip issued to him by the Canadian government. The question was submitted to the Department on August 1, 1906, and the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, dated August 10, was that the acceptance of Canadian scrip does not affect the membership of an Indian in the tribe.

The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 360) provides—  
that part of the land reserved by General Orders, No. 17, of the War Department, dated August 28, 1876, for military purposes, but now abandoned and subject to disposal under the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), \* \* \* known as Graham's Island, in the State of North Dakota, [shall be] restored to the public domain and declared to be public land of the United States: *Provided*, That the land so restored shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be held for a period of twelve months, subject to allotments to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in accordance with the provisions of the amended agreement with said band, approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 104).

## KICKAPOOS.

An item in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 303) removes all restrictions as to sale and incumbrance of the allotments, including inherited lands, in Indian Territory and Oklahoma which belong to adult Kickapoos. It also includes all allotments in these Territories made to, or inherited by, adult Shawnees, Delawares, Caddos, and Wichitas—

who have heretofore been or are now known as Indians of said tribes, affliating with said Kickapoo Indians now or hereafter nonresident in the United States: \* \* \* *Provided*, That any such Indian allottee who is a nonresident of the United States may lease his allotment without restriction for a period not exceeding five years: *Provided further*, That the parent or the person next of kin having the care and custody of a minor allottee may lease the allotment of said minor as herein provided, except that no such lease shall extend beyond the minority of said allottee.

The language of the act lacks definiteness; but the Indian Office holds that since the 21st of last June, the date of the approval of the act, the Department has had no authority over any lands of the adult Kickapoos of Oklahoma, or of the affliated Indians mentioned, then or thereafter nonresidents of the United States, except such control as is implied by the restrictive clause as to leasing.

Scandalous acts have already been charged as sequels of this legislation, and the local courts in Oklahoma have found the situation such as to warrant the appointment of a guardian for a number of these unfortunate people in order to protect them from being stripped of their property. Doubtless the grafters will next be applying for legislation to take their Indian victims out of the jurisdiction of the courts, so that they may complete their plans for inducing the Indians to part with their valuable lands for a song.

And after that—what? Possibly a wholesale flight of the Indians concerned to that paradise in Mexico described in Senate Report 2501, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, in which blacktailed deer abound, and which lies next to land granted to other Kickapoos, in 1824, by Charles III of Spain when the said Kickapoos were in Illinois and Missouri, and the monarch named had been in his grave thirty-six years!

So many misrepresentations have been made in the public prints and elsewhere regarding the attitude of the Indian Office toward the expatriated Kickapoos that it seems fitting to make a public statement here of precisely what that attitude is and what has occurred in connection with it.

Some years ago, Martin J. Bentley, who had formerly been United States Indian agent in charge of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, took charge of an exodus of a considerable number of these Indians from the United States into Mexico. The Indians who migrated

were dissatisfied with the course of the Government in placing them upon their allotments and insisting that they should earn their living there; and their object in going to Mexico, as far as the facts have thus far been disclosed, was to seek a place where they could escape the conventional usages of our civilization and live more after their own fashions as Indians. Many efforts were made by the Government to induce them to return and live on their allotments in Oklahoma, but without effect. According to Mr. Bentley's statement the Indians preferred him to the Government of the United States as a custodian and Mexico to the United States as a dwelling place. The money which came to them from time to time for lands leased or sold at their own home they placed in his hands for safe-keeping, he tells me, without interest and with no date set for its repayment. His representation of the case is that he uses this money for the purchase of land or water rights and other beneficial purposes for the Indians under his care.

After exhausting its resources of persuasion to induce the return of the Indians the Office set afoot an investigation with the purpose of discovering what money was actually received for their lands by those allottees who had obtained by special legislation, in disregard of the wishes of the Department, the right to sell their allotments in Oklahoma. This investigation resulted in a report containing so serious allegations against the good faith of most of the parties concerned in procuring the legislation and conducting the sales that the Department felt justified in refusing to act upon the legislation authorizing the sales until the whole matter had been laid before the Congress for its consideration, with a recommendation that the legislation unadvisedly enacted be rescinded. No action was taken by the Congress, however, on this recommendation, but I was informally directed to proceed with the execution of the law as it stood. The full report of the results of the investigation, which to this Office looks so damaging to the parties involved, was sent to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for its information, but without producing any change of view there. Mr. Bentley and some other persons identified with his interests appeared before the committee and made an impression more favorable than the Indian Office had succeeded in making, and then the question arose why the Office persisted in obstructing the free pursuit by the emigrant Kickapoos of their own preference as to residence and mode of life. At a session of the committee at which this matter came to a direct issue I answered that, as far as I personally was concerned, I thought that the Office had done all that duty demanded in the way of trying to keep these Indians in the general path of civilization, and that my only wish now was that if they were resolved beyond any possibility of a change of mind to stay in Mexico each Indian should be required to conform his conduct to

such a purpose, take all that the United States owed him, cut loose forever from the control of and allegiance to our Government, and sign off forever all individual claim thereon. In other words, if they were to be United States Indians they should live in the United States, and if they were bound to live in Mexico they should become Mexican Indians and absolve their original sovereign from any further obligation toward them.

In this pronouncement I was simply carrying out to its legitimate conclusions an argument which was continually dinned into my ears by the advocates of the freedom of the Kickapoos—that these Indians were citizens by virtue of their allotments, and that they therefore had a right to go and come as they pleased. I felt that whatever was done in their case ought to be done consistently and that their divided or uncertain allegiance was a very annoying feature of the situation, assuring the frequent recurrence of questions similar to those already raised and certain never to be settled with satisfaction to all parties.

Mr. Bentley then came forward with an old claim of the Kickapoos, of which I knew nothing, insisting that this was one of the matters which should be settled by the United States before it demanded a complete riddance and absolution from the Kickapoos. I answered that I was unfamiliar with the history of the claim; that if it was a just one of course it should be paid, and that if it had a sufficient basis of probability to warrant its reference to a court I should be entirely satisfied to have it go to the Court of Claims. When the history of the matter was looked up in the Indian Office, it appeared from all the data we had before us there that there was no affirmative legal ground for the claim, and I so reported, adding that if Congress wisht, with the knowledge of the facts as presented, to grant the claim as a gratuity the Indian Office would interpose no objection.

This is the entire basis for all the stories which were started about the tergiversations of the Office on the Kickapoo question. I need not assure you that any intimation that I made to any committee one assertion by word of mouth and another and contradictory assertion in a formal report is unqualifiedly false. I should not have dignified so contemptible a slander with this particularized account had not some of the misrepresentations pretended to disclose what occurred behind the doors of a committee room, where the public could not have the opportunity of ascertaining the truth for themselves.

I still remain of the same opinion I express when this issue was up for discussion last spring. I regard it as worse than useless for the Government to make any further effort to bring back the Kickapoos who have resolved to settle in Mexico, little as their designs

comport with its general scheme for the civilization of the Indian race. My only purpose in taking the advanced ground that I do in favor of having the Government released from all obligations to these Indians is that when their last acre of land has been sold and they have received for it whatever the purchasers see fit to give them, and when their last dollar has been invested beyond recovery, they shall not return to this country and demand that the same Government which as property owners they despised and defied shall support them as paupers.

The best lessons that Indians or white men ever learn are those of experience. The fruits of folly are sometimes hard for the victims to digest, but they are not necessarily unwholesome on that account. Next to passing thru an experience of the same sort themselves, the experience of these Indians when reduced to penury may profit other Indians who are tempted to seek a country supposedly freer than ours.

#### KIOWA PASTURES.

By the act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache pasture reserves are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians to qualified homestead entrymen after the children of the former allottees of Indian blood are allotted. On June 8 the Secretary designated United States Indian Agent John P. Blackmon to make these allotments. The legislation opening the pastures was slightly modified by an act of June 23, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 550), giving a preference right to actual settlers on pasture No. 3 to purchase the lands leased to them respectively at an appraised value to be fixed by a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. One material provision of the act is that the lands are to be appraised "without regard to any improvements that have been placed thereon, except such as are required by the provisions of said leases." The appraisals and sales are under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

Meanwhile, under an act of March 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), six town sites have been set apart in the pasture-reserve area, for three of which I have chosen the names of the three chiefs who have for a number of years past presided over the councils of the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche tribes, respectively—Ahpeatone, Quannah, and Koonkazachey—and for a fourth, Randlett, in commemoration of the services of Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. Army, retired, the faithful agent who guarded the interests of these Indians thru a period of special storm and stress.

Preparations for the sale of the newly opened lands are going forward, under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, as fast as practicable, the Indian Office cooperating in the work of furnishing important information to intending bidders.

## OSAGE RESERVATION.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), provides for an equal division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma among the members of the tribe. The roll of the tribe as it existed on January 1, 1906, is to be taken, after proper correction, as the basis of the division.

Each Indian has a right to make three selections of 160 acres each and to designate which of these selections shall constitute his "homestead." The remaining lands, except certain school sites and smaller reserves, are to be divided among the Indians by a commission consisting of one member of the Osage tribe, selected by its council, and two persons selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Osage council has selected Black Dog, and this Office has named Supervisor Charles E. McChesney and Charles O. Shepard to serve on the commission. The commission will also supervise the selections by the Indians and settle any differences that may arise.

The "homesteads" are inalienable and nontaxable until otherwise provided by act of Congress. The other two selections of each member of the tribe, together with his share of the remaining lands, are to be known as "surplus lands;" these are to become taxable after three years and to be inalienable for twenty-five years, except that, on the petition of any adult member of the tribe, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to issue such member a "certificate of competency," authorizing him to sell any of his lands except his homestead. The lands thus released become taxable on the issue of the certificate.

Their oil, gas, coal, and other minerals are reserved to the tribe for a period of twenty-five years from April 8, 1906, and leases for the mining and production of minerals may be made by the Indians thru their tribal council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and under such regulations as he may prescribe. The royalties to be paid under mineral leases are to be fixed by the President of the United States, but valid mineral leases in force at the date of the passage of the act remain unaffected. No mining or prospecting for mineral is to be made on any homestead tract without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

All the funds of the tribe of every character and all funds found to be due the Indians on claims against the United States are to be segregated as soon as practicable after January 1, 1907, and placed to the credit of the individual members of the tribe on a pro rata basis; interest on these credits, as now authorized by law, is to be paid to the Indians quarterly.

In my last annual report I referred to the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), creating a town-site commission and authorizing

the sale of certain town sites on the Osage Reservation. Five town sites were established, named Pawhuska, Foraker, Bigheart, Hominy, and Fairfax. The lots in these town sites were sold at public auction to the highest bidders. All those in Pawhuska, Foraker, and Bigheart were sold at the initial sales, except certain lots in each town site which had been reserved for schoolhouse sites. A few of the purchasers of lots in Pawhuska defaulted in the second payment, and these lots will be offered again for sale. Deeds for the lots have been executed and delivered to the purchasers. All the lots in Hominy were sold except 88, and all in Fairfax except 119. These unsold lots will be offered again for sale.

## KLAMATH RESERVATION.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States (192 U. S., 355) gave the California and Oregon Land Company the fee to odd-numbered sections in the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, amounting to 111,385.24 acres, a part of which had been selected for allotment by Indians. This fee, however, was overcast with the right of occupancy in the Indians as long as they remained tribal Indians. As the sections touched only at the corners, the company found itself unable to utilize its holdings profitably, and at the same time the Indians' selection for allotments could not be approved. Hence both the Indians' progress and the company's interests were at a standstill, if, indeed, the Indians were not in danger of retrogression.

The company procured the passage of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1033), directing an investigation of its land holdings with a view to exchanging these for other reservation lands or purchasing them for the Indians. After the investigation the company offered to take \$835,389.30 for its holdings or to exchange for an equal area in one or more compact bodies. On December 23, 1905, this Office reported that a purchase would be out of the question, even if the price named had not been prohibitive, and that the alternative proposal was not reasonable, but that were the company willing to accept in exchange 61,000 acres in one or more compact bodies such a proposition would be entertained. Finally a compromise was effected whereby the company agreed to accept 87,000 acres in one or more compact bodies on the reservation and to convey to the Government the lands already confirmed to the company. The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 368), authorized this procedure, and the lands desired by the company have been selected and the selection has been approved. No selections for allotments are disturbed and no individual Indian rights affected. The Indians lose only 87,000 acres of tribal land instead of the 111,385 acres, including allotment selections and homes, which the company was holding under the Supreme Court

decision. This arrangement brings to a close a long-pending controversy.

Still another has been adjusted during the year on an equitable basis. The Congress has ratified the agreement of June 17, 1901, with the Klamath Indians by which they relinquished for \$537,007.20 their title to the 621,824 acres excluded from the reservation by an erroneous survey. The sum agreed on has been appropriated and is to be expended for beneficial objects as well as money payments.

#### UMATILLA RESERVATION.

An agreement was concluded on May 15, 1906, with the confederated tribes occupying the Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon, consenting to the establishment of one or more but not exceeding three roads across the reservation for the passage of cattle, horses, and sheep thereover, to be laid out under the supervision and direction of the superintendent in charge of the Umatilla Agency, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, and as far as practicable to conform to and follow the lines of roads now in use.

It is provided by Article II that the superintendent shall collect for the use and benefit of these Indians the following sums for stock passing over the reservation, to wit: For each head of cattle, 10 cents; for each head of horses, 5 cents, and for each head of sheep, 3 cents.

Article III provides that should the crops of any Indian or lessee of the reservation be damaged or any Indian or lessee be damaged in any way by the passage of stock thereover the owner of such stock shall be required to pay to the Indian such sum of money as shall be deemed reasonable and just compensation for the damage sustained.

Article IV provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate the needed rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the agreement and fix the manner of determining, collecting, and paying any damages that may accrue to any Indian allottee or lessee.

Article V provides that the agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by the superintendent in charge of the agency and a majority of the male adult Indians, parties thereto, and when approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior.

The agreement, to which is attached a map showing the location of the roads, was submitted to the Department on July 28, 1906, accompanied by a draft of regulations carefully safeguarding the interests of the Indians while making proper provision for carrying the several articles into effect. The regulations were approved on August 2, and the superintendent has been instructed accordingly.

#### LOWEE BRULÉ RESERVATION.

Inspector James McLaughlin concluded an agreement with the Lower Brulé Indians of South Dakota on February 21, 1906, amending an agreement concluded by him with this band on May 6, 1901. The agreement was ratified by the act of April 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 124).

It provides for the cession to the United States of the west half of the Lower Brulé Reservation, embracing approximately 54,240 acres; for granting sections 16 and 36 to the State of South Dakota, to be paid for by the United States at \$1.25 per acre; for allowing Indians who have allotments on the ceded tract to relinquish and select lands on the diminished reservation; for the appraisalment of the ceded lands and their disposal, under the homestead act, at not less than their appraised valuation, and for the deposit of the net proceeds of the sale in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians. To pay for the land granted to South Dakota \$5,000 is appropriated. All opened lands which remain undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the date of opening may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations prescribed by himself. The United States shall act as trustee for the Indians in disposing of the lands and disbursing the funds received, but is not bound to purchase any of the lands opened or to find purchasers for them.

Robert H. Somers, Indian agent at Lower Brulé Agency, has been designated to make the appraisements, which will hardly be completed before November, and it is not probable that the proclamation opening these lands will be issued before the spring of 1907. The terms of the agreement are fair, and it is believed that within a short time after the opening sufficient funds will be available for the purchase of stock and for other purposes beneficial to the Indians.

#### ROSEBUD "ROLL OF HONOR."

In paying the first annual installment of the proceeds of their "Gregory County lands" to the Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 256, 258), the shares of all minors were withheld in accordance with instructions from this Office approved by the Department December 8, 1904, and the money was returned to the United States Treasury, to be there held in trust for the children until they should attain their majority and become competent to receive and receipt for the money in their own behalf.

A delegation of Rosebud Sioux visited this city in March, 1905, in the hope of procuring some modification of the rule above referred to, but I could not then see my way clear to recommend the desired change.

When I was at the Rosebud Reservation in April, 1905, I held a general council with the Indians, besides conversing with a number of them individually and in private on this same subject.

I was impressed, from what I heard from them and from a number of white persons on and off the reservation who had apparently no material interest whatever in having this money paid out, with the fact that there is a considerable contingent of the Rosebud Indians whom we could afford to trust with the money of their children on the assumption that, as they lead sober, orderly, and industrious lives and have shown themselves responsible in pecuniary matters, they would not waste or make a bad use of their children's money if given to them. Such Indians claim that their only desire for the use of the children's money is to improve the homes in which the children will have to spend a part of their lives, or to improve the children's allotments, or to pay certain other expenses which might properly be charged to the children's accounts.

I therefore took measures to obtain a carefully prepared and authenticated roster of the Indians in whose behalf it seems that the rule against paying the children's land money to their elders may very well be modified, and recommended to the Department that the money due to the children of these Indians be paid to the heads of their respective families. My recommendation being approved, I indicated to the Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency that my purpose in this matter goes further than a mere desire to meet the reasonable requests of the Indians themselves. I wish, if possible, to put before the whole tribe the respect in which these Indians are held for their good characters and their efforts at thrift.

I should like to have the tribe realize from this object lesson that, even throwing all moral considerations aside and looking at the matter from a purely business point of view, it is actually a paying investment to be sober, industrious, and prudent, but with the distinct understanding that the new privilege is liable to revocation in any case where we find it abused.

The agent has been directed to have an announcement of the names in this "roll of honor" made at the next payment, with an explanation of the distinction drawn in favor of the Indians named set forth in writing, in both the English and the Dakota languages, by way of heading off any attempt by mischief-makers to distort the real purposes of this Office and the Department in making such exceptions to the rules.

#### SIoux PONY CLAIMS.

Under legislation in the current Indian appropriation act (31 Stat. L., 374) the Office has referred to the Auditor of the Treasury, for payment, the claims of 15 Sioux Indians of the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., to \$6,300 for property taken from them in 1876 by the mili-

tary authorities, for reasons of military expediency, while the Indians were in amity with the Government. There are still under consideration several other individual claims for stock taken by the United States for reasons of military expediency and also for stock lost thru depredations committed by white men, notable among which is the claim of Daniel Bad Wound.

There are also before the Office claims of Dog Hawk, Henry Looking Horse, and 496 other Sioux Indians residing on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, for ponies taken by horse thieves some years ago, and an attorney practising before the Department has requested permission to enter into contract with these Indians for the prosecution of their claims. Included in the list are the claims of 96 Indians who in March, 1878, appeared before Lieutenant Lee, then acting Indian agent at the Spotted Tail Agency, and swore to losses aggregating 497 ponies, 5 mules, 9 horses, and 1 double set of harness, the total valuation of which was \$8,200. There is also an unsworn statement of 24 claims asserting losses aggregating \$2,310 for 154 ponies. The question is now before the Department as to the advisability of allowing these Indians to enter into contracts at this late date for the prosecution of claims for ponies alleged to have been taken in 1878. As to the claims stated before Lieutenant Lee, there can be no objection, as they were substantiated and vouched for at the time by an officer of the Government who had facilities for ascertaining the facts, but as to the prosecution of this sort of claims generally it may be doubted whether the good of the Service or the welfare of the Indians would be promoted by allowing it.

#### SAN JUAN PAIUTES.

Miss Laura B. Work, superintendent of the Panguitch Indian School, Utah, first called the attention of the Office, two years ago last February to a destitute band of Paiutes in southeastern Utah. They had acquired the art of weaving blankets from their neighbors, the Navahos, but, as they had neither sheep nor lands upon which to graze them, they were unable to make any advantageous use of their trade. On the recommendation of the Office, approved by the Department, the Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of land and sheep for this band.

The preliminaries to carrying out the provisions of this enactment have been taken up, and it is expected that before another year the band will be so situated as to spare the Government the need of further appropriation for their relief.

#### COLVILLE RESERVATION.

Under instructions of September 6, 1905, Inspector James McLaughlin negotiated an agreement with the Indians of the Colville

Reservation in Washington, dated December 20, for the cession of their surplus lands and the settlement of claims growing out of lands formerly claimed by them but disposed of by the Government without their consent.

The Colville Reservation was created by Executive orders of April 9 and July 2, 1872. An agreement was made with the Indians on May 9, 1891, by which they ceded the northern part of their reservation to the United States for \$1,500,000, but the Congress declined to ratify this agreement and substituted the act of July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62), which vacated the northern part of the reservation, containing approximately 1,500,000 acres, and after providing allotments for the Indians residing thereon, restored the remainder of the lands to the public domain.

This Office has always held that the Indians were justly entitled to all the territory which was within their reservation prior to the opening to settlement of the northern part, and that they were therefore entitled to compensation for the lands taken.

Article 1 of the agreement of last December provided for the cession of the entire diminished reservation, after an allotment of 80 acres had been made to each man, woman, and child belonging to or having tribal relations on the Colville Reservation, and for the payment to the Indians of \$1,500,000 in compensation for the lands opened to settlement by the act of July 1, 1892.

Article 2 provided for the classification of the lands, the appraisal of all except the mineral lands, and the opening to settlement, by Presidential proclamation, of all surplus lands, to be paid for in five annual installments, default in payment of any installment to work a forfeiture of all moneys paid and right to the lands purchased. Lands remaining undisposed of were to be offered at public sale at not less than \$1 per acre at the expiration of five years and without regard to minimum price at the expiration of ten years, all mineral lands and lands reserved for town-site purposes to be disposed of under the general laws, and all moneys derived from sales of land to be paid to the Indians.

Article 3 provided that \$100,000 be paid to the Indians per capita within six months from date of ratification, the remaining \$1,400,000 to constitute a general improvement fund, the interest at 4 per cent and the proceeds of the sales of the opened lands to be expended annually for the benefit of the Indians.

Other articles provided that the United States was not bound to find purchasers or to purchase any of the lands opened, but was to act as trustee for the Indians in their disposition; also that the agreement should not deprive the Indians of any benefits to which they are entitled under existing agreements not inconsistent with the agreement concluded.

This agreement was not ratified by the Congress, but its essential features, with some important additions, are embodied in an act approved March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80). This act provides for the opening of the lands in a manner similar to that proposed in the agreement, and the current Indian appropriation act provides for setting aside in the Treasury of the United States \$1,500,000, to be at all times subject to appropriation of Congress and to be full payment to the Indians for the 1,500,000 acres opened to settlement by the act of July 1, 1892.

The prominent features in the act and agreement are as follows: Provision is made for the sale of all lands classified as timber lands by the Secretary of the Interior under sealed bids to the highest bidder, the proceeds, after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the allotment, appraisement, sales, and surveys, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and expended for the education and improvement of the Indians, in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, and building materials, and in per capita cash payments to the Indians in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Such lands, not exceeding three sections, as may be necessary for agency, school, and religious purposes and such as are now occupied by the agency buildings or mill site, are reserved, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withhold from sale any lands which can be included in any feasible irrigation project and to dispose of them under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, the amounts paid for the land over and above the cost of reclamation to be credited to the fund established by the act for the Colville Indians.

#### KALISPEL OR LOWER PEND D'OREILLE INDIANS.

In my last annual report I said that certain odd-numbered sections within the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Washington were in the possession of Indians who had made meager improvements thereon prior to the definite location of the grant; that the lands had been patented to the company, but that humanity and justice demanded some arrangement by which these Indians might retain a part of them.

During the past year the railway company express its willingness to have its claim for these lands adjusted under the act of July 1, 1898, and transmitted a quit claim deed, No. 14, 568W, conveying to the United States the lands claimed by the Indians in odd-numbered sections in townships 33 and 34 N., R. 44 E., Washington meridian, aggregating 2,711.86 acres.

As these Indians were in possession of the lands on August 30, 1881, the date when the railroad was definitely located and the rights of the company attached, they are held to be bona fide settlers and claimants. It is believed that the railroad is entitled to take lieu

lands in place of the lands occupied by the Indians under the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 620), which permits the Northern Pacific Company to relinquish, in lieu of other selections, lands which have been "purchased from the United States or settled upon or claimed in good faith by any qualified settler under color of title or claim of right under any law of the United States or ruling of the Interior Department." The Office has therefore recommended to the Department that this privilege be accorded the company, and that the Indians be awarded the lands embraced in their settlement claims.

#### NEAH BAY MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The question of the jurisdiction of the superintendent in charge of the Neah Bay Agency, in Washington, over the military reservations located within the Makah Indian Reservation—on the east and west sides of Neah Harbor and on Wadah Island—was submitted to the Department in Office letter of February 15, 1906, with recommendation that the correspondence be referred to the War Department for information as to the status of the military reserves in question.

In response the Assistant Secretary of War, in letter of March 9, said:

The War Department will interpose no objections to the temporary occupancy by the Indian Bureau of the entire military reservations (three in number) on Neah Bay, but in view of possible future needs, it is not deemed advisable that these reservations should be turned over permanently for Indian purposes.

The superintendent in charge of the Neah Bay Agency was advised accordingly. The relation of the two jurisdictions is important chiefly on account of the squatter occupancy of certain lands within the military reservations by Indian families who have lived there and cultivated the soil thru two or more generations.

#### PUYALLUP LANDS.

The Indian addition to the city of Tacoma, Wash., embraces 3,600 lots and 22 tracts known as acre tracts or lots. All lots or tracts in this addition to which the Indians have given consent of sale have been sold and deeds executed for a total consideration of \$262,653.61. Sales were made for one-third cash and the balance in five equal annual installments. The amount of cash and deferred payments, principal and interest, collected to June 30, 1906, aggregates \$222,509.56. Reservation was made of 62.12 acres in the Indian addition for school, farm, and garden purposes, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes.

The superintendent in charge of the Puyallup Agency has been instructed to obtain the consent of the Indians, if possible, to the sale of tracts Nos. 2, 4, 5, 20, 21, and 22, covering 21.62 acres, no longer needed for school purposes. This action was taken under authority

of the Department, granted at the request of the Office, on April 2, 1906. The desired consent has not yet been obtained. According to the superintendent's response of June 16, the Indians seem indifferent about the matter, but he says he will endeavor to carry out the instructions of the Office at the earliest practicable date. If they give their written consent to the sale of these tracts an appraisal thereof will be made and submitted for approval.

The current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 377) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to sell, under regulations to be prescribed by him, any tract or tracts of land heretofore reserved for the Puyallup Indian School not now needed for school purposes, and to use the proceeds of said sale for the establishment of an industrial and manual training school for the Puyallup and allied tribes and bands of Indians at the site of the present Puyallup Indian School. Should any sales be made as authorized by the law cited, steps will be taken to use the proceeds thereof for the establishment of such a training school.

The clause restricting the sale of Puyallup allotted lands by the allottees and true owners thereof expired on March 3, 1903, since when these Indians have had the same right to sell their lands as any other citizens of the State of Washington. Before that date the Government had sold for the use and benefit of the Indians more than 7,027.26 acres for a total consideration of \$420,303.83. The amount of cash and deferred payments collected to June 30 last on the sale of allotted lands, principal and interest, aggregates \$430,675.24. These sales were made for one-third cash and the balance in five equal annual payments.

The last of the deferred payments on the allotted lands will not probably be made until about March 3, 1908, and the last deferred payments on the Indian addition lots will be due February 14, 1911. The Puyallup Commission work can be closed then or about that time, unless the Indians consent to sell tracts 2, 4, 5, 20, 21, and 22, above mentioned, on the usual terms as to deferred payments: that would delay somewhat the completion of the work.

#### STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

The affairs of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in Wisconsin have been badly confused for many years. The act of March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. L., 645), which provided for the allotment of their lands and made them citizens, was very unsatisfactory, and resulted in dividing the tribe into two factions, styled the Indian party and the citizen party, the Indian party rejecting the provisions of the law.

Owing to the many controversies which arose, the Congress, by act of August 6, 1846 (9 Stat. L., 55), repealed the act of 1843 and

restored to the Indians their ancient form of government, but provided that those who so desired might enroll themselves as citizens of the United States. It appears that none availed themselves of this provision. Then came the treaty of 1848 (9 Stat. L., 955), made by the Indian party, a minority of the tribe, and called covert legislation by the citizen party, who were made citizens without any action on their part.

The treaty of 1856 (11 Stat. L., 663) followed, its object being to settle all difficulties and restore harmony. Under this treaty a reservation was purchased for the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians from the Menominees, and provision made for allotments. But discord continued, and the Indian party procured the passage of an act in 1871 (16 Stat. L., 404), again striking from the roll a large number of the citizen party. Under this law one and one-half townships of their land was sold, which reduced the reservation to its present limits.

The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), again restored to membership that part of the citizen party stricken from the rolls by the act of 1871. It also charged the Department with the duty of enrolling as members of the tribe all persons who were actually members thereof at the time of the adoption of the treaty of 1856, and all persons who acquired membership thereunder and their descendants who had not separated themselves from the tribe. The enrollment contemplated was made by the late C. C. Painter and, with certain modifications recommended by this Office, was approved by the Department on June 12, 1894; and certain names were added to the roll under Department authority of July 13, 1894. This roll was not satisfactory to the Indian party, and is still in contest.

The act of 1893 made no provision for a general allotment of these Indians, but authorized the issue of patents in fee simple to all allottees under the treaty of 1856 and the act of 1871 who had continuously occupied their lands, either themselves or by their lawful heirs. The schedule embracing the allotments to be obtained in fee simple under the act of 1893 was approved by the Department on February 27, 1897, and the General Land Office, on July 3 and December 30, 1897, issued patents in fee for 28 allotments. Out of the reservation purchased for these Indians, 360 acres have been patented to the State of Wisconsin under the swamp-land grant, so that only about 20 acres remain for each Indian still entitled to allotment.

Impelled by urgent demands of the Indians for an equitable division of the tribal lands and funds, the Department, on October 27, 1900, appointed Inspector Cyrus Beede to confer with the tribe with a view to formulating a plan for the settlement of their difficulties. His instructions were prepared by this Office and approved by the Department on October 31, and on December 26 he submitted a pro-

posed plan of settlement with the tribe signed by a majority of its adult male members.

This plan, with the draft of a bill to carry out its provisions, was submitted to the Department on January 24, 1901, and is printed in Senate Report No. 2699, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session. The bill was presented to the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses, twice past the Senate, but failed to pass the House of Representatives, and was finally incorporated in the current Indian appropriation act (34 Stat. L., 382). It provides that the members of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, as they appear on the official roll made in 1893, shall be given allotments of land and patents therefor in fee simple, each head of a family receiving one-eighth and each single person one-sixteenth of a section. As there is not enough land in the reservation to make these allotments, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate thru an Indian inspector with the Menominee tribe of Indians of Wisconsin for the cession to the United States of a part of their surplus lands, or to negotiate with the authorities of the State or with any corporation or individual, for the purchase of additional land to complete the allotments, at a price not exceeding \$2 per acre. Those members of the tribe who have not selected allotments within the reservation may either take an allotment under this act or have it commuted in cash, at the rate of \$2 per acre, out of the moneys appropriated from the tribal funds to carry out the provisions of the act.

It is hoped that the affairs of these Indians can be settled and the Government's supervision of them cease. They ought then to be abundantly able to care for themselves—better, it is hoped, than in the past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. LEUPP, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

PARKER, ARIZ., August 6, 1906.

The exact census of the Indians on the Colorado River Reservation is as follows: Males, 266; females, 228; total, 494. Males over 18 years of age, 152; females over 14 years of age, 144. Children between 6 and 16 years: Males, 78; females, 59; total, 137. Births during the year, 24. Deaths during the year, 40.

The Indians who belong here but do not reside on the reservation are the Chemehuevi, in the valley by that name on the California side of the Colorado River, about 35 miles north. They number about 75 persons of all ages, approximately. They come to this reservation frequently for medicine and for help for the old and infirm. Otherwise than this they are self-supporting, and they occupy land belonging to the public domain.

These Indians have fared quite well during the past year, there being much demand for their labor on the railroad building into this section. They were well liked on such work, the contractor reporting to me that they were good workers and steady, much superior to the Mexican or other foreign laborers. April 1 I sent eight of my larger school boys to work on the grade of the Arizona and California Railroad, and in six weeks they earned \$670.50. The net sum of their earnings was sent me, and an account for each boy was opened up. I pay it out to the boys as needed, or as they can show good reason for its expenditure. Each boy has a balance in my hands yet.

The Indians have been paid during the year as follows:

For wood.....	81,875.00
For transportation of Indian supplies.....	1,598.74
For irregular labor.....	1,290.00

They have earned approximately \$3,500 at such work as they could get to do on the Laguna dam, the grade of the railroad, and elsewhere.

There were two marriages consummated during the year and no divorces were made of record.

The Indians under my charge have lived peaceably and temperately, there being no disturbances of any kind or differences between members of the tribe during the year worthy of mention. A more temperate Indian it would be hard to find. Notwithstanding a saloon which has been established 8 miles away, just off the reservation on the northeast, only one Indian to my knowledge has been under the influence of intoxicants. This might have occurred had there been no saloon established so near, as the whisky was given the Indian by a stranger, a supposed tramp miner. Their sobriety is due in part to their Indian instinct, to their poverty, and to the wishes of the Government over them.

The Mohaves have numerous ponies, which are small and not suitable for draft purposes, yet they are put to that use.

Almost or quite 300 head of cattle are owned by three or four individuals of the tribe, and I am trying to encourage the industry among others.

These Indians do not do as well farming and gardening as they should, being furnished free land and free water for irrigation. They, however, are improving slowly in this particular. They raise quite a little quantity of wheat; yet this industry is small and not large enough to warrant getting them a reaping machine and thrasher. Alfalfa hay is something that they have been induced to

raise, and while they have sold a few tons, their ponies fare better than before they raised it. As an example for them, I have made a specialty of the raising of alfalfa, and they can see how it is done. There is more than enough raised to support the stock, and the surplus is sold. This selling of hay was new to the Indians, and they thought and said that I was putting the money received for it into my own pocket. The Mohaves make much use of the overflow land, on which they raise great quantities of melons, pumpkins, corn, and beans.

This year has been the best since I have been in charge here for the growth of garden vegetables as well as all kinds of crops. The school garden produced vegetables in abundance, some of which were mature for use before vacation, June 30.

The largest enrollment at any one time during the year was 118. Enrollment at the close of the year, June 30, 115. The general average for the year was 110.

The schoolrooms were conducted with good results thruout the year in the main; pupils made commendable progress, and such training was given them as to fit many of them to earn good wages as laborers on public works.

The evening hour was made very interesting thruout the year by a variety of entertaining programs.

The pupils of each schoolroom were given instruction in actual gardening and made a pleasing display of their crops, the children taking great interest in their individual gardens.

The industries usually taught in these institutions were emphasized, and, on the whole, the schoolrooms were operated successfully.

The general health of the school during the whole year was, I consider, very good, there being very little sickness of a serious nature, and only a few cases that required medical attention. Three pupils of the school died during the year.

The employees' reading circle was a feature that was carried on thruout the year, and "Bailey's Agriculture" was read and discussed at each meeting with profit.

Some of the agency and school buildings are quite old and past repair, the grounds are naked, and no fruit trees of the variety one would suppose would flourish in this climate. The reason is apparent. The summers are so intensely hot that in the past the agency and school have been abandoned by the employees during the heated season. I have endeavored to hold sufficient employees at their posts to keep the place up, harvest the hay, and do the necessary work.

The Arizona and California Railroad, which will undoubtedly be finished to this agency by winter, will place us in connection with the outside world and be appreciated by employees as well as visitors.

ENOS B. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

WHITTIER, ARIZ., August 9, 1906.

This agency is located about 80 miles south of Holbrook, Ariz., a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and about 70 miles north of Rice station, on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway. During a large part of the year the roads between this place and these railway stations have been rough or muddy, thus making staging and freighting a very arduous occupation.

Our annual census shows the following population: Males, 1,063; females, 1,069; total, 2,072. School population from 5 to 18 years: Males, 341; females, 297; total, 637. Average daily attendance of children on reservation, 198; in nonreservation schools, 8. Children not attending any school, 431; of school age who are not physically fit to attend school anywhere, 200. This estimate is based on the number reflected by the physician in his examination to determine the health of those presented for the schools at this place. Children who ought to be in school number 231.

For Apaches the day school is not as profitable as the boarding school. Fully 95 per cent of these Apaches do not want school of any kind, and that particular kind that requires the least of them is the most popular. During the so-called vacation months many of the mothers and grandmothers of our

school girls are very active in schemes to get their daughters married. The prime motive is to have these girls released from school. There are manifested signs of gladness when the physical examination required on entrance into school reveals the fact that the child is not well enough to attend school. They prefer to have the daughter sick and out of school rather than to see her possess a sound body and attend.

It may be properly stated that the Fort Apache training schools have gained a little in popularity on account of the good health prevailing. To maintain this condition great care must be shown in the ventilation of the sleeping rooms, for the air in such rooms in particular must be somewhat like that in the open tepee. It is unnatural and uncomfortable to heat the air in these rooms at any time during the winter months.

Undue exposure of the body to the rigors of wind and winter causes the most cases of sickness, yet the nonobservance of common hygienic rules pertaining to cleanliness of food is no small factor.

There are many cases of tuberculosis, and they seem to be increasing. The children of the day schools have little or no protection from the mummy camp evils, for they spend more than three-fourths of their time there in sensuous conduct, idleness, and sleep; and it is felt to presume that no teacher can enforce the observance of hygienic laws under such circumstances. This fact becomes an emphatic truth when the teacher's work is revealed with sneers and jeers at the camp homes. I believe the main cause of the apparent spread of this disease is due to the carelessness and indifference of the Indian parents as to the importance of the cleanliness of their food and care of the body.

In the boarding school the teachers, by precept and example day and night during the entire year, usually succeed in leading the Indian child to choose and do that which will promote his happiness; but a great deal of this influence is counteracted by superstitious parents as soon as the pupil returns to its camp home again. Granting that this is true, the presumption must be that the child that spends less than one fifth of its time in attendance as a pupil of a day school has few advantages compared with those attending a boarding school. The influence of the parents is a greater force than that of the best teacher; I think no one would deny this fact. If fully four-fifths of the time of the child is spent with its ignorant parents, and they naturally have the greater influence, little must be expected of the teachers under such conditions.

The Chien day school was in continuous session during the year, and it maintained an average daily attendance of 42 pupils. I employed Indians who, under the specific directions of the teacher there, cleaned the premises of unsightly rubbish, planted shade trees, and dug a good well. On account of the unusual porous character of the soil the walls of the stone buildings there cracked so badly that it became necessary to underpin with heavy buttress walls 4 feet in width and depth to save the buildings from entire destruction.

The buildings for the Canyon day school are ready for occupancy, and a school will begin there on September 1 ensuing. In this school I desire to maintain a daily average attendance of 40 pupils. The school is located in White River Canyon about 3 miles below Fort Apache; the roads leading to it are good.

There is no need for the establishment of any more day schools on this reservation unless it be on the East Fork of White River near the mission. It is probable that Fort Apache will be abandoned by the military this year, and, if this is done, some of the buildings could be utilized for another day school or for a good boarding school, and by so doing furnish accommodations for the education and training of the 231 healthy children of school age that are in no school.

The Fort Apache boarding school is located near the agency and 4 miles from the military at Fort Apache; the work of the school here is excellent, and this is due mainly to the efficiency and faithfulness of the teachers. Comparison between Indian boys who have taken the course of training here with those that have attended nonreservation schools is invited, and with no fear as to what the result would be. During the vacation months several of these boys are employed as carpenters, painters, or farmers at fair wages.

The girls' dormitory is an excellent one; it is a three-story stone building, and its heating, ventilation, and lighting is up to date. It is hard for matrons to make a creditable showing when they are handicapped with such shacks as we are obliged to use for dormitories for the boys. A school and general assembly building should be made as soon as possible.

The average daily attendance of the Fort Apache school should not be fewer than 225 pupils. It is centrally located with reference to the scholastic population of the reservation; the climatic conditions, conducive to good health, are not surpassed; it has an excellent water and electric-light system; the site and surroundings are beautiful; there are few disparaging influences near it except those of the ignorant and opposing parents. Because of the fact that nearly all of the building material is near the schools there are few places that can build cheaper; the lumber and the rock quarry are within a mile of the agency and schools, and the sawmill is located on White River, only 14 miles away. If a contractor were to build the other needed school buildings he could have all the necessary lumber delivered to him by the Indians at prices varying from \$20 to \$25 per M. line at \$1 per barrel, and stone at \$1 per perch.

Day schools are hard to maintain on account of the roving disposition of the Indian parents.

I am now able to make a more optimistic report of the results of my efforts in the herding industry. After an experiment of three years I believe that I have as many as 300 Indians who are taking an interest in the raising of cattle. About one-fourth of the number of Indians to whom I issued cattle for breeding purposes three years ago have eaten the cow and the increase, thus leaving about three-fourths who have taken care of the property given them; some have 5 head of cattle now when only 1 was issued to him three years ago. There are nearly 300 Indians who are more or less interested in the raising of cattle. This manifests the fact that it was a paying experiment, and it will surely result in great good to the Indians of this reservation. One well-meaning visiting official made use of the expression: "It is dollars to doughnuts that all of the 100 head of cattle issued to them would be eaten before the end of the year." It is true that we have had a hard time to create an interest in this important industry; it is no longer an experiment.

I have collected about \$25,000 from permittees who have stock grazing on the Indians' land, and about one-half of this amount is now in the United States Treasury to the credit of these Indians. I recommend the expenditure of another \$10,000 from this fund, or as much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of 100 good heifers, or young cows, to be issued to these Indians for breeding purposes. I know of no better way of investing this money for them.

There are 13,000 or 14,000 Indian ponies here; they are too small to be of much value, and something should be done with them. The Indians are willing to sell 2,000 or 3,000 head of these little animals at prices varying from \$5 to \$10 per head, yet the sales are few. These horses can be improved in size and quality; and to do this I would recommend the purchase of, say, 20 head of good range stallions to be placed on the reservation after the little worthless ones have been castrated. I am told that good, broad-breasted, flat-boned range stallions can be bought near the reservation at an average price of \$100 per head.

The officer whose especial business is to look after the stock industry should be detailed to make the purchase and delivery of all stock I have recommended herein to be purchased.

Along the northern side of the reservation there is a belt of good soft-pine timber averaging 8 miles wide and about 100 miles long. This is the most valuable part of the reserve, and the white man has his schemes to have it made into a forest reserve or segregated from the rest, so that he may become the real owner; the timber is worth more than \$1,000,000, and it is also the best grazing part of the Indian land. Below this belt of pine timber there is another consisting of cedar and scrub oak that has no value except for fuel and fence posts. It would be a great wrong to these Indians to cut off this timber and grass without paying them for it. At the present time there are forest reserve people on this land trying to make an estimate of the amount and value of this timber. Investigation will prove that it is better protected from forest fires than the forest reserve that adjoins it, and it is not so closely grazed. It is a better conserve for the water and snow as it now is than it would be if included in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, which is kept closely grazed by thousands of sheep.

O. W. CHOUSE,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF CHIBCU DAY SCHOOL, FORT APACHE AGENCY.

WHITE RIVER, ARIZ., July 28, 1906.

The school is located in the beautiful Chibcu Creek Valley, about 60 miles, by a mountainous wagon road, northwest of the agency, and is probably farther from civilization than any other Indian school in the service.

I, in company with my wife, who is my housekeeper, arrived at this place August 22, 1905, after an effort of just six months in the attempt. The delay was on account of the impassible condition of the mountain roads and high waters of the two insignificant streams intervening between Rice Station on the south and Fort Apache Agency, viz, the Black and White rivers. On our arrival we found everything in a dilapidated condition, owing to the fact that my predecessor and his wife, after having been here a few months, became discouraged and left the place the previous October; also on account of the almost continuous rains for several months—an unusual thing for Arizona. This, in connection with the isolation of the place, there being but one other white person living anywhere near, and he an Indian trader, if it had not been for the fact that we were veterans in the service we, too, might have become discouraged and left for other quarters at the first opportunity; but with patience and perseverance we have, we think, succeeded in making Chibcu a model of beauty and cleanliness as an Indian school.

We opened up school promptly on the first Monday of the fiscal year (September 4, 1905), with an attendance of 30 on the first day, out of an enrollment of 42. As no clothing had ever been issued to the Chibcu children, it can hardly be imagined by persons who have never come in contact with Indians isolated as the Chibcu Apaches are as to the frightful appearance of the Indian children on that day. With long hair dangling over their eyes and faces and all in a more or less nude condition, they looked more like wild animals than human beings. A few days previous to the opening of the school I had my policeman invite the parents of the children to be present on that day in order that they might see and have a friendly talk with the two people who had come so far to teach their children the ways of civilization. I was greatly surprised to find the older Indians tractable and willing, even anxious, for their children to attend school, and all pleased themselves to aid in building up the school and making it a permanent institution. Now, after a period of nearly eleven months' acquaintance with the Chibcu Indians and their children, I am free to say that in my dealing and experience with various tribes I have never been associated with a more peaceable and obedient lot of Indians than the Chibcu Apaches, notwithstanding they are a remnant of an frontier race, my nearest neighbor having been one of his lieutenants. Nearly all heads of families have small pieces of land in the valley of the Chibcu and its tributaries. The soil, when it can be irrigated, is very productive, and the Indians in their primitive way plant and cultivate the land, which produces, when seasonable, good corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc., as well as vegetables, but on account of the limited amount of land which it is possible to irrigate under the present system they can not raise enough to enable them to live in a manner self-sustaining.

I consider the Chibcu country and its surroundings as fine grazing land as I have seen in Arizona, being well watered, etc., and if the Apache Indians could be induced to follow the example of their Navaho neighbors and make to raising cattle, sheep, and goats they could then live without any aid from the Government. I think it would be money well spent if the Government would purchase a lot of young heifers and distribute them among these Indians for breeding purposes. Unless this is done I can see no other way for them to be anything else than what they now are—an expense to the Government perpetually.

One of the things mostly needed is a team of horses and a suitable conveyance to enable the farmer to visit occasionally the Indians. In order to induce, as well as to instruct, them in farming; also to clean up their camps and to look after the welfare of the school children when they are reported sick and unable to attend school. As it is now, there being no conveyance of any kind provided the farmer, he must, in order to perform this important mission, either walk or else hire an Indian pony and pay for it out of his salary, or else select one of his most important duties. Therefore, I would respectfully recommend that authority be granted for the purchase of a suitable team of horses and a buckboard (with front top) for the use of the farmer and teacher, whoever he may be. As for the feed for the team, that could and should be purchased from the Indians, both grain and forage, and this in a small way would furnish a market for their farm produce.

The greatest barrier in the way of civilizing these Indians is their persistency in living in their brush camps, which are incubators and breeders of vermin, or more plainly speaking, body lice. It is utterly impossible to keep the Indian children of a day school free from these pests or anything like decently clean so long as they are allowed to return after school hours to the filthy camps of their parents. Hence the necessity for the farmer and teacher to have a conveyance in order to compel the Indians to eradicate this nuisance.

I think that most Indians living in Chibcu, Crease, and Canyon Creek Valley could be induced to build for themselves houses, provided they were furnished lumber for doors and windows, also shingles, etc., and in order to encourage them to do so, a portable sawmill ought to be furnished, with a competent Sawyer to take charge of it. There is plenty of good pine timber which could be utilized for this purpose, also to furnish lumber to make necessary improvements that should be made at the Chibcu school.

I am pleased to say that the advancement of the pupils with their studies, especially the boys, has been beyond my expectation, considering that there was not a single one of them when school commenced that could scarcely speak or understand a word of English, while now all can speak and understand more or less of English. Some of the boys are far advanced in the first reader, and nearly all of them seem to be natural artists and can write and draw almost to perfection.

The most difficult matter we have had to contend with was in trying to teach the pupils cleanliness and how to wear and take care of their clothing when issued to them. The task at first seemed to be a hopeless one, as they did not seem to have the least conception of cleanliness and tidiness; but with patience and persistent efforts on the part of myself and wife we have succeeded in such a degree as to have them appear in a somewhat respectable condition; but still there is plenty of room for improvement.

We succeeded in obtaining a lease for one year upon about 1½ acres of land belonging to a neighboring Indian, and thru the kindness of Senator Albert J. Beveridge we were furnished with a good supply of seeds in ample time for planting, and training was given the pupils, as well as some of the older Indians, in planting and cultivating in a practical manner.

About 85 shade trees, consisting of cottonwood and evergreen (they should have been fruit trees), were set out early in the spring, which adds materially to the beauty and essentially will add to the comfort of the place. Most all the improvement and industrial work done about the premises was performed by the larger boys and under the supervision of the farmer and teacher.

Thru the kindness of Superintendent Crouse a well has been dug and walled with rock, which furnishes a supply of excellent water for domestic use. A wind pump and a large tank ought to be provided, in order that the water could be utilized for irrigating purposes, as well as for fire protection.

W. H. H. BENEFIELD,  
Farmer and Teacher.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT MOJAVE SCHOOL.

[Mohave and Chemehuevi.]

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., August 25, 1906.

The Mohave and Chemehuevi Indians living along the Colorado River in the vicinity of Needles, Cal., were under the charge of the superintendent of the Colorado River Agency until about two years ago, when all Colorado River Indians living within 30 miles of Fort Mojave were placed under the care of the superintendent of this school. A complete register of families was prepared soon afterwards, and since that time an effort has been made to note therein all changes of population as they occur. This is very difficult to do for the reason that the Mohave does not want anyone to know the names of or the number of members in his family.

The Mohave Indians usually live in settlements of a few families, and have houses built of sticks and mud, with roofs made of arrow weed covered with dirt. These houses are located in the bottoms along the Colorado River and have to be abandoned in May or June of each year because of the overflow. When the river begins to rise and shows signs of overflowing the bottom lands, the Indians, preparatory to leaving their homes, place such of their personal effects as they do not wish to take with them upon the tops of their houses, clear and make ready for planting a small patch of ground near their houses, which they call their ranch. They do not leave their houses until the water begins to come into them, for the overflow is not sufficient every year to drive them away.

When the water recedes, the Indians go back to their homes and plant their crops in holes dug in the mud about a foot deep. They cover the seeds lightly, and when the plants start to grow they gradually put more soil in the holes until they are filled. They plant their corn, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, squashes, and beans the last week in July, when the temperature ranges from 110° to 120° or more in the shade. The plants grow very rapidly. Corn is ready for the table in five weeks from the time the seed is planted, but a little longer time is needed for the other vegetables to mature.

The mesquite bean is a staple article of subsistence, and when the river does not overflow, furnishes a large part of the food for the Mohave and his mule.

The storehouse of the Mohave is a large basket made of willow or arrow weed and placed upon a platform about 4 feet high. In this he stores his melons, squash, pumpkins, corn, and mesquite beans.

The Mohave is a good worker, but, like most other Indians, does not, as a rule, remain long in any one position. The 50 or 60 adult males living near the fort cut and deliver to the school annually 1,000 cords of wood, for which they are paid \$3,000; and all the supplies for the school are brought by them in boats from Needles, Cal., to the fort, a distance of 20 miles, for which they receive annually about \$2,000. The Santa Fe Railway Company, and Monaghan & Murphy Company, at Needles, Cal., employ many of the Mohave as laborers in their shops and around the ice plant at \$1.50 a day. There has also been a demand for Mohave Indians as teamsters and laborers in railroad construction work the past summer, and some have been thus employed at from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. These prosperous conditions have made the Mohave independent for the time being, but he has only his daily wages upon which

to depend, and if for any reason he becomes unable to work, he is entirely helpless.

During the past year a survey was made of the lands along the Arizona side of the Colorado River between Needles and the Fort Mojave Reservation, and steps have been taken to reserve some of these lands for the Mohave. The Santa Fe Railway Company controls each alternate section; white persons have settled upon a number of the Government sections, and as the Indians have for many years lived upon both railroad and Government land the matter of allotting them will be a very complicated one.

The Presbyterian Church and the Church of the Nazarene have each maintained a mission at Needles during the year, and much interest was manifested by the Indians.

The Fort Mojave Indian School obtains its pupils from the Mohave and Chemehuevi Indians living along the Colorado River. The capacity of the school is about 200, and during the year it has had an average attendance of more than that number. The plant has been improved during the year by the erection of a hospital and a power house, the construction of a well and a pump pit, the installation of new pumps, and the laying of a 4-inch water main from the new well to the tanks.

The water from the new well is strongly impregnated with sulfur and very hard, but it seems to be quite healthful. The supply appears to be unlimited; at least, it has been ample for the needs of the school as well as for irrigation of the lawn and trees upon the school grounds.

A telephone line connecting the fort with Kingman, Ariz., and Needles, Cal., was completed in March.

The band, with new instruments and a liberal supply of up-to-date music, furnished frequent concerts during the year for the entertainment of both pupils and employees, and filled a three days' engagement at Kingman in July.

Fifteen girls from the school are employed in Los Angeles homes, where they receive practical training in housework.

The Young Peoples' Society held regular meetings once a week, and Rev. A. C. Edgar, the Presbyterian missionary from Needles, held services frequently during the year. Many of the pupils became converts and held prayer meetings for the benefit of the older Indians, who became much interested in the Christian religion.

The pupils received practical training along the usual lines in an institution of this kind.

Water for irrigation at the farm has been, as usual, a serious problem. During the high water of 1905 the Colorado River, in its variableness, changed its course and deposited a sand bar about 500 feet wide in front of the intake of the centrifugal pump, and before any water could be had for irrigation a ditch had to be made across the sand bar, which required a great deal of labor and was not at any time satisfactory, for the silt which was deposited had to be removed each time before the ditch could be used. The early rise of the river made it possible to get water on the farm regularly after April 15. The water was 18 inches higher at the fort than the high-water mark of last year, and did so much damage to the farm that it will be necessary entirely to reorganize it, and a new ditch from the pumping station to the farm will have to be constructed.

The many changes in the employees' force have been a serious hindrance to the progress of the school, making it necessary to reorganize the work in all departments for the coming year.

HORTON H. MILLER, *Superintendent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HAVASUPAI.

SUPAI, ARIZ., August 11, 1906.

Having assumed charge of this school and reservation on July 1, I am not able to speak with authority concerning the happenings of the school and reservation during the year closing June 30, 1906.

The population consists of: Males, 100; females, 60, with a scholastic population of 63, making a slight decrease in the tribe for the year.

The land in this canyon is very productive, with sufficient water for any crops, and then use only a small part of the flow of this creek. Not all avail-

able land is utilized, and the cultivated area produces only about one-third as large a crop as the land is capable of producing.

The Havasupai Indians are good workers, and are eagerly sought after by surrounding ranchmen; but their love for their canyon home prevents their remaining away very long at a time.

These Indians have a nice start of horses and derive quite a little income from their sale.

One young man was employed by a ranchman near the reservation for a period of two years, and when he returned he bought a small number of cattle, which he very carefully cares for and which are increasing rapidly. He recently bought 30 head of cattle to increase his herd. This has all been done by his own effort, and his personal effort and success are sure to be silent but effective instructions for this little band of Indians.

There is not, and so far as I can learn never has been, any missionary work done among this tribe.

The records in this office show that school was in session but a part of the school term of last year.

The children seem bright and active mentally and physically, and seem anxious for school.

W. H. HARRISON,  
*Superintendent and Physician.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOQUI SCHOOL.

[Hopi and Navaho.]

KEAMS CANON, ARIZ., September 3, 1906.

The reservation is 60 miles square, a high plateau region of sand valleys and sand-rock hills and table-lands in the semiarid to arid regions of north-west Arizona. The grasses and herbs of the country are sufficient to maintain considerable flocks of sheep and goats, a few cattle, and ponies.

The population consists of about 2,000 each of Hopis and Navahos, the latter entirely surrounding the former. Each has virtues worthy of cultivation and vices meriting eradication. Two people could hardly have less in common that is characteristic of a race than these. In one "the vices lean to virtue's side," and in the other the virtues slant a little bit the other way. Geographical separation is now impracticable, but the greatest good of the Hopi would be to remove him and give him 5 acres of good, productive, irrigable land, with water for irrigation. This would enable him to live in luxury compared with what he knows now.

The Hopi is the "dry-farming" expert of the world and has been for untold ages. The land of his nativity furnishes ideal conditions for the production of certain crops by "dry farming," and the ages have taught him what crops and where to find the conditions. Under reasonable laws and customs he might live here in peace, so far as existence goes, for yet other ages, but his laws and customs are not natural or reasonable. Ages ago his lands were apportioned, not to the man, but to the clan or gens, and even the one gens may increase 100 per cent and another may decrease 75 per cent the law is as that of the Medes and Persians, and the allotment may not be changed. This is a source of unending discontent and quarrelling because of trespassing, and will continue so until he is taught to make and obey laws that contain the elements of practical common sense. The superintendent must set these foolish customs aside, that all may have lands that are tillable by the methods possible. This leads to bad blood, insubordination, defiance, and in my case to actual conflict, in which the authority supposed to be possessed by the agent or superintendent was trampled in the dust, where it still lies from lack of power to raise it, and the troubles go on growing and increasing and waxing great for a future-day settlement. There was a series of differences between the dissatisfaction as to a land division (that was offensive to some unfortunates) and the final conflict, the one proceeded directly and continuously from the other.

There is land enough for all the Hopis to exist as they are willing to exist, provided all the tillable land in reasonable distance of the villages is used; but it is the height of folly to allow land that can be used to lie idle because the gens to which it was once apportioned has dwindled below the need of it, while another gens has grown to a need of it. The agent must step in and re-

quire that the man needing it use it, whatever the feelings of the gens and whatever the regard for the customs of his people the needy man may have. In such cases the agent must act with what justice and judgment he has, and the Indian Office and the Department will sustain him or the Government will yet be feeding these people. Three clans, the Mole, the Ant, and the Bonepile, have become extinct within the memory of living Hopis, and a fourth contains but 13 members, 11 of whom are men, tho the clanship passes thru the women. One of the two females is barren, and the other a schoolgirl, and far from a robust girl. A fifth that has dwindled below the numbers at the time of apportionment and now holds, and quarrels to hold, surplus lands is the Sun-forehead clan. There may be others of which I have not yet learned. I have taken this up in detail because it is of deep significance to the Hopi and his government by and with his consent. It indicates points where serious differences will arise and where even conflict may occur.

The Hopi's religion, ceremonies, dances, and other customs pertaining to his final and future salvation are, I maintain, not of political nature or of Government concern except as any of these may interfere with good citizenship. If the missionary wants to point another road to eternal salvation, all right, as long as the missionary attends to his own business without interfering with Government matters. When the Hopi quits the earth he goes beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and beyond Government concern, and may as well belong to the missionary as to another. The Government deals with him as present or prospective citizen, and while the best Christian is probably the best citizen, his religious belief and practise is sacred so long as it does not lead him to violate a reasonable standard of public morals or personal decency.

As a pastoral people the Hopi will need to change greatly to attain the success possible to them in their environment. For his perpetuation this change must be brought about with an approach to rapidity that will hurry the Hopi. Instruction, persuasion, pressure, and an occasional enforcement of authority will all need to be used. Arizona will some day in the present younger generation of Hopi become a State, and when it does there will be stock laws that will drive some 10,000 Navaho, now off the reservation, onto the reservations, and unless greater agricultural possibilities than now exist are developed the reservation now existing will not support the herds and flocks they will bring on with them. Crowding will result, and the Hopi is doomed to become a sufferer unless there is considerable advancement in his methods before that day.

The reservation is capable of producing more wealth from flocks of sheep and goats than anything else without immense outlay in water storage for irrigation purposes. I would be slow to recommend so large an expense as would be wise with a people capable of taking advantage of the accruing advantages and caring for the property thus created. There should by all means be continual expenditure in such amount as will get good results and continuously approach the best obtainable condition, and the people taught to prize and take care of the developments as made. The sheep and goats should be improved by the introduction of new and better blood. Some parts of the reservation will support considerable herds of cattle. But it matters not what species of live stock is grown, success in the undertaking demands that the stock have attention when it is needed, and this the Hopi can not give it with his present devotion to his ancestral ceremonies. The majority of these require from five to nine days' preparation by fasting or other seclusion in the kivas, and this means neglect of his stock for that length of time. And the worst feature of this lies in the fact that as he grows in wealth and influence with his people these duties increase, and his reduction to poverty is only a question of continued years. His love of property and increase is to be cultivated as well as his knowledge of the care of his stock.

I question if the world can produce a greater uniformity of poverty among so great a number of people of equal intelligence as the most devoted of the Hopi to their ceremonies, but a few have withdrawn to some distance and this raises the hope that others may. It is possible for them to become a well-to-do pastoral people if they can be made to devote themselves to it with reasonable assiduity. I say "made" and use the term advisedly. I respect the sincere religious beliefs of all men, but I can not bring myself to believe that all things earthly are a necessary sacrifice to the imaginary glories men are to enjoy beyond the grave; and then we will have eternity to grow in grace there and have only time to grow in usefulness here.

Old men tell me that practises are growing up among them that are bad and

that are not in accordance with the teachings of the fathers. These they have pleaded with me to break up, and there is wisdom in their desires. At heart they are a good people, they want to be kind, hospitable, and good. They are strong in their affections and will give from poverty to want to those whom they love; but to accomplish a purpose they have, within the life of men, sold their children into Mexican slavery. And the women, whom I believe, among the older, to be thoroly opposed to the school and all pertaining thereto, have sold their daughters to prostitution, contrary to the teachings of their faith, that they might get them out or keep them out of school. Old men tell me the marital relations have grown lax thru the actions of their women, and these old men plead with me to remedy the conditions. I have taken one step by telling them if a man and wife separate they must not remarry within six months, under penalty of arrest and punishment. I believe some good to have come of it. It is one thing that has some support from the people themselves, for their first marriage is a very formal affair, and the after marriages seem to be but poorly provided for in their customs, in fact, are little better than mere convenience. I have known of but one to consent to marriage according to our customs, a former school boy, who, as far as I can learn, wanted to rid himself of a wife taken under Hopi customs. There has been no record kept of the Hopi marriages, and I question if such record is possible at present.

Taken as a whole I had here this year as good a corps of employees as we may hope to get here at one time, and notwithstanding that because of it being my first year here all of us have been under continual experiment upon the part of the Indians in the attempts to know what we would do and what we would not, there has been good work done, and good training in almost every direction. In the agency work along desirable lines some progress has been made, especially with the Navaho in handling stock, and there has been some more gathering of hay and saving of corn stover than is reported heretofore. Some springs have been developed by the Indians under instructions and they show a considerable interest in the undertakings. To me the most gratifying piece of work has been the taking advantage of the natural reservoir site and at an expense of about \$50 storing water to an average depth of 3 feet over about 3 acres of land, and hereby discovering and demonstrating that that variety of soil will hold water, and indicating what is possible to us in other sections.

With one exception, the schools have been quite satisfactory. I permitted the experiment of winning the Hopi to all that is good by smiles and putting to go that I might learn therefrom; and I learn that there was neither bodily nor mental discipline in that school, and if pupils wanted to do school work they did it, and if they did not they left it undone. I was informed by the inspector of the day schools that if anything was said to a delinquent that he or she did not like that was the last of that individual, and most of the individuals at the times of my visits carried the air of a boy with a chip on his shoulder. I have enough of that kind of work. If the school can not do reasonable work, both in instruction and mental discipline, it would better be abandoned and the funds used where results of value can be obtained, or so reduced in numbers and expense that at least a few can derive some benefit.

I am fully aware that herein I have departed from the usual form of annual report in the service. I deem such departure warranted by the fact that I know the Office can judge better of my worth, or lack of it, by a frank statement of conditions and needs as I see these than by an extended statement of what I may have done, wanted to do, or attempted to do. I have faith in my ability to work to good results along lines of good citizenship, with the support of the Office, and without that no man may succeed. I have not one particle of sympathy with the idea of winning to the right way a man who is lawless from the standpoint of both our laws and the unwritten laws of his own people. The wilful wrongdoer may be reformed only when he is brought to a realization of the fact that it is to his personal interest to reform, and he is most readily taught this by paying the penalty of his wrongdoings. It is not as a mass that either the Hopis or Navahos need anything in the nature of severe measures, but there are individuals in both tribes that are just as mean as they know how to be—and that is saying all that can be said—and while I would not deal as harshly with these as with better informed individuals, if within my power I would deal with sufficient force to interest even these in another course of action. I can see no hope of reforming a housebreaker by giving him his own time to pay for the damage done at his own price. There are those whom I would call profest outlaws, and these ought to be handled.

I have said little of the Navaho. He is a fine fellow, is in the lead, is doing well, and I am helping him. The worst of him went from here to military prison after the outrage on Superintendent Perry, and the effect has been just what was expected, and wholesome; a little more of such work would be just as wholesome with the worst of the other people.

Estimates for improving the flocks will be made the subject of another communication.

While in Colorado I had opportunities to study the methods of the juvenile court of the city of Denver. Finally met Judge Lindsay and got instruction from him as to the work and methods. These have now become world renowned. During the last half of the present fiscal year I have been trying these on the grown Indians who have been guilty of wrongdoing. I want to try these further before passing final judgment as to what may be expected from these methods among Indians. So far I am most favorably impressed in minor matters, but find that they were not productive of good in a case of horse stealing. I can not say that the horse thief was not entirely cured of that habit, but I can say that he has not been back to tell me of the cure, tho I have not heard of his stealing another horse; in fact, I have not heard of him nor from him since he promised to report the progress of his moral growth.

THEO. G. LEMMON, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO AGENCY.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., August 22, 1906.

The Navaho Agency is located at Fort Defiance, Ariz., 30 miles northwest of Gallup, N. Mex., which is the railroad and telegraphic station and with which the agency is connected by telephone line. The territory covers the south half of the Navaho Reservation, and something like 12,000 Indians belong to same.

The Navaho is energetic and is making marked progress. They secure employment at good wages wherever labor is needed. Payments by the Government have been made to the Indians during the year for labor, supplies furnished, etc., in sums as follows:

Transportation of supplies.....	\$4,001.04
Irregular labor.....	5,400.84
Beef for school and police.....	4,021.52
Coal and wood.....	3,068.11
Hay for subsistence of stock.....	2,041.04
Total.....	20,357.45

During the year they have derived in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 from their sheep, goats, and cattle and the sale of blankets. Excellent blankets are being made, and the prices received for them and the wool have been good.

The grazing has been good, and the Indians have been giving their sheep better care, have had their lambs come at the proper season, and have saved nearly 100 per cent of them this year. The Government purchased last year 635 head of full-blood Ramboulette bucks, and these have been loaned at the proper time to the sheep owners. The improvement in the sheep and the mode of caring for them have caused the Navaho to advance rapidly financially.

Last year the Indians raised a good crop of corn, wheat, and melons and harvested a large quantity of excellent mountain hay, most of the hay being sold to the Government. Where the grasshoppers have not bothered, their crops will be good this season.

The sawmill, destroyed by fire in June, 1905, has been replaced by a new and better one. The mill was located at the foot of the mountains about 14 miles from the agency and in close proximity to a large body of nice timber, where the roads are good for bringing in logs and sending manufactured lumber to agency, schools, and farmers' stations. The plant was in operation during the last six months of the year and cut 122,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 shingles. Most of the lumber and shingles have been used in making agency and school improvements. One white man and 4 Indians operate the plant.

During the year the roads have been improved, 4 bridges built, a few springs developed and wells sunk, and 3 sheep-dipping plants built. Said improvements

will prove beneficial to the Indians. A new office has been built at the agency and farmers' quarters erected at Chin Lee and Wheatfields.

Under the supervision of superintendent of irrigation, George Butler, a dam was constructed across Black Creek, 14 miles north of the agency, diverting the flow into Red Lake. Some farming has been done under this lake and more will be. The new dam is an excellent one, but the head gate to the lake is an old one and will have to be replaced. This should have been done before turning the water in. A system was partially constructed at Wheatfields, 35 miles north of agency, and when it is finished a nice tract of land, containing from 500 to 600 acres, will be watered.

With the exception of some trouble at Chin Lee last November, making it necessary for a troop of cavalry to be stationed at the agency for a short time, quiet and order have been the rule.

Farmers have been stationed at Chin Lee, Wheatfields, and the agency, and their assistance has been beneficial to the Indians.

Miss Joanna Speer has conducted the field matron's work at Chin Lee, and her services have been attended with greater success than has been that work in the past. She has assisted the Indians in caring for their sick and instructed the women in sewing, cooking, etc.

Missionaries of the Presbyterian faith have been stationed at the agency and at Gaundo, 35 miles west of the agency; a Baptist at Two Gray Hills, 50 miles north of the agency, and a Christian Reformed missionary at the Tolatchi boarding school. All of them have done good work and some excellent. The Catholic missions at St. Michaels and Chin Lee, under the supervision of the Franciscan fathers, have accomplished fairly good, and Father Anselm Weber, the head of these missions, has been helpful to the Indians in many ways.

The Tolatchi boarding school has an enrollment of 152, with an average attendance of 121. A report in detail of this school, by Emma De Vore, superintendent, is inclosed and makes further comment by me unnecessary.

The Navaho school has had a very prosperous year. The enrollment was 242, the average attendance 223. The pupils have advanced rapidly in industrial training and school work. No trouble has been experienced in getting pupils to enroll, but it has been necessary to turn some away for want of capacity. The farming and gardening have been partially unsuccessful, owing to this section being visited by grasshoppers in such numbers as to destroy almost all crops. We had constructed a dam in Bonito Canyon to divert water from the school lands. The supply was plentiful for the school and eight Indian farmers below. The prospects for good crops were excellent until the coming of the grasshoppers.

Baths, lavatories, and closets were installed in the girls' dormitory at an expense of \$2,307.03. New floors have been placed in this building and the boys' dormitory, and the plastering in said buildings repaired, and the woodwork and inside walls painted. A new warehouse is now in course of construction. This will be a good building and will cost the Government only \$300, the lumber for same being furnished from the agency sawmill and the labor performed by school carpenter and pupils.

A new pipe line, electric-light plant, a school building and assembly hall, large dormitory for girls, a hospital, an employees' building, and improvements in the sewer are needed.

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament have conducted a school at St. Michaels, 8 miles south of the agency, and have taken care of 65 pupils. Their capacity has been increased, and the coming year they will take care of 150 pupils. Their buildings are excellent, their instruction and training satisfactory, and altogether good work has been done.

The Rehoboth Mission boarding school, under the Christian Reformed Missionary Society, has been conducted near Gallup and has taken care of 10 boarding pupils. The school has done good work.

The Hospital of the Good Shepherd, an Episcopal institution, conducted at the agency by Miss Eliza Thackara, has accomplished much good in taking care of the sick and maimed and furnishing facilities for surgical operations.

Dr. A. M. Wigglesworth has furnished medical attendance to the reservation Indians and the Navaho school. More calls have been made for his services than he could possibly answer. His work has been attended by great success. His report is quoted below, and I join him in the recommendation that two more physicians be furnished this agency.

In the medical department the statements that were made last year will obtain. More sickness prevailed in the school owing to a colder winter. The need for a hospital is very great, as the rooms set apart for the sick are entirely unfit. One death only

occurred among the pupils. The call for medicine and medical aid is constantly on the increase. The change from the native to the white man's system of medicine is a source of wonder and comment to the Indians themselves. More calls for visits have been received than it was possible to make. Two more physicians, situated at remote parts of the reservation, are essential if progress is to be made against superstition. At present the field is too large for one man. Many cases can not be seen at all, and one visit only can be made the others. More hospitals could be utilized with immense benefit. The Episcopal Hospital, the only one here, has been limited mainly to surgical cases and is always full. An immense number of operations were performed there last year, which resulted in the saving of many lives and the restoration to health of many others. A new drug room must be had, as the present one is not sanitary and is wholly unfit as a place for office treatment of cases. The time is at hand for modern treatment of the sick among these people, and they are ready and willing to receive it. Much as has been done the past year, more can and should be done.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TOHATCHI (LITTLE WATER) SCHOOL.

TOHATCHI, N. MEX., July 25, 1906.

This school, which has been known as the "Little Water School" until recently, when the name was changed to the Tohatchi Boarding School, is located 35 miles east of Navajo Agency and 30 miles north of Gallup, N. Mex., our nearest railroad station.

One hundred and fifty-two pupils were enrolled the past year. The average attendance was 121. On account of the dormitories being a little overcrowded last year it was decided to reduce the number of pupils; consequently many children were turned away.

During the year 31 children were transferred to other schools. One child died suddenly; no other serious illness. All pupils before being admitted were carefully examined by the school physician. A number of Indians were admitted for treatment—cases which could not be successfully treated in the camps. Doctor Morrow has been very successful in his work and takes much interest in the Indians.

The work in class rooms has been very satisfactory. Miss Reel's course of study has been closely followed. The individual gardens were successful and were enjoyed by the pupils as well as giving them much-needed instruction.

The industrial work has been exceedingly good. The boys, besides doing the regular routine work, have made 25,000 adobe brick for our new warehouse, sowed 8 acres of oats, planted 1 acre of garden, and built 408 rods of fence. All of our large boys were sent to the best fields to work this spring. The girls have had good training in sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and general housekeeping.

An adobe warehouse, 30 by 60 feet, is nearing completion. Most of this work was done by the school carpenter with the assistance of the school boys. The lumber was furnished from the Government sawmill. A metal shingle roof has been put on the laundry; a bridge has been built over the arroyo near the school; 100 shade trees have been planted; plastering in all buildings has been repaired; the woodwork, walls, ceilings, and verandas have been painted.

An assembly hall and schoolrooms are very much needed. Our largest schoolroom, 20 by 54 feet, will not accommodate all the children. A large steel tower and tank for storing water, a steam laundry, and modern lighting and heating systems are urgent needs. The school is lighted by kerosene lamps. An acetylene gas plant should be installed. The school should have chickens and several good milk cows.

EMMA DE VORE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF NAVAHO EXTENSION.

LEUPP, ARIZ., August 23, 1906.

This reservation contains a population of about 450 Navaho, all of whom are self-supporting.

There has been some improvement in the conditions at this agency over what they were a year ago. We have now a good office and warehouse, a carpenter shop, two cottages, and a barn in the way of agency buildings, while a year ago we had practically nothing. With this equipment we are able to do more and better work.

The Indians here have had a very prosperous year, and while a good deal of it has been due to the favorable conditions, a portion of it at least is due to the efforts they put forth to make use of those conditions. The chief industries of these people are sheep raising, farming, and blanket weaving, of which sheep raising is probably the one from which they reap the largest returns.

The Navaho sheep is a small, coarse-wool animal which has been bred for many years until it is almost unprofitable. It has, however, great vitality, a very desirable quality for a sheep in this desert country. By proper breeding a fairly good sheep can be raised from these sheep in a few years.

The farms of the Navaho are small and unwatered, save by the scant rainfall and subirrigation, and yet, during the last year, they have raised fair crops of corn, melons, and pumpkins. There are possibilities of developing some irri-

gation on this reservation, and with small irrigated farms the Indians can supplement the sheep-raising industry with farming, and become a fairly prosperous people.

While these people are no more immoral than the average Indian, yet there are some practises among them that are very bad. Of these child marriage is probably the greatest. Young girls of 10 to 14 years of age are sold to men of 40 or 50 years of age or older for a number of ponies. These marriages are seldom happy, and the union of short duration.

Gambling is a vice with which I have had to combat ever since I came upon the reservation, and we find it hard to break up. Several times I have thought that the evil had been abolished, but only to find in a few days that it had broken out worse than ever. Nothing seems to demoralize a Navaho so much as gambling.

Polygamy is practised to a considerable extent here, but it is becoming unpopular and in time can be broken up. The chief cause of polygamy is that the Indian families do not care to divide the flocks of sheep which belong to the women, and one man is encouraged to marry two or three daughters of the same woman in order that the flock may be kept together.

The medicine men have a very strong influence among the Navaho and so their influence to discourage the Indians from taking up with the ways of civilization.

Some white men in this country, who think the Indians a legitimate prey, have added to the profits of their other business by selling whisky to Indians. One of these, R. M. Bruckman, a trader, just off this reservation, near the town of Winslow, Ariz., had a considerable trade among the Navaho in this article during a few months of last year. He was arrested and tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and serve ninety days in jail. The conviction was almost wholly on Indian evidence, many of the Indians of this reservation giving evidence voluntarily. The sentiment of a great number of the best citizens in and about Winslow is against prosecuting anyone for selling whisky to Indians.

There has been one mission school on this reservation during the past year and in this only seven children were enrolled, and these, tho small, made splendid progress. The teacher of the school was very efficient and thro in her work. I am not at present able to state whether or not the work of this school will be resumed this year.

There is no Government school here, but one is needed badly, there being above 100 children of school age on the reservation.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year a physician and a field matron were added to the employes of this agency, which will enable us to do better work in the coming year than in the past.

The need of this reservation is a good boarding school of 100 capacity and a system of irrigation that will afford water for irrigation for lands for farms of Indians.

JOSEPH E. MAXWELL,

*Additional Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PHOENIX SCHOOL.

[Apache, at Camp McDowell.]

PHOENIX, ARIZ., August 31, 1906.

The average attendance for the school year 1906 was 708; the enrollment was 750. There were 37 tribes represented. There were 11 boys and 9 girls in the graduating class, the largest in the history of the school. Six classes have completed the grammar-school work, a total of 61 pupils—35 boys and 29 girls. No one is allowed to graduate from the literary department until he has completed some industrial course and is reasonably proficient in some trade or occupation whereby he can earn a living. Every effort is made to inculcate habits of industry and economy and right living in general and to strengthen the character to meet the difficulties and temptations that are sure to come to them upon returning to their people. The per cent of failures among the graduates so far has been low, but not lower perhaps than among white people with a similar amount of education. The work is very hopeful, but it is unreasonable

to look for greater returns than one could possibly expect from children of other races and nationalities under similar conditions.

During the summer months the outing system is successfully carried on, the demand for help exceeding the supply. During the school year many of the boys are permitted to work for wages on Saturdays. A few work for Phoenix families during the year for their board and books and attend the public schools. John Wolfchiet, an Arapaho, in 1900 completed the four-year course in the Phoenix high school, graduating with honor as third in a class of 24. He had the respect and good will of his white classmates, and besides excelling in his studies was a leader in baseball, football, and tennis.

At the first annual Territorial fair, held at Phoenix in December, 1905, much interest was aroused in the exhibits of the Indian school, especially in the work of the cooking class. The booth where lunch was served was crowded, and much satisfaction was expressed with the work of this and other departments. The school took three first and five second premiums for exhibits in manual training, canned fruits, etc., and a silver cup was won in competitive drill with the national guards and normal cadets.

Four classes of five or six girls each receive weekly instruction in domestic science. In the industrial cottage 10 girls are detailed for two months at a time during which period they round out their experience in general house-keeping, poultry raising, and milking. The last two months of the year the graduates are detailed to the cottage, and while there each girl makes her graduating dress. In the new farm cottage work will be carried on this year similar to that in the industrial cottage.

The steam laundry handles about 7,000 pieces a week. In the laundry room at the girls' dormitory much work is done for employees. The money thus earned enables the girls to purchase extra clothing, and all dresses bought in this way are designed, cut out, and made without assistance from seamstress or matron.

Some attention has been given to the native industries, including beadwork, basketry, and blanket weaving.

Farm work has been greatly limited by lack of sufficient water for irrigation, but with the completion of the Roosevelt dam conditions will be much improved. The school gardens received more attention than ever, and greatly interested the children. A good dairy provides liberally for the children's table.

The shop work has been excellent. A farm cottage, one-story, brick, 20 by 82 feet, with wing 21 by 20 feet, was constructed by the school mechanics, with their details, at a cost of about \$3,750, giving opportunity for much practical instruction. A horse barn of brick, 42 by 104 feet, was erected under contract, at a cost of about \$5,000. A septic tank is under construction, at an expense of nearly \$3,000. The purified sewage will be used for irrigation. Much general repair work has been done on buildings and sidewalks, and no part of the plant is allowed to run down for lack of attention. Two water-tube boilers, with a capacity of 125 horsepower each, have been installed by the engineer and his helpers. This is a much valued improvement. A large brick tunnel has been constructed from the power house to the kitchen, for the steam mains, etc. Plans have been made and an appropriation is available for a complete heating plant, which is expected to consist of a modern forced-circulation hot water system. Plans are also under way for a library building, for which funds are available.

The second annual conference for returned students was held in April, and former students were in attendance from nearly all the leading Indian schools. The reports were encouraging and a hopeful tone pervaded the meetings. Much interest is manifested in these gatherings and they must be productive of good.

The old military reservation, known as Camp McDowell, was set aside by Executive order of September 15, 1890, for the use of the Mohave-Apache and other Indians. The subagency is 32 miles from Phoenix, reached only by private conveyance. The post-office is McDowell, the telegraph office Phoenix. The employees are a farmer in charge, who reports to this office; a field matron, a teacher, and three Indians. The day school had an average attendance of 11. All the children of school age and good health are in school somewhere. Gardening, basketry, and other industrial work was successfully undertaken at this day school.

The census shows 195 Indians now living on the reservation. The decrease in population is due to the disastrous floods, which washed away the canals and some of the farming land. The canals have been repaired as far as

practicable, and there is sufficient irrigable land for all who are now on the reservation.

The farmer has met with fair success in introducing cattle, poultry, and bees. Raising sorghum for molasses was also undertaken. These industries are well adapted to this locality, are in a hopeful condition, and should be further encouraged. Several men have procured new wagons, and other evidences of thrift might be outlined.

A considerable part of the living of these people is still derived from the manufacture of their beautiful baskets, and they are encouraged to make only the best.

Health conditions have somewhat improved, the births exceeding the deaths, while the contrary was true the previous year. Morally there is probably some progress. The farmer says they fear man, but not God; hence gambling and drunken drinking are not practised openly. There have been 18 legal marriages performed upon licenses issued from this office.

There are about 300 Mohave-Apache Indians living in the upper Verde Valley and in the vicinity of Jerome and Mayer, and about 100 Tonto-Apache on Beaver Creek, near Camp Verde. These Indians have no school advantages, and their children, except the few that are in this school, are growing up in ignorance. The sentiment of the whites in these communities is so much against the Indians that they will not receive them in the public schools.

These Indians lead a somewhat nomadic life, living sometimes in different parts of the Verde Valley and again near the mining towns of Jerome and Mayer, working on ranches, in the mines, and on the railroad. It would be difficult to secure satisfactory attendance if day schools were established for these Indians, on account of their nomadic life.

Until some compulsory means are adopted, or the whites are willing to receive Indian children from the camps into their schools, these Indian children will for the most part grow up without any school advantages.

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., August 10, 1906.

Pima Agency is situated at Sacaton, Ariz., 16 miles north of Casa Grande, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and 42 miles southeast of Phoenix. Casa Grande is our railway and telegraph station and is connected with Sacaton by stage carrying mail and passengers every day, except Sunday. The jurisdiction of this agency extends over three distinct reservations—Gila River Reservation, Salt River Reservation, on the Salt River, 12 miles northeast of Phoenix, and the Gila Bend Reservation, on the Gila River, 60 miles southwest of Phoenix.

The population is as follows:

	Pima.	Papago.	Maricopa.
Males.....	2,078	1,179	180
Females.....	1,858	1,054	164
Total.....	3,936	2,233	344
Males above 18 years.....	1,046	680	122
Females above 14 years.....	988	524	116
Children 6 to 16, males.....	682	300	28
Children 6 to 16, females.....	510	285	26

The above shows a slight increase in the number of Pima and decrease in the Papago and Maricopa tribes over the census of June, 1905.

The progress of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good—excellent, in fact. Their earnings for work performed on the Laguna dam and Imperial canal, near Yuma, Ariz., and in the Salt River Valley, near Phoenix, Ariz., has been \$33,708.03; for work on roads and canals on the reservation and for wood and supplies furnished for the schools and agency

they have earned \$20,000. Their wheat crop was the heaviest for twelve years. A conservative estimate of the amount harvested is 150,000 bushels, worth 75 cents per bushel. The summer crops—viz, corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, etc.—did not amount to much, owing to the shortage of water in the Gila River.

The Indians have expended their earnings in the purchase of wagons, agricultural implements, stoves, sewing machines, and of lumber, doors, and windows for improvement of their homes. The old "keyes" have disappeared and substantial adobe houses have been built with doors and windows. The manner of living has improved. The Indians have better food and better clothing, all due to the influence of the returned students from the boarding schools, now in the majority, and who set the example for the old Indians.

The police force have performed good work and have kept order on the reservation, as well as assisting the additional farmers in the control and distribution of water from the irrigating canals.

The Maricopa on the Gila River Reservation have done extremely well during the year. The Pima on the Salt River Reservation did not harvest much grain, owing to the high water in Salt River destroying the Arizona dam, leaving them without water. Many went to work at Yuma and were not in need of help.

The outing system in Phoenix, under charge of a field matron, has been successful in that the boys and girls at work have been made to behave and work for one employer and not allowed to leave their homes, except for good reasons. The matron in charge reports the earnings of the Indians under her supervision at \$13,285.

The boarding school at Sacaton is in good condition. The enrollment was 268, and average attendance of 242 for the year. There were no deaths and practically no sickness. Many repairs have been made. Hard-wood floors have been placed in schoolhouse and employees' quarters, buildings painted, etc. All departments of the school and agency have performed excellent work during the year.

The six day schools, with an enrollment of 109 and average attendance of 178.2, have done good work, not as good, however, as expected, owing to inexperience of the teachers.

The St. John's Mission School, at Gila Crossing, has been enlarged so as to accommodate 200 pupils. The work of those in charge of this school has shown good results.

The additional farmers have helped the Indians a great deal in economizing in the use of irrigating water, leveling land, plowing, and planting their crops, the effects of which were shown in the increased yield per acre.

The prosecution of persons engaged in the practise of selling liquor to Indians has been helped by every agency employee, and 21 convictions have been secured out of 23 cases, and for a few months no reports were made about Indians purchasing liquor and being drunk. It seems impossible to stop this practise entirely. Two or three raids each year, with the assistance of the officers of each town, will keep the offenders, who are mostly Mexicans, from being too bold.

This has been a prosperous year for the Indians, and the civilizing effect of the work of the schools and missionaries is noticed by visitors to the reservation, who state that "great improvements have been made by the Pima in every way, that their homes are as good as any, and that the old Indian houses have disappeared since I was here twenty years ago."

J. B. ALEXANDER,  
Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RICE STATION SCHOOL.

TALKIAI, ARIZ., August 18, 1906.

This is the sixth annual report of the Rice Station School. The school upon the San Carlos Reservation is located on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad, 104 miles from Bowie, where this road intersects the Southern Pacific. The depot is about three-quarters of a mile from the superintendent's office. The climate is ideal—nights are always cool in the summer; there are no mosquitoes, and the winters are mild. The altitude, according to the engineers of the United States Geological Survey, is 2,835 feet.

The capacity of the school is 216, and is filled with Apache Indian children of

full blood. The Apaches are a hard-working and industrious people and do not beg.

The school has two large dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, each with a capacity of 108, with 14-foot ceiling, insuring good ventilation, supplied with clean beds and all necessary clothing room. The school building has four schoolrooms and a chapel, all well equipped with modern desks and necessary apparatus for proper instruction. The chapel is seated with over 200 chairs, and contains a piano for musical exercises. The hospital is white stone, has seven rooms, pantries, bath and toilet accommodations, and a dispensary. The employees' building is of white stone, supplied with two bathrooms and toilet rooms, and contains ten bedrooms nicely painted and papered and supplied with furniture. The commissary is of stone and is commodious and substantial. The carpenter shop is of stone; also the superintendent's residence. The latter has seven rooms, with pantry, bath, and toilet. The barns are frame and will be improved this year by the addition of a large wagon shed and dairy barn, both of which are already authorized.

The boiler house contains the boiler, ice plant, pumps, and well for supplying the school with water for domestic use. The water is carried to two large reservoirs located on the side of a mountain near by. Each reservoir contains 20,000 gallons; the water is then distributed thru a 4-inch main and numerous laterals. This buildings is constructed of cut stone and has been enlarged this year and supplied with a new large boiler and two new pumps.

Each dormitory is provided with a new stone building 26 by 50 feet, with concrete floor, and containing the children's bathrooms, toilets, and lavatories. The fixtures are going in now and are modern in every way. The laundry, constructed of white stone, is now being completed and will be ready for use this fall. It is 26 by 80 feet; the wash room has concrete floor and will contain all necessary modern machinery. The dormitories, hospital, superintendent's residence, employees' building, and laundry have porches all around them.

The mess hall should contain the children's dining room and kitchen, employees' dining room and kitchen, bakery, and laundry. It was constructed of white cut stone by Augustus W. Boggs, of Riverside, Cal., contractor, and rejected by the Government September 16, 1905. It was insured by the contractor October 1, 1905, and on the night of November 4 it burned. On December 28, acting under orders from the Government at Washington, I removed Boggs and his representatives from the premises and seized all material delivered by him at the school site. This building will probably be reconstructed soon.

All the buildings have been painted inside and outside and put in good condition of repair. The grounds were tastefully laid out and decorated with trees, grass, and flowers in former years, and this year new cement walks and fences are to be added.

The farm consists of about 60 acres and all the hay for the school is raised, besides large crops of fruit, vegetables, etc., all under irrigation. The water supply for irrigation is obtained from the San Carlos River and is ample. The river is dammed 3 miles above the school, a headgate put in, and the water brought down thru a made ditch by gravity and distributed thru numerous laterals. The stock consists of hogs, chickens, 10 horses, 10 fine milch cows for the dairy herd, and about 150 head of nice cattle on the range.

The boys and girls are kept in the class rooms half a day five days out of the week, and are given instruction in vocal music and the rudiments of a practical education. The other half day they are given instruction in the industrial arts; the boys are taught the trades and farming and stock raising, and the girls are given lessons and practise in cooking, housekeeping, washing and ironing, and sewing. During the past year all of this has been done in a thorough and systematic manner. Once a week the children are given an entertainment, and on Sunday a short exercise at Sunday school.

J. S. PERKINS,  
Superintendent and Physician.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., August 14, 1906.

The San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona comprises about 1,834,240 acres. The agency is situated on the line of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Rail-

way, at the confluence of the San Carlos and Gila rivers. The country is rough and mountainous, sparsely timbered except along the northern border of the reservation, where excellent pine timber abounds. The elevation at San Carlos, the center of a large basin, is 2,400 feet above sea level, rising to 7,000 in the mountain districts.

Surface indications of copper and other minerals appear, as well as building stone of superior quality, and await development. This being an Executive order reservation, no development of mineral resources is possible except by Executive order or act of Congress.

This is the country of the Apache. The Indians belonging to this reservation number as follows: San Carlos Apache, 1,000; Coyotero Apache, 525; Tonto Apache, 554; Mohave Apache, 53; Yuma, 2; making a total of 2,202. A large proportion of these Indians understand enough English for ordinary business, and there are over 100 ex-students of nonreservation schools.

The demand for Indian labor has been continuous for the past year, not only for railroad building on the reservation, but in the mines adjacent to the agency. In consequence of abundant work at higher wages than ever before obtained the Apache have received in money for labor and commodities sold more than \$123,000 during the year ended June 30, 1900. Of this amount the Department has furnished \$33,410.15 in payment for wood, hay, grain, salaries, and labor in lieu of rations. They could easily have earned \$300,000 but for the idle and shiftless, who live on the earnings of others and who will not work unless forced to.

Young men of school age, 15 to 18 years, are and have been earning \$1.75 per day. Some school boys who ran away from Rice station school, and who were returned to the school at the request of the superintendent, were found working on the railroad and receiving \$1.75 a day. Boys 15 years of age and upward who were formerly pupils in the San Carlos boarding school are now earning \$1.75 per day on the railroad, and the alert, independent aspect of most of them is suggestive of the schooling acquired in this field of labor.

For the year ended March 31, 1900, \$23,755 was received for stock grazing on the reservation at \$1 per head. In addition, \$147.55 was paid as trespass and right of way tax. Copious rains had placed the range in good condition, and there was little or no loss from lack of feed or water.

The heavy precipitation of 1905, and consequent flooding of the Gila River, having washed out the permanent roadbed of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway in many places, the company applied for and obtained from the Department new rights of way and additional ground across the San Carlos Reservation, aggregating 37½ miles, payment for which was made in the sum of \$5,007.54.

New lines have been projected by the Southern Pacific and Arizona Eastern to connect their roads from the south with the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway at San Carlos.

The condition of the Indians is steadily improving. They no longer come to the agent with tales of hunger, for they know that they will be at once referred to near-by camps, where good wages are offered. On the other hand, farming has lapsed because of the destruction of many farms and ditches thru floods. Indian farmers produced this year 5,000 bushels of barley, 1,037 bushels of wheat, and 2,000 bushels of corn, besides the usual amount of melons and beans. Much of these crops was raised without irrigation.

The agency sawmill, situated 35 miles north of San Carlos, turned out during the fiscal year 200,000 shingles and 174,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 of which was planed; 101,000 feet of lumber and 121,000 shingles were issued to Rice station school. Seven Indians are employed at this mill under direction of a white sawyer.

In connection with the ice plant and pumping plant there is an excellent mill situated at San Carlos, which turns out a good quality of flour. The mill has not been in operation since October, for the reason that altho there was a skilled and capable engineer and miller employed and carried on the irregular list, civil-service rules necessitated his discharge in favor of an appointee who took his examination as engineer and sawyer. The failure of the civil service to list a suitable man in eight months' time has resulted in the employment of a temporary man, who, while satisfactory in every respect as engineer and miller, would probably fail in the examination required, which would leave this agency without a miller, as before. During the three months of operation—July to October—the mill ground 28,000 pounds of wheat for Indians, besides rolling barley for the agency.

The San Carlos day school has been in successful operation for one year. The pupils, 45 in number, are drawn from the families of employees, police, and farmers in the vicinity of the school.

There are 600 children of school age belonging to this reservation, not more than 400 are available for school. Nearly 100 of the larger boys are able to support themselves at good wages and do so. Nearly 100 other children are unavailable for school because of diseases of the lungs, eyes, and skin, which render them unfit to associate with children at school. With the enlargement of Rice station school, at Talkial, on the reservation, there should be room for all the available children of school age, it not being practicable at present to establish more than one day school for reason of the roving habits of the Apaches.

Rice school is a model school of its kind and a credit to the service. It is well administered. The roster numbers 210.

A public school is maintained at San Carlos for white children in one of the agency buildings. The teacher is paid by the county.

A mission of the Lutheran Church is maintained on the reservation, and is conducted by two missionaries. The mission school was discontinued early in the year. There is room for more denominations here.

The main thoroughfare across the reservation parallels the railroad for most part from Geronimo on the east to Cutlers on the west. The Mormon farmers in the upper Gila Valley use this road in conveying summer produce to Globe and other mining camps.

A wagon road connects this agency with Fort Apache on the north. This road is 63 miles in length from Talkial, on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway, and has two stations. A passenger and express hack makes the trip once a week. On the completion of the bridges over Black and White rivers, the journey to Fort Apache will be a safe and short one, and is at present much preferable to the longer one from Holbrook. Much work has been spent in repairing these roads during the year. In the summer months families and camping parties from surrounding towns in Arizona travel this road en route to hunting and fishing camps on the Fort Apache Reservation.

The Apache, in common with most Indians, are fond of intoxicants, and have abundant opportunities to gratify their wants at the numerous liquor establishments surrounding the reservation. It does not appear, however, that there is more drunkenness among them than among an equal number of white men in the country, but there is no doubt more demoralization resulting therefrom. Thirty-eight cases were tried before the Indian court during the year. There are no means of knowing how many cases were tried in civil, police, and other courts of this region, but they will probably number 100.

In the Federal court last winter 7 Mexicans and 2 white men were convicted of selling whisky to Indians, and the Territorial courts convicted as many more for the same offense.

Two Indians were shot by white men under circumstances that seemed unjustifiable, but for lack of evidence the cases were dropt. In one case an Indian named "Matze," at Roosevelt, had entrenched himself against a drunken Indian, and the Territorial ranger in search of this man came upon Matze in the dark suddenly with a pointed rifle in his hand and shot him before explanations could be made. In the other case, a cow puncher shot an Indian on the public highway on a moonlight night. Altho the cow man admitted the killing, the examining magistrate released him "because there was not sufficient evidence to hold him for the grand jury." The matter was referred to the Indian Office.

During the year 5 Indians were killed on the railroad passing thru the reservation. One of these cases is being investigated with a view to damages.

In the northeast corner of the reservation, in the vicinity of Bonito Creek, an out-of-the-way region, are some ancient cliff dwellings that have been visited by few people other than cow men.

At numerous points on the reservation surface croppings of copper, iron, and possibly lead ores, indicate an interesting field for mining. Valuable mines have been developed south and east of the reservation line.

Aside from farming, which has lapsed because of the lack and cost of raising water from the river during the dry season, the Apache have ample opportunities to make a living on and near the reservation thru the demand for labor on railroads and in mines. The Indians are more desirable and better workers than Mexicans. The Indians realize that they can earn more in working for wages than in cultivating the ground; nevertheless they are

attached to the soil which constitute their holdings, and do not need urging to till their farms wherever water can be obtained. The majority are indifferent to stock raising. A few Indians have small herds of cattle, but they do not increase, because of the propensity to kill the calves and yearlings, which can not be prevented as the herds range over a large territory.

Marriage in the Indian style still obtains among the Apache. When found out, they are brought to book and made to marry in due form. In this respect the fairly educated Indian offends oftener than the man who has not been to school. Thirty-two marriages are recorded for the year. The missionary officiated whenever he was available, at other times the agent joined their hands and told them to be true to one another.

In May of this year smallpox broke out in the town of Globe, where many Indians are employed, but the disease was confined wholly among the whites. All Indians were removed until the danger had past.

LUTHER S. KELLY,  
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SAN CARLOS DAY SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., July 4, 1906.

The school opened September 1 and closed June 29, every school day being occupied except the legal holidays and a week at Christmas. The session opened with about 60 pupils, but it was thought best to send 10 of these to Rice. A number of removals and dismissals reduced the number to 43 at the end of the year, of whom three had been out of school for some weeks on account of severe sickness. There was considerable sickness among the pupils from time to time, and having no means to care for such it was necessary to excuse them from attendance till recovery. A number were also dismissed because their parents moved away from the agency.

Some of these pupils came from the Rice school, others had been in the boarding school here, and others had never been in a school before. Under these circumstances it was somewhat difficult to grade them, but this was done as closely as possible and toward the end of the school year pupils were beginning to make somewhat uniform progress. They have been given a midday meal, and the school, taking all things into consideration, has been as successful as could have been expected.

At this place a day school labors under the great disadvantage of having to deal not only with children of a low order of intelligence, but with ones who have hardly yet emerged from savagery. As they go home at night what they gain in the day is largely lost thru the influence of their elders and progress is very slow. To this must be added the further fact that the Apaches are a migratory people, and changes are constantly going on in the school population.

Within the school itself I have had to contend with help frequently inefficient and nearly always more or less inefficient. If, instead of the positions of housekeeper and assistant housekeeper and teacher allowed last year, the two places were combined and a white woman was appointed at a salary of \$50 a month the results would be much more satisfactory.

STEPHEN B. WRENK, Day School Teacher.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TRUXTON CARON SCHOOL.

[Walapai.]

TRUXTON, ARIZ., August 21, 1906.

The school is located on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 5 miles east of Hackberry, Ariz. There is a flag station named Tinnaaka at the school. The fact that the post-office at the school is named Truxton, while Truxton station is 7 miles east of the school, causes much confusion and trouble for persons coming here.

The Walapai Indians number, according to the last census, 513—266 males, 247 females, 97 children of school age. As has been mentioned in previous reports, these Indians are self-supporting. Receiving nothing from the Government, they are obliged to work. Many of them receive good wages working in mines and on ranches. Very few of the Indians live on the reservation, the greater part of which is rocky and barren. The tribe seems to be gradually decreasing in numbers.

The moral character of the Indians is poor, very poor. Gambling, drunkenness, and petty thieving are common. During the year four persons—two Mexicans and two white men—were prosecuted for selling liquor to Indians. The Mexicans were indicted and found guilty on slight, yet sufficient, evidence; the white men, against whom there was more and better evidence, were not

indicted. I had one Indian arrested for stealing Government property, but having only the testimony of three Indians who witnessed the commission of the crime, it was impossible to secure even an indictment. Indian evidence is absolutely valueless in the courts of this Territory unless corroborated by the testimony of a white man.

The average school attendance for the year was 114. Eighteen of these pupils were Supais; the remainder Walapais. Every Walapai child of school age and fit physical condition is in school. While there has been some progress, we are not entirely satisfied with the results. It is a land of sunshine and sand, and it is difficult to put energy and ambition into a race that has lived here for generations.

The work with the girls in the domestic departments has been good. The industrial training of the boys has been poor, owing to the character and lack of ability of the persons intrusted with it. Some changes have been made. A graduate of a State agricultural college has been secured to take charge of the farm work and we hope for better things along this line.

The farm comprises about 8 acres in garden, alfalfa, grapes, and fruit trees. The garden supplies vegetables for a short time, but unfortunately most vegetables become fit and unfit for use before school opens in the fall. The fruit crop this year is good, and it is being preserved in various forms for winter use. When the new irrigation system, now in course of construction, is completed, about 10 acres more can be brought under cultivation.

Work has been commenced on a new office, hospital, barn, and pump house, all of which will be completed within a few months.

OLIVER H. GATES, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN NAVAHO SCHOOL.

[Navaho, Hopi, Patute.]

TUBA, ARIZ., July 31, 1906.

This school opened November 12 in the new plant. The capacity is 70; the enrollment was 70; average attendance, 61. The Hopi day school, situated at the Hopi village of Moencopi, 3 miles from Tuba, opened October 1; the enrollment was 33; average attendance, 34. The work at both schools was satisfactory.

The health of the pupils was very good; there were no deaths, and but 3 pupils were sent home on account of sickness.

There is always much sickness among the Indians during the winter months in their camps; it is not possible to render them much assistance, owing to the distance from the school and their lack of intelligence.

These Indians support themselves from the proceeds of their flocks of sheep and goats and by a little farming along the sandy washes. The labor of the women contribute about 95 per cent of income. There are many good weavers among them who make beautiful rugs and blankets. Some of the men do a little freighting, and a few seek employment among the white settlements.

Three missions are now supported on this reservation. The Mennonite to the Hopi, and the Gospel Mission Union and Presbyterian to the Navaho.

The morals of these Indians are at a low ebb; there is practically no sentiment against any of the common vices of gambling, drinking, and immorality.

Some white traders, located off the reservation, engaged in the selling of whisky to these Indians last year. Their prosecution and conviction had a very salutary effect.

No accurate census of the Indians on this reservation has ever been taken, and it is not possible to do so without incurring great expense. The estimated population is as follows:

Males, 3,000; females, 3,500; males, 6 to 16, 180; females, 6 to 12, 180.

The girls usually marry at the age of 12 and the boys at 16. The girls marry old men and the boys marry widows or discarded old women.

MATTHEW M. MURPHY, Superintendent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

## REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT BISHOP.

In looking over the work of the past year I feel that if good has been accomplished in no other line than that I certainly have had an encouraging degree of success in home making. My previous eleven years of work among these Paiute Indians as teacher of the day school had so familiarized me with their names, faces, and location of homes, and so in not having the prejudices to overcome that a stranger would naturally have encountered, good results were obvious from the first. They always seem pleased to see me and always welcome me into their homes. While some of their old people sometimes laugh at my proceedings about their camps they never appear angry and take all instruction in housework pleasantly and cheerfully.

The one thing that has helped more than all else in this home making of my Indians has been the getting of them out of their dirty wickiups into houses, and they already take considerable interest in keeping them clean and seem to enjoy ornamenting them.

It is only within the last two or three years that they have built frame houses with doors, floors, and windows. While these are merely 1-room cabins, some of those recently built have 2 rooms, and there have been more houses put up the past year than in all previous years combined. I have hung curtains in most of these and pictures in all, and have carried them the cracker boxes from the school to make cupboards for their few dishes and pans. A number have been induced to cloth-line and paper their walls. Nearly all having wooden houses own a table, a chair or two, cook stove, and sewing machine, but such an article as a bedstead was unknown among them until within the past year, when five or six now have bedsteads and have them made up with straw ticks and clean blankets. Those living in wickiups have no room for furniture.

Very few Indians in this section are owners of land. They are a much-scattered community, their camps being located upon or near by the farms where they are employed part of the year as day laborers. So far as I have talked with heads of families upon the subject, all say they would be glad to build houses, but do not want to put them upon the white man's land. With but two exceptions their lumber houses are built upon land owned by the Indians. As they become owners of land and build houses I find they are more inclined to segregate and live as individual families.

I trust that the Indians in this locality will not be overlooked in the distribution of the \$100,000 recently appropriated by Congress for the landless Indians of California, and I also pray that the "Owens River project," now under consideration by the Reclamation Department, be not abandoned, as under present conditions there is no agricultural land available for entry, and the farmers will not for any consideration sell a small portion here and there from their farms, to be owned and occupied by Indians. It is then apparent that the only way possible for these 700 or 800 Indians ever to become owners of individual tracts must come thru reclamation of our arid lands by the Government.

Order, cleanliness, and hygienic conditions are much improved. Whenever I find a camp in an untidy state I set the children to work gathering the refuse. The old tin cans are carried to a distance and dumped and the garbage burned. I always carry a hammer, nails, soap, scrubbing brush, and sometimes a rake. I hang up clothing and household utensils, and often have chairs, floors, and tables scrubbed. They are urged to prepare meals regularly, to wash the dishes after each meal, and particularly to eat from a table instead of the ground. Even those having cook stoves seem to prefer cooking over a campfire. The surrounding sagebrush can then be used as fuel, which would not be practicable in a cook stove, and which saves them going to the mountains for good pine wood, which can be had for the hauling. Their usual custom is to sit around the campfire while partaking of their meals, and the cups and pans allowed to stand unwashed until the next meal.

Laundry work is well understood by all, as Indian women are hired by white families for washing and ironing, and I find that many of them have the necessary utensils and are using their knowledge of this work in their own homes.

As a rule I find a much better condition of the home where they are returned

pupils from the Carson Training School. I believe that this school has a far-reaching influence for good in this community of Indians.

Homes have been secured in families of the whites for girls from this school as well as from the Bishop day school. While they give very good satisfaction, they will not stay more than a month or two, which fact has been somewhat disappointing. I trust that in time a change will come and that they will improve in this respect.

A sewing class has been conducted at the schoolhouse every Saturday. Some of the women have machines, which they have used to make garments after the Indian fashion; but by introducing patterns and teaching them to cut by them quite a modification has been made in some of their styles, and they seem to take a greater interest in making their clothing. The girls have been taught to crochet lace and to do simple embroidery. They have also learned to make braided rugs from their old clothing as well as the hooked canvas rugs from scraps of new, and I have purchased the tools for them used in making same.

Some have gardens, in which a few vegetables are grown, watermelons predominating. These gardens are usually cared for by the old women. I have brought flower seeds, carried them potted plants, and a few have planted trees. Gardening, however, is possible to but a few, as we depend entirely in this country upon irrigation, and in some instances where flower seeds and trees have been planted water must be carried by hand.

A good deal of my time has been occupied in nursing the sick and in teaching them to prepare wholesome food for their invalids. I have sometimes cooked and carried them food myself, besides soliciting from friends. One of their greatest needs is medical attendance and hospital quarters, especially for their aged sick and young children.

I have gladly assisted ministers of any denomination in religious matters, and one of the churches in town a year ago opened its doors to the Indians, and special services have been held for them every Sunday afternoon. These were fairly well attended by the younger Indians during the winter, but now the attendance has dwindled to but a handful, and the Sabbath to most of them seems but a day of baseball and horse racing.

I have solicited from the different churches their Sunday-school picture charts beside some sent me from away, until now I have one hanging in nearly every home, and from these, while visiting their camps, I try to teach them the gospel of Christ. I never have any trouble to get an audience, and am always listened to with attention and respect.

I never make a trip to the camps without a bundle of newspapers, magazines, and Sunday-school papers for the school children and the Indians who are able to read. I have had much help from the National Indian Association of San Jose.

There are so many cliques among the Indians and so much animosity and jealousy, especially among the girls and young women, that I have seemed to be unsuccessful in organizing them into societies, and the Sunshine Society of a year ago soon proved a failure.

After so many years in the school I find my interest in its welfare in no wise abated. The building used for school purposes, tho on the extreme limit of the town, could not be more centrally located as far as the Indians are concerned, their camps encircling the town, and on that account it would be impossible to locate a school so that a majority of the pupils would not be obliged to pass thru the town in order to reach the school. While within a radius of 5 miles there are some 60 pupils of school age, yet the largest attendance for any single month in the past year averaged but 17.

There is one feature that will be an advantage to the school this coming year—the appointment of an Indian policeman, who, I believe, will be able to render effective service in many ways, and particularly so by helping to keep the children in school.

I have endeavored to promote basket weaving and beadwork, and have sold during the year \$120 worth of baskets and beadwork to the amount of \$35. There are not many basket weavers here, but among the few there are two or three whose work can not be surpassed by the weavers of any tribes; and in order that this beautiful native art shall not be entirely lost, and as it might be such a source of income to these people, I would suggest that one of these weavers be employed as teacher of basketry for the school. Basket weaving is exceptionally fitted to be adopted by the day schools, there being so much less manual training and materials with which to work in these small schools than

In the boarding schools, and the teachers and materials always at hand for basketry. The pupils could be taught to gather these in the proper season, cure and prepare them ready for weaving.

MINNIE C. BARROWS RANDOLPH,  
Field Matron.

## REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., August 13, 1906.

As Congress has not made any appropriation for the Digger Indians the last three years, I have been somewhat handicapped, not having seed grain to sow for grass to feed Government stock and not having suitable tools to work with. The landsides and plowshares to our plows are worn out, also garden hoes, axes, grindstone, etc. During hay harvest I had to take the sithes three-fourths of a mile to grind on a neighbor's grindstone, also axes. Surely should have some available fund for repair work.

Statistics are as follows: Total population (males, 14; females, 24), 38; males above 18 years of age, 8; females above 14 years of age, 13; school children (between ages of 6 and 10), 13; children under 6 years of age, 4 (increase of 2 over last year's report); births during the year, 1; deaths during the year, 0.

Health during the year was very good, except four cases of la grippe during the early part of winter.

Out of this population there are 14 Indians too old and feeble to perform manual labor. Should be issued to them a weekly ration of subsistence supplies; without this they will surely suffer the coming winter. These old, infirm Indians have been the most meritorious at this reservation; seldom cause any trouble; less intoxication among them. I hope Congress will make appropriation to care for these old and feeble Indians.

The other Indians are self-supporting, live 5 to 15 miles from this reservation, except one family of 8 persons. I do not know how much these able-bodied Indians realize from their labor per year, for I seldom see them. They work in harvest fields, cutting wood, digging potatoes, husking corn, picking hops and grapes, etc.

Each Indian family on this reservation has a small garden to care for. From same they will harvest about 3,000 pounds of potatoes, 400 pounds of dry beans, 150 squashes, 60 bushels of corn; other vegetables, such as tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, turnips, lettuce, etc., in a goodly supply. Being a cold, wet spring, in fact up to the 18th of June, had to replant the melons three times; the vines not far enough advanced to give estimate of same. Can see an improvement in the work of their gardens each year. Also have a small plot of garden land for the Indian children, so each can have a few hills of corn, potatoes, melons, tomatoes, etc., to care for. They are a little shy about using the hoe.

Harvested 2 tons of grass hay to feed Government stock; repaired 55 rods of fence; cleared out one-half mile of irrigating ditch; cut 10 cords of stove wood, which sold for \$3.50 per cord; let 1 Indian boy (schoolboy) have Government team thirteen days to help neighbor harvest hay crop, at \$1.50 per day, with board for boy and team. The Indian woman do some basket making, rake grass and weeds from around Government and Indians' buildings for protection against forest fires.

Have no school at this reservation. Six Indian children attended public school the past year. Seem to advance in their studies along with the white children in their class.

Government and Indian buildings in fair condition; Government stock and wagons in good condition; tools repairable.

GEO. O. GRIST,  
Additional Farmer in Charge, etc.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL.

[Palute, Pit River Indians.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., Aug. 20, 1906.

The total enrollment for the year was 99 pupils, 31 girls and 68 boys, this being by far the largest enrollment in the history of the school and filling the dormitories to their capacity. The average attendance for the year was 63. There will doubtless be a considerable increase in the attendance during the present fiscal year, as the school is yearly becoming much more popular with the Indians, especially with the Palutes. The Pit River Indians have always contended that the Fort Bidwell Indian school could not exist if they (the Pit River Indians) did not send their children to the school; so during the past year I proved to these Indians that the Fort Bidwell Indian school could exist and still have more pupils than ever before in the history of the school even if the Pit River Indians did not send their children. So during the past winter I would not admit the Pit River Indian children. So result of this action has proven very satisfactory, as the Pit River Indians admit their children to the school. I had quite a council with them and in a council held at Cedarville recently, sent for me to see if I would explain matters to them and they will hold another council during the month of September, when I think they will come to their senses and put their children in the school. With the children of these Indians the school will be more than filled to its utmost capacity.

It is only a question of time until the Fort Bidwell Indian school can be made quite a large school, as in the northern half of California there are over 1,500 enumerated on the public school census who are not in attendance in any and who are being allowed to grow up as ignorant Indians. It is my intention to try to bring about the necessary measures to see that these Indian children are in either the public schools of the various counties or are placed in some Government school, as it is an outrage on these children and upon the rising generation to allow them to grow up in ignorance, as is the case at the present time. Of course in the education of the Indian in this part of the country I have to contend with and combat the very intense prejudice against the Indians on the part of the white people.

In the vicinity of the school this prejudice is being gradually overcome in many different ways. The schoolboys especially are doing much in this direction by their faithful and efficient work on the various ranches during vacation, as is shown by the great demand for the Fort Bidwell Indian school boys and in every case thus far the ranchmen have reported to me that the boys were more than satisfactory to them in their work and also in their removal of this prejudice on the part of the white people was the match game of base ball between the Fort Bidwell Indian school boys and the high school boys of Cedarville at Cedarville, Cal., on July 4. Both sides played a fine game, and the result was in doubt until the last half of the last inning, and when the Indian school boys won, the crowd of white people went "wild" in behalf of our schoolboys and generously praised them for the nice, clean game they played, and especially for their gentlemanly and courteous behavior on all occasions. These and numerous other things which might be mentioned show that this school is having a powerful influence for good among the white people in behalf of the Indians.

The territory assigned to this school is as follows, viz. northern half of California, southern half of Oregon, and northwestern Nevada. In the northern half of California there are no more than 1,300 Indian children who are not being educated, as is shown by the reports of the county superintendents of the various counties, as they reported to me on the blanks which I sent to them for that purpose. I have not yet been able to secure the data from southern Oregon and northwestern Nevada, but the showing from the northern half of California alone is evidence enough to prove that the Fort Bidwell Indian school is a necessity for the benefit of these Indians, and should have the most hearty support and encouragement of the Government.

The sewerage is disposed of by being run some distance from the buildings thru boxed ditches and then distributed thruout the fields by means of open ditches, where it is absorbed by the porous ground.

The water supply is most excellent and adequate for all needs of the school.

During the past year the dam and reservoir have been repaired, and the reservoir so enlarged as to hold more than 500,000 gallons of water, which comes from a network of springs far up in the mountain.

The heating is accomplished by numerous wood heating stoves and the lighting by numerous coal-oil lamps, neither of which is satisfactory and to a greater or less extent is a source of danger from fires and a menace to the property. The utmost care and vigilance is used in the care of these stoves and lamps.

In order to care properly for the pupils now in attendance at this school, there should be constructed an addition to the girls' building to be used as a kitchen and dining room. The present kitchen and dining room are in the girls' building, and this so occupies all of the building as to leave nothing but a little room about 20 feet square for the girls' sitting room and no play room of any sort. This condition is a menace to the health of the children intrusted to our care and should be remedied as soon as possible. By consulting the sanitary reports of the school physician you will observe that we have had by far much more sickness among the girls than among the boys of the school, and this fact is without doubt due to the fact of the cramped condition of the girls for sitting room and play rooms. The fact that the kitchen and dining rooms are beneath the sleeping apartments, and the sitting room of the girls also, does much to vitiate the air which they are compelled to breathe both night and day. In another communication I will submit an estimate for a dining room and kitchen, and thus do away with this insanitary and dangerous condition to the girls of this school. I hope prompt action will be taken by your office to remedy this defect. This would cost about \$4,000.

As a matter of economy and for further increasing the efficiency of this school, permit me to call your attention to the fact that this reservation contains some of the very best farming land in this section of the country. Much of this land must lie vacant on account of the lack of the necessary help to cultivate the same. With the help of but two men as laborers thru the year there is no reason why I can not raise all of the flour, all of the grain, all of the vegetables, and all of the hay that this school can possibly use and probably have a balance to sell. In another communication I shall call this matter to your attention more in detail.

Your office has wisely taken one step in this direction by the recent purchase of 40 head more of stock cattle, and as some of the beef contractors who recently looked over the school herd remarked, "There will not be much in the beef contract at this school in a year or two." Of course, I am aware of the fact that these arrangements are not in accordance with the wishes of the cattlemen, who have to sell beef, and to the ranchmen, who have grain and hay and vegetables to sell and who like to sell to the Government; but as a wise and as an economical measure on the part of this school and on the part of the Government the conditions at this school should be made so efficient as to make the school as nearly self-sustaining as possible, and with this excellent farming land there is no reason why this can not be done if your office will only grant me the necessary two laborers at \$600 each, with an additional team of horses (\$400). Until I took charge of this school the records will show that the school purchased hay and vegetables every year, but now that is a thing of the past. Of course, the cattlemen and the ranchmen would rather have it as it was formerly, and they say: "Superintendent Rakestraw is too good a farmer, as we can't sell anything to the school any more." It makes no difference to me what they say, as I am here in the interests of the Government and not in the interests of either the cattlemen, beef contractors, ranchmen, or anybody else, and I hope your office will speedily take the necessary steps to increase the efficiency of this school farm. The grazing land belonging to the school should be fenced and used for the benefit of the school. It would cost \$250 for 80 bales of wire and \$500 for 2,500 fence posts.

The health of the pupils has been reasonably good, except among the girls, to which I have called your attention in another part of this report under the head of new buildings. The past winter was the most severe that this section has had for about thirty years, and the only wonder is that we did not have more sickness and in more severe forms, especially when we had snow 4 feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time and almost continual storms all winter.

The classroom work during the past year has been very satisfactory. The pupils are yearly taking more interest in the literary work of the school and are each year making still more rapid progress in this part of the school

work. It could not well be otherwise when in the hands of such faithful and efficient teachers.

During the past year, under the direction of the teacher and the kindergarten, the pupils gave several entertainments illustrating their school work, and each entertainment was a marked success.

The interest on the part of the white people of this part of the State continues, as is shown by the very large number of visitors to the school during the year.

As reported in my last annual report, the industrial work for the girls is not what it should be, and never will be until conditions are changed. The boys are making more progress in industrial work, and are learning to be quite proficient in several lines.

The adult Indians are slowly making progress each year, and the work done at the school has a reflex influence upon the adult Indians.

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT YUMA SCHOOL.

[Yuma.]

YUMA, ARIZ., July 25, 1906.

This reservation is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of California, on the Colorado River. About 18,000 acres of the reservation is Colorado River bottom land, which is as fertile as the famous Nile Valley. This part of the reservation will be under the United States irrigation system known as the "Yuma project." These Indians are soon to be allotted, and the remainder of the arable land thrown open to white settlers under the Reclamation Service.

The Yuma Indians have had the influence of civilization for a number of years, but have not abandoned their old superstitions, still being under the baneful influence of the medicine men, wearing their hair long, and painting their faces. They are not a "lazy, good-for-nothing Indian," which they are generally reputed to be. The most of them are good workers, and the people of Yuma and vicinity depend upon them for common laborers. They also plant crops of corn, pumpkins, and melons on their fertile lands about the 1st of July, after the waters from the annual overflow of the Colorado River have subsided, thereby raising fairly good crops without any further irrigation. They have received but little assistance from the Government other than the maintenance of a boarding school for the education of their children and a few rations issued to some of the old and helpless. I predict a bright future for these Indians when they are allotted and the water of the Colorado River is turned onto their fertile fields.

Like most all Indian tribes, there are some among them who will get drunk whenever they can get liquor. There is a class of Mexicans and disreputable whites about Yuma who, for the few pennies of profit, peddle to the Indians cheap wine and whisky. At the April term of the United States court held at Tucson, Ariz., we presented 12 cases before the United States grand jury, and it found 11 true bills, and with the assistance of the United States attorney we succeeded in convicting 10, sending three of them to the penitentiary; but we have not been so successful in the United States court of southern California.

Missionary work is conducted by Father John F. Sayers, representing the Catholics, and Rev. Frank T. Lea, representing the National Indian Association. Both the reverend gentlemen are zealous, conscientious workers for the betterment of the Indians, and are meeting with some degree of success. Reverend Lea's estimable wife is the field matron and as such has taught the younger Indian women many of the arts of housekeeping.

The Fort Yuma training school is situated just across the Colorado River from the town of Yuma, Ariz. The main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad passes within a quarter of a mile of the school plant, where they maintain a siding to unload freight for the school. Most of the school buildings are adobe, the abandoned quarters of the soldiers, but are commodious and in a good state of repair, except the boys' dormitory, which should be remodeled and repaired.

We have a small farm of about 15 acres irrigated by pumping water from the

Colorado River. The boys are taught by the farmer how to irrigate and to plant and to cultivate crops that will flourish well in this climate. For the past two years the fall crops have been destroyed by the unusual overflow of the Colorado at this time of the year. However, we are in great hopes of getting an appropriation to construct a levee for the protection of the farm from the overflow of the river.

An epidemic of whooping cough last winter and spring interfered with the school work and was the cause of a great many young children dying on the reservation, but we lost only one of the children in the school.

Since I have been in charge the school has moved along very smoothly, the teachers and employees working harmoniously with the superintendent for the interests of the children under their care.

IRA C. DEEVER,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREENVILLE SCHOOL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., October 8, 1906.

The total enrollment for the past fiscal year was 105, average attendance 87, each showing a slight increase over previous years. Of this enrollment and attendance practically one-half of the pupils were brought in from distant localities, it being impossible to induce the near-by Indians to patronize the school, notwithstanding the scholastic population of the territory immediately adjacent to the school is more than sufficient to fill it. The opposition to the school among the Indians arises primarily from their natural prejudices, but is largely augmented and kept alive by the whites of the vicinity, who, despite the financial benefits derived therefrom, oppose the work in every way.

In two districts near the school Indians are advised against sending their children here in order that they may be enrolled in the public schools, a sufficient number of white children not being available. These districts have not been molested by me. Altho the public school term is short, the Indian children are irregular and are even discouraged in their attendance, and the benefits derived are practically nil.

The health has been poor. No epidemics, except a light one of grip, visited the institution, but several cases of tuberculosis developed and three deaths occurred, and six pupils were sent home on account of this disease. The prevalence of tuberculosis in this locality is attributable in a large measure to the hardships which the Indians undergo by reason of poverty and the severe winters. It is also true that these Indians are largely inbred.

It is well to note here that one well-marked case of tuberculosis in a girl who had no home to go to was treated at the school, and such marked improvement was manifested as almost to warrant the statement that a cure has been effected. It is believed if the school were supplied with a few tents and a nurse many such cases might be benefited and cures made, in so far as a cure for this malady is possible.

The school buildings have all been painted and the main building calked thruout, leaving the plant in a good state of repair and sanitary. The needs of the school in the line of new buildings are a bath house, employees' dining room, and further employees' quarters. These have all been included in plans and specifications for which proposals were advertised on July 27, but I have not as yet been advised as to the outcome of such advertisement.

The water supply for the school is totally inadequate, and it is feared that even during the present fall, despite the heavy snows of last winter, it will be necessary to haul water for domestic purposes. The reservoir is at present too low to furnish any manner of fire protection. Plans for enlarging this reservoir and increasing the water supply were included with those for buildings.

The school is and has always been in need of industrial facilities. Aside from chopping wood and assisting in a half-acre garden, there is nothing in an industrial way which the boys may be taught. The principal industries of this locality are truck farming, hay making, and stock raising, and it is believed that a good ranch suitable for all these purposes might be procured if proper steps were taken. Time and again this matter has been under advisement,

but differences of opinion, haggling over the price, and other knots in the red tape have interfered, while the school has suffered for want of industrial facilities.

In this and the neighboring valleys are between 200 and 300 Indians, the remnants of a one-time large tribe, who are greatly in need of assistance. They have never received any aid from the Government and have always been peaceable. The white people hereabouts have imposed upon them, taken away their lands, deprived them of the privilege of hunting or fishing, and disease and hardship have killed them off. A few years ago many of them were allotted, but in every instance which I have had occasion to look into the allotment is a rocky hillside, wholly unfit for agriculture or grazing, and totally devoid of value except for the timber, which the Indian is not permitted to sell. As a result of these things, many of them, especially the older ones, are needy and destitute, and with more than one it is a serious question as to how they shall live.

Among these Indians I have done what I could, protecting so far as possible from unprincipled white people and furnishing them such medical and other aid as possible. Such work on my part, however, takes time away from my school duties, already onerous, and I was much gratified when the office saw fit to install a field matron, who will, I am sure, accomplish much good. I would suggest in this connection that a district farmer to look after the Indians' land and water rights, the whisky traffic, and other such matters is very much needed, and I hope the office may see fit to consider such a suggestion in the near future.

GEO. W. WIMBERLY,  
Superintendent and Physician.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., August 25, 1906.

In many respects the fiscal year 1906 has been a banner year for Hoopa. Our greatest disappointment was caused by the inability of the Indian Bureau to authorize certain much needed improvements, among them a new school building to replace the one destroyed by fire in May, 1904, but on the whole the year's results were quite encouraging.

The Hoopa Indians are so well advanced in civilization and self-support that the improvement from year to year while steady is not marked. Most of them occupy frame dwellings, own gardens, fields, horses, cattle, hogs, or poultry, speak English, and are law-abiding and peaceable. Good success has followed the constant efforts made to increase their independence and self-reliance. A return in labor or produce is now exacted to cover cost of material used in extensive repairs to their vehicles, machinery, etc.

There are some excellent farmers among the Indians of the reservation. They have purchased mowers, self-binders, and other machinery, and their example is being followed by the less progressive. The season was a favorable one for crops, and the yield was unusually large, the production of oats, the main crop, being estimated at 14,000 bushels, more than double the usual quantity. When the farmer gains the full confidence of the Indians and his advice regarding rotation of crops and other matters is followed, still better results are expected.

Allotments of agricultural land average only about 5 acres to the individual, grazing about 40, the total allotment to 395 individuals being about 8,000 acres. About nine-tenths of the reservation of 144 square miles consists of rough, rocky, mountainous, timbered land not suitable for cultivation. Indians along the Klamath River, from its mouth to the Hoopa Reservation, have had their trust patents since 1893. Most of their land is rough and heavily timbered.

The census of June 30, 1906, shows: Hoopa, males, 508; females, 212; total, 420. Males above 18, 124; females above 14, 141. Children between 4 and 16, 80. Between 3 and 18, males, 56; females, 54; total, 110. Besides the above there are nearly 600 Indians on the extension and several hundred scattered thru this section who look to Hoopa Agency for protection and advice. Medicines are furnished them, and their children are educated at Hoopa when unable to attend public school.

Electric lighting would be safer, more economical, cleaner, and better in every way than the oil lamps now in use. The sawmill and laundry machinery are run by water power, which could be utilized at night to run the dynamo. The engineering supervisor should be sent here to investigate.

Employees, with one or two exceptions, have been faithful and loyal and have done their full share toward making a success of the year's work. The changes made upon my recommendation have been beneficial.

Field matrons have been authorized, with headquarters at Wetchepec, 12 miles away, at the edge of the Hoopa Reservation, and at Itequa, near the mouth of the Klamath River. I look for a substantial improvement in the condition of the Indians along the Klamath during the coming year. The old mill, condemned and torn down, should be replaced by a modern mill of small capacity.

There was considerable sickness on the reservation, but no serious epidemic. There were 11 births and 14 deaths during the year. Native medicine men still have considerable following and hinder the work of the agency physician. A nurse or field matron understanding nursing should be authorized, one of her duties to be the care of those Indians in illness who can not get proper attention elsewhere. A small hospital could be fitted up at slight expense—one of our cottages being used for the purpose.

The three Indian judges rendered decisions in about a dozen civil cases and four criminal cases during the year. The latter were "whisky troubles," and the sentences, from thirty-seven to sixty days at hard labor, had a deterrent effect, even the two of the prisoners escaped.

The effect of the Jeff decision was not as disastrous here as was anticipated. The law prohibiting sales to Indians is being more closely observed, and most of the dealers refuse to sell to a person known to be a "go-between." The good example of all the employees now here is very beneficial, most of them being total abstainers.

Altho conveniently located timber is becoming scarce, a large quantity of lumber was manufactured for Indians and the Government during the year, as per reports submitted. Some of the Indians along the Klamath cut and sold timber illegally, and suit against the purchaser is now pending to recover its value. These Indians should be authorized by law to sell their timber, under proper restrictions. They are not able to clear their allotments themselves, the timber being dense and many of the trees several feet in diameter. Expensive machinery is required to do successful logging.

There were seven formal marriages on the reservation and three outside, in each of which one of the contracting parties belonged to the Iupa tribe. One application for divorce was made but not granted, consideration being postponed for one year. Marriage and divorce by Indian custom, involving payment of money, are quite prevalent among Indians outside the reservation. I understand that all such marriages since 1855 are not recognized as legal, and much trouble and confusion is liable to result.

The Episcopal Church has withdrawn its resident missionary, but Reverend Darnelle, of Arcata, preached once a month, with pleasure and profit to those who heard him. The Presbyterian missionary, Miss Chase, who has lived here for over five years, continued her excellent work, holding services weekly or oftener, and doing much good in her visits to the Indians at their homes. She is very earnest and conscientious in her work.

Orchards, altho badly diseased and neglected, produced an abundance of fruit. The school orchard is in good condition, and some spraying and pruning was also done by the Indians, but the incentive of a good fruit market is lacking.

Public schools, of which there are five on the extension attended exclusively by Indians and mixt bloods, continued to do good work, but the attendance was unsatisfactory. In one district, with a school population of 48, the average attendance was 11. I try to help secure a more regular attendance of near-by pupils, and the teachers reciprocate by assisting to get into Hoopa school the children who live too far away to be able to attend public school. Some of the districts are very large.

A small charity ration of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc., is issued biweekly to 25 or 30 old, sick, crippled, or blind Indians to supplement their native diet of salmon, eels, acorns, etc.

Returned students and graduates of this school are nearly all setting a good example and showing the beneficial results of the training given them.

Not less than three days' road work is annually required of each able-bodied male Indians of the reservation. Those who have wood contracts put in addi-

tional time at the rate of one-half day for each cord of wood furnished. One new bridge was completed and material gotten out for another.

The shorter wagon road first mentioned in my 1903 report, to which I respectfully refer, is needed more than ever, and should be provided as soon as possible.

Stock raising is an important industry on the reservation, nearly all the families owning some stock. About 40,000 pounds of beef is annually furnished to the Government by the Indians here. The range is limited, and many cattle died during the severe weather of last winter, but the occupation seems to be a profitable one.

Telephone connection with the railroad station, 32 miles distant, should be established, for reasons given in former reports.

The principal work of the superintendent here is in connection with the school, which had a very successful year. Our attendance has been gradually increasing, in spite of the establishment of new public schools among the Indians and the transfer of over 100 children to advanced schools during the past five years. Most of these transfers were made direct from Hoopa school, taking many of its best pupils and preventing it from making as good a showing as it could have made if a more selfish policy were pursued and the best interests of the children disregarded. Over half of our pupils come from outside the Hoopa Reservation and would receive little education if not admitted here. They come voluntarily and are slow in reentering after vacation, which materially reduces our average attendance.

Football, baseball, tennis, basket ball, and other games and amusements were provided for and helped make the pupils happy and contented, the number of runaways being quite small. Thanks are due to friends of the school, particularly the Eureka Times, Standard, and Herald, and Blue Lake Advocate, for reading matter furnished for the pupils and much appreciated. The brass band was reorganized, and, under the able leadership of Sam Oitema, was a source of pleasure to parents, pupils, and employees.

Crowded quarters handicapped the class-room work. A new school building with an assembly hall is urgently needed. Much benefit was derived from the reading and discussion of Commissioner Leupp's report by the employees' reading circle, which met weekly. Miss Reel's course of study and special suggestions were followed as closely as possible.

A tract of suitable size in the center of the campus was inclosed by a neat fence and laid off into plots 5 by 18 feet in size, one being cultivated by each pupil. There was much rivalry manifested, and the "literary garden" was a source of pride to pupils and employees and an excellent object lesson to them and to their parents.

A singing class, two "sunshine clubs," and a literary society were successfully conducted by the teachers. The physician lectured weekly, and the other employees gave talks on various subjects. The social evenings were much enjoyed.

The industrial departments were conducted with the idea of teaching such things as were likely to prove of practical value in everyday life after school days were over. Gardening by irrigation, farming, stock raising, and fruit growing received special attention, and carpentry, blacksmithing, horseshoeing, cobbling, plumbing, painting, etc., were taught as thoroly as our limited facilities permitted. The girls were taught cooking, laundering (with special attention to hand work), plain and fancy sewing, nursing, general housekeeping, and basket making. The baker gave lessons in family bread making and conducted the cooking class, in which all the larger girls were taught how to prepare and serve meals for eight or ten people.

At the close of school an exhibit of work and products from the schoolroom, garden, and different departments was made and greatly admired by our many visitors, who were also much pleased with the closing-day exercises, in which some of the pupils showed considerable ability.

Good management by the industrial teacher and a favorable growing season resulted in the best garden that has been grown here for several years.

At a place like this, where most of the buildings are old wooden ones and the climate very hot and dry in summer and damp in winter, a surprising amount of repairing is needed to keep the buildings in good condition. Just before I took charge here the moving of the sawmill was finished, lumber was quite scarce, and few repairs and improvements could be made. There has lately been a great deal of lumber manufactured, and many repairs and improvements have been made, but there is more carpenter work to be done here than one man can attend to. The position of school carpenter should be reestablished.

The general health of the pupils has been good. We had an epidemic of la grippe last winter, but there were no serious results.

The system of fire protection was much improved. Water mains were extended and standpipes placed in the dormitories and laundry. A dozen fire extinguishers were hung in convenient places, defective terra cotta pipe repaired or replaced and wrapt with asbestos paper, and frequent inspection made of stoves and chimneys. Fire companies were organized and frequent drills held. Our 2-inch water mains should be replaced by 4-inch pipe, in order to give better pressure in case of fire.

Appropriate exercises were held on the various holidays, the Christmas entertainment being especially elaborate and well attended. Thru the generosity of employees, parents, and other friends of the school, gifts were provided for the children and distributed by Santa Claus personally thru a North Pole post-office.

A majority of the pupils were well behaved, obedient, and industrious and give every promise of developing into useful, self-reliant, respectable, and respected men and women. A few manifest a seemingly irresistible tendency to steal and lie, which we hope to overcome by patience and perseverance. All the pupils attend Sunday school regularly, and the older ones go to church and Sunday evening song service.

FRANK KYSELKA, *Superintendent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

PALA, CAL., July 20, 1906.

These Indians are and have always been self-supporting. Altho many of the reservations are nearly worthless, the Indians manage to cultivate almost every foot of tillable land, and the products, together with such work as they can get outside with farmers and stockmen, provide a fair subsistence. The Pala, Rincon, La Jolla, Santa Ysabel, and Capitan Grande reservations have sufficient agricultural land for the population. Portions of the Pala and Rincon reservations are irrigated. During the past winter the floods of the San Luis Rey River damaged the Rincon and Pala Irrigation systems to the amount of about \$10,000. The Indians made temporary repairs, so that they were enabled to use the water on their crops, and at the time of making this report the principal grain, vegetable, and bean crops are made. The Indians made the repairs without either compensation or rations.

A carefully taken census shows the following number of head of stock owned by Indians:

Horses	956	Hogs	257
Cattle	773	Burros	26
Domestic fowls	2,290	Sheep	202
Goats	150		

No allotments have been made during the year, altho toward the end of the year a number at Pala signified their willingness to take allotments. It seems that several years ago allotments were made to the Pechanga, Pala, Rincon, and Capitan Grande Indians, but only those at Pechanga and Pala were approved. Many of the allottees have since died and the land is being used by the heirs. I recommend that an allotting agent be sent to these reservations to report on the advisability of approving the action of the former agent.

Seven day schools have been in operation during the year. These are Capitan Grande, La Jolla, Mesa Grande, Pala, Pechanga, Rincon, and Volcan. I consider the work and influence of these day schools and the people who manage them to be for the very great good of the Indians. All of these schools are well housed and equipped.

Practically all of these Indians are Roman Catholics. Two priests, Reverend Gramman and Reverend La Point, have done much good by their instructions and advice. They have cooperated with me in my attempt to stop the liquor traffic and other immoral practises. Reverend Woosley, a Mennonite missionary at Rincon, has been faithful also in his work among the people. The Episcopal Church has maintained a missionary, Mrs. Miller, at La Jolla, who has conducted a lace class, and the results of her instruction are apparent to anyone who has opportunity to observe. I regret that falling health makes it necessary for Mrs. Miller to leave her work.

I have continued to make it as unpleasant as possible for unprincipled characters who live by selling liquor to Indians. Have made three prosecutions during the year. One was acquitted, the second pleaded guilty and is now serving his sentence, and the third is awaiting trial. Gambling has been prohibited, and is decidedly on the decline. There is no perceptible change in the status of the "social evil" since last year's report. No marriages in the "Indian way" are permitted.

There is no court of Indian offenses here. For the most part offenses on the part of the Indians have been tried either in the State or Federal courts, both claiming jurisdiction in many cases. This matter of jurisdiction is one that should be settled, and thus save confusion and uncertainty. In minor offenses and disputes the Indians settle them satisfactorily among themselves.

No statistics concerning road making and repairing are available. In general the Indians have kept the roads of the reservation in good repair.

December 11, 1905, a tornado destroyed 2 Indian dwellings, unroofed 14 others, and damaged the superintendent's cottage and day school to the amount of about \$500. The Indians promptly repaired their houses, and the cottage and school have been placed in fairly good repair.

On November 24, 1905, I recommended that the Pala superintendency be divided into three superintendencies. This suggestion has been favorably acted upon by the Office, and the segregation has been made. This, I am sure, will prove a great benefit to the Indians, as better supervision will result.

A census taken June 30 shows the following: Total population (males, 843; females, 735), 1,578; children between 5 and 18 (males, 233; females 206), 444. The decrease in population is accounted for by the fact that about 70 have withdrawn from the reservations and become independent citizens. Some of these are doing well, others only fair, while still others are leading a vagabond existence.

All in all, I am pleased with the progress made during the past year.

CHARLES E. SHELL,  
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., September 1, 1906.

The San Jacinto Training School exists in name only. Agent's duties are devolved upon the superintendent who has charge of 5 day schools and 15 reservations and pueblos.

The revised census rolls for 1900 show a total population of 1,250.

Table showing the population of each reservation and pueblo.

Reservation.	Popu- lation.	Males.		Females.		Between 6 and 16 years.			
		Males.	Fe- males.	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Over 11 years.	Under 15 years.	Males.	Females.
Augustine	10	4	6	4		4	3		1
Cabazon	78	44	31	33	11	26	9	7	4
Chulla	147	73	71	65	18	49	25	8	19
Morongo	238	137	121	65	62	81	65	31	25
Pala Springs	83	20	13	16	4	11	2	3	1
San Jacinto	138	75	63	53	22	51	13	14	11
San Manuel	62	30	22	23	7	16	15	6	2
Santa Rosa	60	27	23	20	7	18	8	4	4
Santa Ynez	63	28	30	17	11	19	10	4	5
Torres Reservation:									
Agua Dulce pueblo	24	14	10	12	2	9	2	1	1
Alamo Bonito pueblo	52	39	13	30	9	11	4	5	2
Martinez pueblo	163	82	61	36	10	35	17	18	11
Torres pueblo	45	22	23	20	2	16	8	2	4
Walters pueblo	49	26	23	22	4	17	8	2	2
Tule River	153	88	65	56	32	42	27	13	16
Total	1,250	679	571	482	197	402	230	122	108

Prior to the year 1903 this territory was embraced in the Mission Tule River Consolidated Agency, which was segregated at that time into the San Jacinto and Pala divisions. In previous reports I have described in detail the several reservations embraced in the San Jacinto territory, so that any further description of this character does not appear necessary. There are five prosperous day schools located within my jurisdiction. The following table shows the location, names of teachers and housekeepers, average enrollment and attendance for the year.

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
Tule River	Frank A. Virtue	Minnie J. Virtue	24	17
Potrero	Edward E. Palmer	Ida L. Palmer	18	12.74
Martinez	James B. Royce	Bonnie V. Royce	27	18.46
Soboba	Will H. Stanley	May Stanley	29	15.8
Cabazon	Chauntant L. Swain	Celia Swain	18	13

The compensation of teachers is \$72 per month; of housekeepers, \$30 per month.

A constant struggle is necessary to keep the attendance at these schools satisfactory. The large boarding schools as well as the Catholic school in this territory are on the alert to obtain every pupil possible, regardless of age or fitness for transfer. More care should be exercised in the transfer of pupils to boarding schools. It is a fact that the boarding schools desire the bright pupils who have learned to speak English and have acquired what knowledge they possess from the faithful day school teacher; but it is my understanding that the Department expects a certain course to be completed before the day school pupil is eligible for transfer.

The attendance at the schools is very light the first month of the school year—September—owing to the nomadic habits of the parents who leave their homes in quest of work and must of necessity take their children with them.

I am in favor of the day schools; I believe in them; I believe that they exert the most beneficial influence upon the parents of the pupils, provided, of course, that we have earnest and faithful teachers.

During the past school year our teachers have given much attention, and I think profitably, to object teaching, to instilling practical knowledge, and, moreover, have devoted much time to overcoming the thidality which prevails among Indian children. Each school has a children's garden which has given practical instruction in agriculture.

With the exception of the Martinez schoolhouse, all of the day school buildings were painted and otherwise improved during the past year. The Potrero day school has been inclosed by a substantial wire fence. A complete new school plant is needed at the Tule River Reservation and also at Martinez village.

A year ago I was asked to estimate for a new plant at Martinez, but did not do so owing to the menace of the Salton Sea, which has constantly risen during the past year until it now forms an inland lake nearly 100 miles long by an average width of 40 miles. This sea is within a half mile of Mecca and 2 or 3 miles of the Martinez village. I learn that all parties interested will make a concerted move during September to close the gap in the Colorado River, thereby preventing the overflow into the Salton slink. Unless this effort is successful it would be extremely unwise to place a new school plant at Martinez. Should the move prove successful I will request your authority to construct at once a building at that point.

Besides the two new plants mentioned, other buildings need improvements. These, however, will be the subject of special letters.

During the year many recommendations were made relative to improving the condition of the Palm Springs Indians, with a special view to furnishing them water for irrigation. Many of these recommendations I consider of doubtful utility. Actual work has consisted of constructing a ditch from the Andreas Canyon to section 2 and also to section 34. So far this has been of no benefit to the Indians, as they all live on section 14, 3 or 4 miles from this point. Another ditch was constructed from what is known as "West Canyon," by which water is carried to section 14. Owing to heavy rainfalls of the winter seasons of 1905-6, these streams have all furnished an abundant supply of water during the past summer, but I would suggest that before any large

sum is expended for improvements in this region the territory be carefully inspected by an engineer and persons who are conversant with the climatic conditions of the country.

Owing to the heavy rainfalls of the past two seasons, southern California has been blest with bountiful harvests. There is really an immense harvest this year, and consequently a great demand for laborers, so that all able-bodied Indians have been able to obtain employment at excellent wages, and they should, were they not so improvident, be in a prosperous condition. On account of their employment elsewhere, their own places have been neglected to a certain extent. During the seed time they sowed grain and raised good crops for their animals, but when the harvest began they worked for others. The Indian wants quick results, and when he can get from \$2 to \$2.50 per day and his pay every Saturday night it is only natural that his own place is neglected.

The Desert Indians are worthy of special mention for the progress they have made since they have water for irrigation. There is one instance of success worthy of notice. Martin Lopez, a full-blood Indian boy, made the first shipment of canteloupes from the desert country for 1906, 2 crates, 16 melons each, were sent to the New York market, and the receipts were \$1 per melon. This, of course, was a fancy price, and the young man deserves great credit for his enterprise in being the first shipper. This boy, as well as some of the other Indians, belongs to the Melon Association. Martin alone shipped 240 crates, raised on 2 acres, and his receipts approximated \$300.

All the Desert Indians do not do so well as this, but they are making excellent efforts to succeed. Another instance of success: Charles Bosley, a white man with an Indian wife and family, living on the Morongo Reservation, realized \$760 net proceeds from a mixt fruit crop, 5 acres of apricots, 1 acre of peaches, and 1 acre of almonds. He employed Indians and dried his fruit. These instances are cited to show what it is possible for Indians to accomplish, but I regret to say that most of them lack the enterprise to be successful farmers.

The moral status of these Indians is not all that might be desired. While most of them are in the midst of the highest civilization, their associates are mainly those who teach them the vices of mankind. The marriage obligation is not duly regarded, altho there is some improvement along this line, several having requested licenses for legal marriages.

Many are given to excessive drinking, and during these prosperous times they have plenty of money for the purpose. Several convictions of illegal liquor sellers have been made, but it seems no trouble for the Indians to obtain all the liquor they desire. Indians will not divulge the names of parties who sell liquor to them. I quote from the letter of a bright Indian boy to show how persistently and cunningly they shield the liquor sellers:

I have written to you from Delano on the 22d of this month and have informed you that I found out the men who are buying whisky for the Indians. But I was intoxicated at the time I wrote that letter to you, so you might just as well drop it and say nothing about the matter. I was drunk when I wrote to you and was just talking like an insane man.

I remain, your servant,

ROBINSON ELLIS.

There should be some law enacted by which a drunken Indian must reveal the name of the person who sells him the liquor or be made to suffer a severe penalty himself.

The artesian wells at the Cabazon Reservation have failed—that is, they do not flow from the pipe—and in consequence the Indians are left almost helpless for lack of water. They desire to work, and it would be good policy to furnish them with a pumping plant; they could run it themselves, and water is now obtained in that vicinity only by pumping. The Twenty-Nine Palms Indians remain at Cabazon, preferring that point where they can obtain work to their own worthless reservation on another part of the desert.

There are no allotments in my territory. There is one small band of Indians near Kernville who complain that the Edison Electric Company are erecting a large power plant and depriving them of water that they have used for many years. I will give this matter thoro investigation upon my next visit to that vicinity.

A small band of Indians known as the Augustine band, who occupy a section of land on the desert, have asked that water be obtained for them. I am aware that they have purchased water of white people. It seems hardly just that this valuable section should be occupied by this small band of Indians, but it has been patented to them and legally belongs to them and their descendants. This section is estimated to be worth \$30,000.

L. A. WRIGHT,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL (SHERMAN INSTITUTE).

RIVERSIDE, CAL., September 1, 1906.

The average attendance for the year was 510; enrollment, 500, about equally divided as regards the sexes.

A new industrial building for boys has been erected and equipped during the year, in which the blacksmith and wagon, tailoring, shoemaking, harness making, carpentering, and printing trades are taught.

A new system of piping for irrigating the school grounds, as well as a system of irrigating flumes at the farm, has been constructed, which has enabled the campus to be enlarged and beautified with flowers, shrubbery, and lawns, as well as dividing the farm into irrigating sections, and the growing of crops and watering of same made comparatively easy. The greenhouse and also lath house renders the propagation and the growing of plants more convenient, and permits the gardener to instruct the pupils to better effect. Many minor improvements have been added to the plant, facilitating the means for instruction of pupils in general lines of industrial and literary work, as well as adding to the comfort of employees and pupils. The school is rapidly becoming well equipped for instruction of pupils.

We have endeavored to follow out the directions of the honorable Commissioner regarding the Tuskegee system, and considerable advancement has been made along that line. It works very well and has given much impetus to the system of instruction; besides, it has developed considerable interest on the part of the pupils. It is somewhat difficult for the teachers to grasp the idea, but it is gradually working its way forward and upon a surer foundation. Individual gardens, planted and tended by the pupils under the supervision of the class-room teachers and direction of the gardener and a force of boys, up to and including the fourth grade, have been a successful feature of the class-room instruction.

Our commencement exercises were given with a view of following out the Commissioner's idea. It was an innovation to the friends of the institution, and is said to have been the most interesting demonstration of the work of the school ever given for the public. I regret to say that our auditorium is too small to accommodate anything like the number of people interested in this school. On the night of the commencement program 1,500 or more friends were compelled to return home without witnessing our exercises on account of lack of room.

The health of the pupils has been excellent thruout the entire year. The hospital work under the direction of the school physician and a trained nurse has been a regular school for a class of large girls in nursing and care of the sick, who were detailed to that department for such instruction and experience.

This school is beautifully located on Magnolia avenue, upon the Riverside and Arlington Electric Railway. There are three transcontinental railroad systems passing thru Riverside—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe Railway, and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway.

The farm 4 miles distant is becoming a training school in itself. A large force of boys and girls are detailed for a period of three months to the farm. They alternate daily between school and work, a literary teacher residing at the farm. It is found to produce better results upon the farm than the half day system practised at the school proper. Regular farmers' hours are observed by the boys as well as the girls, and good results have been obtained. The evening study hour has been devoted to practical talks on the part of the industrial teachers relating to the use of the various implements in use on the school farm, as well as live stock, crops, irrigation, etc. The girls have their kitchen garden, in which they raise vegetables for the farm table. They also milk a few cows, care for a limited number of chickens, turkeys, and ducks, as well as looking after the feeding of a few pigs. Besides this, they do all the domestic work of the household, canning the fruit, curdling for milk, making the butter, and all work usually performed by the farmer's wife. Over 1,000 gallons of tomatoes have been canned up to the present time for winter use; strawberries, logan berries, and blackberries have also been put up by the pupils.

A large class of girls in cooking graduated at the close of the year. We have an excellent domestic science building, but it is only fairly well equipped as yet. This defect will be remedied soon.

The last Congress provided funds for an ice and cold-storage plant, addition to dining hall, new kitchen, stable, and other needed improvements, which will

add much to the efficiency of the plant. The work of the school thruout the past year in all departments was the most satisfactory of any year yet experienced at Sherman, altho the coming year promises still better results.

The outing system is practised during the vacation months; over 200 boys and 150 girls have had advantage of same.

This school, while in the center of the highest type of civilization, is also located in close touch with the adult Indians, hundreds of whom are in the neighborhood working upon ranches of the white people; consequently the children not only come in contact with their parents and others, but also come in contact and mingle with the best class of white citizens. The people generally of Riverside, and I may say of southern California, take an unselfish interest in the school. Owing to its location, thousands of tourists and others visit the institution annually. Visitors are admitted to the buildings all days of the week except Saturday and Sunday. These two days are reserved, altho a goodly crowd of visitors attend the religious services upon Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening.

The Catholic Church provides a chapel and a resident priest to look after the religious welfare of the Catholic pupils. The chapel and residence of the priest adjoin the school grounds. The Protestant churches of Riverside maintain a Christian worker at the school, who has regular services for all the Protestant boys and girls. On Sundays some one of the Protestant ministers holds services in the school auditorium. The membership of the Catholic and Protestant churches is about equally divided. The Young Men's Christian Association has a goodly membership among the boys, and the Young Woman's Christian Association among the girls. Our pupils show considerable interest in religious matters.

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., August 23, 1906.

Conditions are gradually improving. The Indians are becoming more industrious. They are providing better homes for their families and doing more farming than formerly. They are law-abiding and seem to be moving toward the goal of civilized citizenship in a manner that will eliminate the necessity of maintaining this agency in a very few years. They all speak and understand English and transact their business in a very shrewd manner and quite as successfully as the average white person.

These Indians are engaged principally in agriculture and stock raising for themselves and in labor pertaining to these industries for their white brethren. They own about 600 head of horses, 1,500 head of hogs, 2,000 head of cattle, and 2,500 domestic fowls. During the past year they have raised upon their allotments 1,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of beans, and 5,000 bushels of other vegetables. They have cut 2,000 tons of hay and made 2,000 pounds of butter. At the sawmill they have sawed for their own and agency use about 40,000 feet of lumber. They have also cut 600 cords of wood, for which they have received \$3.50 per cord, and transported 300,000 pounds of freight, for which they have received \$3,000. Their income during the past year has been in the neighborhood of \$20,000. In addition to this they have raised sufficient feed to subsist their stock, as well as sufficient agricultural products to subsist themselves.

The Heff decision made very little, if any, difference with these people. They can and do obtain all the liquor they desire off the reservation, but I am inclined to think that their desire for this article is on the decrease. At any rate, they are spending more money on their homes and families than formerly. The lodge of Good Templars mentioned in my last annual report is still in existence, tho with a decreased membership, and is doing some good.

Crimes on the reservation, except with reference to marital relations, have been wanting.

The school has had a fairly successful year. The attendance has been about 100. Employees have been industrious, willing, and loyal. Good work has been performed in all departments, both literary and industrial. For the calendar

year ending December 31, 1905, the school farm and garden netted, after deducting cost of maintaining same and estimated cost of pupil labor thereon, \$663.70.

During the present fiscal year the dairy has been perhaps the most successful branch of operations at the school, both from an educational and a financial standpoint. Milking on an average 10 cows, we have secured 6,124 gallons of milk, from which have been manufactured 1,414 pounds of butter. Besides this, we have increased the herd 7 in number and have taken therefrom 2,134 pounds net of beef, valued at \$234.74, thus making the gross proceeds from the herd \$1,238.04, besides the value of the increase. We have also secured 1,978 pounds net of pork and 100 pounds of lard, valued at \$232.58. It may be added that to secure these results less than \$100 worth of purchased feed has been fed to this stock, the balance having been raised on the school farm.

The Methodist Missionary Society maintains a mission and a missionary on the reservation, and while results obtained therefrom are not particularly marked, yet they are a beneficial factor in the locality.

Improvements on the reservation have been quite extensive. A few new homes have been erected. Several miles of fence have been built and several miles of roads built and repaired. At the school a large amount of general repairing, such as building new fences, painting buildings, setting out trees and shrubbery, has been done, and a new school building is in course of erection. When this is completed our school plant will be in very good condition.

During the past year the relinquished portion of the reservation, for which the Government virtually agreed that the Indians should receive \$50,000 net in 1890, has been thrown open to settlement and they will derive therefrom, if the provisions of the act of 1890 with reference to payment for surveys be complied with, nothing, representing a loss to them, including interest and principal to date, of over \$100,000.

HORACE J. JOHNSON,  
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

#### REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

##### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT LEWIS SCHOOL.

[Unallotted Southern Utes.]

BREEN, COLO., July 30, 1906.

I took charge of the school April 1, and found the school in excellent condition, with a force of employees of the highest order.

Many of the buildings are old and need repairing or replacing. With the appropriation for the present year it seems probable that these improvements will be made soon. From the present indications it seems that there will be no trouble in filling the school to the limit of its capacity. I see no reason why this school should not be one of the best in the Service.

The condition of the unallotted Southern Utes under the superintendent of this school is altogether unsatisfactory. They have good land but no water. Neither have they sheep or cattle for grazing. With nothing to occupy their time they are necessarily restless and discontented. As the agency is 65 miles away, I have made but few visits there, and consequently am not prepared to say what could or should be done for these Indians.

JOHN S. SPEAR, *Superintendent.*

##### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND JUNCTION SCHOOL.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., August 7, 1906.

The Grand Junction Indian school is located 2 miles east of the city of Grand Junction, Colo., a city of 7,000.

A farm is connected with the school, consisting of 178 acres, mostly seeded to alfalfa, which plant grows thriftily. Other cereals are raised, but alfalfa is the principal crop, about 160 tons of hay being harvested each year. The present season has been a good one for the farm. Good crops of wheat, oats, garden truck, corn, and melons have been raised in addition to the hay mentioned above. The school has been well supplied with vegetables; but little

fruit is raised owing to the alkali condition of the soil preventing orchard trees from making a good growth.

The dairy herd of 30 cows is second to none in the State of Colorado. All the milk that the children can use is produced. Owing to poor dairy facilities little butter is made. A new dairy building will soon be erected, which will increase the output greatly.

Five new buildings have been twice advertised, but all bids so far have been rejected for various causes. New advertisements will be placed immediately. When these are built the plant will be a very beautiful one and fully adequate for 200 pupils. Several buildings have been moved the present season and relocated, so as to give the plant a more symmetrical shape. The lawns are well cared for and add much to the beauty of the place. Many large cottonwood trees add to the color scheme during the summer and furnish shade and comfort to the pupils.

Acetylene gas furnished the illumination, but steps are being taken to install electricity in all the buildings.

The literary work of the school has been above the average. The work there goes on without a hitch or complaint from any source. A large number of the pupils will complete the eighth grade this coming year.

Grand Junction is favorably located as far as healthfulness is concerned. The altitude is about 4,600 feet above sea level. The surrounding valley produces unlimited fruit of the very finest quality, enabling the school to secure much fruit at small cost. It is also preeminently an agricultural section. Scores of the pupils work out during vacation and get valuable instruction from the ranchers of the valley, good training, and examples of the home life so necessary to the uplifting of any people struggling for civilization. Several thousand dollars are in this way earned by the pupils, which is saved for them as a fund to enable them to have a little start when they return to the reservation; \$1,150.44 were thus earned during the fourth quarter of 1905, mostly all of it in the month of June.

With one or two notable exceptions, the harmony of the school has been exceptionally good. Quite a number of changes have taken place, which more or less disrupts the even tenor of school life.

Frank Ehos, a pupil from the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., was drowned in May. His body was recovered after twenty-eight days and given decent burial in the school cemetery.

The health of the school has been excellent. Two Navaho girls developed tuberculosis and were sent to their homes. Otherwise the health of the school has been phenomenal. Enrollment, 235.

CHARLES E. BURTON, *Superintendent.*

##### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

IGNACIO, COLO., August 9, 1906.

The Southern Ute Agency is located on the banks of the Rio de los Pinos in southwestern Colorado, 17 miles from the station of Ignacio, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Ignacio is also the post-office and telegraphic address. The agency offices and warehouses are situated on the west bank and the employees' cottages on the east bank of the river, connected by a bridge about 120 feet in length. The agency and school reserve amounts to 360 acres. Of the original reservation 523,070 acres were thrown open to settlement, 483,750 acres reserved for the unallotted Southern Utes, and 72,810 acres allotted to 375 Southern Utes, as follows: Heads of families, 320 acres each; nothing to married women 18 years of age and over; all other members of the tribe taking allotments receiving 100 acres each.

The census is as follows: Males, 180; females, 201; total population, 381; males over 18, 106; females over 14, 138; children 6 to 16, 100. Children, 5 to 18 years of age: Males, 59; females, 60; total, 119. Births, 19; deaths, 17.

The agency records could not be in worse shape. I am now engaged in preparing the "Register of Indians by families" and "Records of births and deaths," commencing from the date these people were allotted, in 1895. Several of the pay rolls are missing, but as soon as they are obtained from your Office, the work can proceed. A number of very crude attempts have been made here to comply with the regulations as to the keeping of office records, but nothing of any benefit

has been accomplished as far as can be seen. When the record is completed, the relationship of the different heirs of the deceased allottees can easily be determined.

The health conditions have been very good, only a few cases of sickness having occurred.

Stock raising amounts to almost nothing, except raising small horses, a slight improvement over the Indian pony.

Up to the present time these people have not advanced very rapidly in agricultural pursuits. Quite a number of them, but not a large percentage, have small patches of land in cultivation and raise some oats and wheat, the most of their farming consists of putting up hay, both wild and alfalfa. They come to the agency and borrow the mowing machines and hayrakes, with the understanding that these implements are to be returned immediately after they get thru with them. In this way most of the Indians within a radius of 10 miles from the agency have cut and raked their hay with the small number of implements we have here. The wheat and oat harvest is very near at hand now, and we are preparing to send out our two binders and agency farmers to assist the Indians in gathering their crops. In the month of September our thrashing machine will be sent out and we will thrash for them.

There is a great amount of work to be done here by the agency employees in building flumes and keeping the Indian irrigation ditches in repair. Only a small sum, about \$1,100 was spent last year on ditch work, mostly in the employment of Indians, but I believe it was well applied. More work should have been done, as I believe that at least \$1,000 will be required for ditch work for the coming year.

I regret to say that their morals are not of the best, but I have taken hold of the matter and have had 8 or 10 couples agree to be lawfully married at an early date after July 1. I informed them that hereafter they must be legally married, as their loose customs would not be tolerated. Heretofore, at the end of each school term, if has been the custom for a number of the girls aged from 13 to 17 years, to get married according to Indian custom and then remain away from school. We have had a thorough understanding about this matter, and the Indians promise that this custom will cease; that they are willing to follow my advice and allow the girls to remain in school and not marry them off until the Government turns them out of school at the age of 18 years. Of course I will have some trouble of this kind, but I believe I will have less of it to contend with each year.

As the State courts have jurisdiction, there is no court of Indian offenses.

Practically no road making has been done, outside of a little scraping on the roads.

The agency has no water system, and all the agency buildings on both sides of the river are without any kind of fire protection. Estimates for pipe, etc., to extend the school water system have been submitted to your office. Our barn is about 150 yards from the river and the horses are led there for water three times a day, causing the wasting of valuable time. If the estimates submitted are approved, a watering trough will be built at the stable and the stock can be watered in a few minutes, hydrants put in, and the buildings will then receive ample fire protection.

Buildings have evidently received no attention, except a little paint on the outside, for years, and are in a disgraceful shape, infested with vermin; walls and paper dirty and faded, plastering almost entirely off some of the walls, one house almost wrecked, the drug room a disgrace, and the teamsters' quarters in terrible shape. I will endeavor to remedy some of these evils at the earliest possible moment.

Considerable trouble has been caused by these people indulging in whisky drinking, which I am now endeavoring to control, but will not be very successful, as their supply is mostly obtained in New Mexico; but I can control to some extent their carrying of concealed weapons, and have induced a number of them—by threatening them—to discontinue the practice.

The Catholics and Presbyterians each have a church here, and are endeavoring to do good among the Utes.

Nearly all of the employees are competent and willing.

A school was built in 1902; capacity, 60 pupils. Scholastic population, 110, 85 to 90 of whom should be in school. The plant should be increased to a capacity of at least 80. Enrollment, 62; average attendance, 59. The children receive a literary and industrial training, going to school one-half day and the

balance of the time working at the following trades and occupations: Blacksmithing, farming, cooking, laundering, carpentry, care of stock, sewing, household work.

The children are apt and seem anxious to learn in both the schoolrooms and at industrial work. Instead of endeavoring to have them advanced so rapidly from grade to grade it is my intention to see, as far as practicable, that they are thoroly grounded in the different studies first, then advance them only upon satisfactory tests.

At the present time the school farm consists of 3 acres of alfalfa, 9 acres of oats, 1 1/2 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of timothy, 10 acres of wild hay, and 18 acres of pasture.

I do not believe that very satisfactory crops will be raised, outside of the hay. Our pasture in the bottom is nearly all white clover and is luxuriant, but located about one-half mile from the school. Next year we will endeavor to raise more oats and a sufficient supply of potatoes and onions for use of the school.

The school stock consists of 1 bull, 2 cows, 4 calves, and a small herd of hogs. About 4 more cows are needed.

The school buildings are in fairly good repair, the one dormitory building being used for dormitories, employees' quarters, laundry, sewing room, kitchens, and dining rooms for pupils and employees. The other buildings—barn, gas house, shop and ice house, chicken house, warehouse, and pump house complete the plant. The dormitory should be enlarged by raising the wing, and a new building built for schoolrooms, assembly room, employees' quarters, etc.

The water is clear and pure for part of the year, but a new well 16 feet deep, so an ample supply of pure water can be furnished all the year, is a necessity. The sewer system is very satisfactory. During the coming winter it will be necessary to extend the water system to the barnyard so the cows and hogs will have a supply of drinking water.

The buildings and grounds are being thoroly overhauled and during the coming year I expect to get them in satisfactory shape and make the required improvements. It seems that in the past nothing of a satisfactory nature has ever been done here.

I believe the school employees are all unusually capable.

WM. D. LEONARD,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION.

DESMET, IDAHO, July 27, 1906.

This agency is located at Desmet, Idaho, in the extreme southeastern portion of the reservation, and for the convenience of the Indians and a proper administration of the affairs of the reservation this office should be more centrally located. Our nearest railroad station is Tekoa, Wash., 12 miles to the north-west of this agency. The buildings belonging to the Government at this point consist of two dwellings and one office building. The two former are very old, having been built some twenty years ago, and are in a very dilapidated condition, and in the winter they are very cold. The expense of repairing them would be nearly as much as building new ones. The ground occupied by these buildings is triangular, and contains about 1 acre, and is entirely surrounded by Indian and the mission buildings. The sanitary condition of the camp is very bad, and it seems impossible under present conditions to improve it.

The last census taken of the Indians of this reservation shows the following number: Ceur d'Alene (males 254, females 242), 596; of school age (males 58, females 45), 103; Middle band of Spokanes (males 46, females 45), 91; of school age (males 9, females 0), 18; total, 687.

The schools of this agency are conducted and supported by the Catholic denomination, and are known as the Desmet Mission schools. There are two large buildings, one occupied by the boys as a schoolroom and dormitory, the other by the girls. In addition to the regular school course, the boys are taught

farming and the care of stock. The girls are given practical instructions in plain cooking, and are made familiar with every detail of good housekeeping. Great credit is due the teachers of these schools for the progress that these children have made.

The Indians of this reservation have long since discarded the blanket as a necessary part of their dress. All of the men, with few exceptions, wear their hair short and have adopted the white man's dress. All the younger Indians speak and write the English language, and many of the young men take the daily papers and are familiar with the current events. It is gratifying to see the progress that the Indians are making. Many are building new houses and barns, painting old ones, which will compare favorably with their white neighbors. In addition to their farmhouses, all families have their own houses at the mission.

There are about 15,000 acres of land under cultivation on this reservation this year, and the prospects are good for a large harvest. The majority of the Indians have the latest improved machinery and are beginning to realize the necessity of caring for it. There are six thrashing machines owned and successfully operated by Indians. Each year the number of fruit trees being planted by the Indians is increased. At this time an additional farmer could be of great benefit to the Indians.

There have been no new roads opened this year. I did not think it advisable to expend too much work or money this year on the roads, as they would be established on section lines in the near future; but there has been one hundred and thirty-two days' work on repairing old roads and bridges.

The standard of morality among the Indians of this reservation is comparatively high, with the exception of drunkenness, and this vice has greatly decreased in the past year. There have been five arrests of Indians on this reservation this year for the violation of the liquor law. Two were found guilty, and sentence suspended during good behavior. I requested the presiding judge to try this plan once, and so far it has proved successful. The other three will have their trial at the November term of court. I have caused the arrest of three white men for giving liquor to the Indians and one for stealing grain. The trials were postponed until the November term of court.

The old-time custom of marriage is something of the past. All marriages are according to law, and divorce is unknown among them. There have been only three marriages this year.

CHARLES O. WORLEY,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

ROSSFORK, IDAHO, August 28, 1906.

The attendance the past year has been maintained at 115 pupils. This was done from the fact that dormitory space as given in "Rules for the Indian school service, 1904," was strictly adhered to. The corps of employees was changed a good many times, owing to transfers, resignations, etc., and this breaks into the regular routine of school work always. The work in the class rooms has been good and very gratifying. Much progress has been made from an educational standpoint.

In the spring 350 shade trees were set out, and of this number only two have died. They have done much toward improving and beautifying the school premises. The grain has been cut, and from present indications there will be an abundant supply and all that is required for the school needs. It has taken much work and care to bring into cultivation the raw land where two years ago nothing but sagebrush grew. The year, on the whole, with the exception of a few minor annoyances, has been very gratifying as to results obtained.

Conditions on the agency reserve proper are much the same as reported to your Office last year. The winter was long and hard, and with the opening of spring Indian teams were poor, and not in condition to work as they have in former years. A large number of Indians, however, have done good work in the way of making irrigation ditches, bridges, and repairing roads.

The Indian cattle have been much improved by the introduction of new bulls into the herds. No trouble has been experienced in obtaining a high class of beef, both for issue to the old and indigent Indians and for the support of the

pupils at the Fort Hall School. The Indians delivered 360,000 pounds gross of beef, and could have delivered twice that amount; in fact, I had many requests from Indians to sell their surplus cattle in the open market. The Indians elect their own herders from their tribe and place their cattle in a common herd, paying the herders from their own personal funds. They are paying more attention to the care of their stock and keeping the hay sold in former years in order that they may feed their cattle during the hard winter months. This is a matter that I consider vital to their best interests, and of course is very gratifying.

I do not hesitate to say that the morals of the Indians here will compare very favorably with that of any tribe. Few cases have come to my notice which required action by the "court of Indian offenses."

I have insisted that marriages be performed either in the agency office, by missionaries or others qualified to perform such duties. No trouble in this regard has been experienced, and the prompt obedience to the wishes of your Office in this regard is due largely to the fact that lectures by the "court of Indian offenses" to the members of their tribe in open council have had a salutary effect and the advice of the judges has been followed very closely, viz. "respect your marriage vows and keep your family relations inviolate."

The Fort Hall Indians looking toward future allotment are locating their places and doing much toward improvements. They are breaking up and placing in cultivation many small tracts of land which they hope to obtain when their allotments are made. Alfalfa and small grain are being planted each year, and the results, while not always good, have been very beneficial to the Indians. They begin to see that their labor is not all in vain and are more encouraged.

Dr. C. L. Woods, agency physician, reports that the agency and school are in excellent sanitary condition, that the water supply is pure and abundant, that there are no epidemic diseases prevalent on the reservation, and that the general health of the Indians is fair.

The year has been unmarked by any radical changes, and nothing of a serious nature has taken place. Our people are easily controlled, and take very kindly to advice and suggestion from this office. The census of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians is transmitted to your Office under separate cover.

The total population is 1,324—males, 680; females, 644.

A. F. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL.

[Nez Percé]

LAPWAI, IDAHO, July 13, 1906.

Considering that we are located north of the forty-sixth parallel, it is remarkable that the winters are so mild as to preclude usually the harvesting of natural ice. During this season often wild flowers are in bloom, and the grass is green the greater portion. Throughout the months of July and August the heat is intense. Nearly every day the mercury reaches 100° in the shade, tho the nights are usually cool enough to sleep. Outside of those two months the climate is equable, and is marked by an almost entire absence of wind.

There are few localities where the land yields a larger return than this. Wheat averages from 30 to 40 bushels per acre, and other cereals in proportion. Irrigation is unnecessary except for gardens, and the soil is easily cultivated. Most of the tribe make some attempt at farming. Practically all raise some hay, while some have well-cultivated farms that yield them a good living; but these are few. On account of the large expense incident to transporting thrashing machinery of the modern type, it is difficult to have the small crops thrashed, and this to some extent has deterred them from farming. But the main deterrent is lack of necessity. The income from leased lands is sufficient to supply the wants of a majority. This, supplemented with funds derived from freighting and labor with thrashing and harvesting outfits, yields them a good living from their standpoint. It is an admitted fact that "no Nez Percé goes hungry." The land being too valuable for grazing purposes but little live stock is raised, tho the tribe is well supplied with horses of the better class.

All entitled to allotments have received them, tho there is quite a clamor that certain portions of the tribal timber reserves from which the timber has

been cut should be allotted to people who have come here since allotments were made.

Racially speaking, the Nez Percé has far the brightest mind I have found among the Indians. They advance as far in two years as the average tribe in three, and when they can be held in school are thoroly amenable to discipline. But there seems to exist an innate objection to regular attendance, and, as they have been recognized as citizens, there is no existing law or authority sufficient in its scope to retain them in school or to secure their attendance during the first portion of the session. Children were enrolled as late as April, some of them from the best element of the tribe. After they are enrolled there is always some excuse for taking them home again. Their parents, or some near relative, are continually being afflicted with some dangerous malady that seems to portend immediate dissolution, and it is necessary to allow the child to go, more particularly as there is no authority to retain them against the wishes of the parent or guardian. The school force has been reduced to such an extent that it is impossible to do effective work when they are all present, and it is therefore out of the question to send some one to collect.

St. Joseph's Mission School, conducted by a branch of the Roman Catholic Church, is prepared to do effective educational work, but is handicapped by poor attendance to a greater degree than this school. Out of a school population of 360 there was a probable enrollment of 230, but many of those enrolled only remained at their respective schools a few days. Most of the younger generation, however, can read, write, and use sufficient English for ordinary conversation.

The tribal susceptibility to tuberculosis is one great hindrance in the way of education, it being estimated by the medical authorities that fully 75 per cent are infected. This being so, no matter how carefully the pupils are examined previous to enrollment, some contract the disease during the session and die soon after returning to their homes. There were two cases of this during the past session. If a child has ever attended school, no matter how far in the past, and dies, that death is ascribed to such attendance.

Another great objection is the industrial feature of the education. As in the case with all ignorant races, education is supposed to consist entirely of literary training, and anything outside of this is considered servitude.

The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches each have successful missions here. Probably 60 per cent of the adults are adherents of the former faith, and from 10 to 15 per cent of the latter. The better element of the Christians lead consistent lives morally, especially eschewing drinking, smoking, dancing, councils, etc., and other forms of worldly amusements. One of the tribe, Rev. James Hayes, a self-educated native minister, spends much of his time traveling to other tribes as a missionary. I am informed that he accomplishes much good. The temperance societies have accomplished much good in inducing the intemperate to abstain from intoxicating liquors. This and the other church organizations exercise a wonderful influence for good among a people naturally prone to excesses.

There is much immorality of certain kinds among this people, the one of the usual forms found among Indians is not prevalent here—that is gambling. Drinking is the curse of the tribe. After it was found that in view of the Heff decision those selling liquor were to a large extent immune from prosecution in the Federal courts, the orgies of drunkenness far exceeded anything in my experience. The State authorities make commendable efforts to restrain, but as usual, where one has the price he can always obtain intoxicants irrespective of laws to the contrary.

During the year some 25 saloons holding proper licenses were opened within the boundaries of the former reservation, and are still conducting their business, tho they have been notified that their cases will be presented to the next Federal grand jury. Many of them will not allow an Indian in their establishments, but not all. The opening of these saloons has had the effect of eliminating the former ubiquitous "bootlegger," and, as far as I am able to determine, the amount of drinking among Indians has decreased, except in the vicinity of the agency, where there was formerly but little, due to the strenuous efforts of my predecessors. Drinking among the whites is unquestionably increasing.

It is pleasant to chronicle that during the Fourth of July celebrations held near here there was scarcely any drinking, tho the majority of this tribe, as well as delegations from others, were present, and the festivities continued for ten days.

Beyond drunkenness and disorderly conduct there has been but little crime committed by the tribe.

All church members are required to be married legally or receive the discipline of their churches; these usually procure licenses from the county authorities. No licenses have been applied for or issued from this office during the year. There are many, however, living together according to Indian customs, tho they well understand that this does not constitute marriage any longer. The prevalence of plural marriages in the past causes a great deal of work in distributing estates; and it is often impossible to procure sufficient evidence to make a proper distribution.

There is no court of Indian offenses. The probate courts of the counties in which this reservation is situated receive many cases in the distribution of estates and the appointment of legal guardians. This is on the increase.

The members of the tribe do but little, if any, work on the roads. They often make objection to opening necessary highways across allotments, and demand exorbitant prices for the land so taken, while the adjoining homesteaders offer free right of way, and contribute to the expense of opening the road. There are some, tho, who gladly assist in the road making, and offer their land freely. There are few localities where the making of the necessary highways is more expensive or laborious than this, this being a country of deep canyons with precipitous sides. The Indian's opposition to the opening of roads which are beneficial to him causes much ill-feeling on the part of those who have to contribute both work and expense.

The average Nez Percé dresses well, lives well, and is fairly moral. Their industrial efficiency, tho, is low in the scale. They receive on an average \$85 per capita from leases, and other sources of unearned money, and this in most cases is sufficient for their wants.

They are becoming more and more imbued with the idea that the white man, having received his lands by reason of their generous cession of the unallotted portions, should gladly labor for their benefit, and that steady industry is beneath the dignity of the race. There are notable exceptions to this in the persons of men, both old and young, who have the respect of the community at large, because they are hard-working Christian men, and earn a good living by their own hard labor. These are few, and as a result of the increasing rental of their allotments are becoming fewer. The returned student shows a much greater desire to earn money by his head than his hands, and as there are few opportunities of the former kind, he does not compare favorably with the less educated members of the tribe.

With weak constitutions, a great susceptibility to tuberculosis, and a life of idleness yielding its usual fruits, the tribe is decreasing, and unless a change should occur in their manner of living it will be only a few generations before the tribe is extinct.

The execution of leases, and the handling of the funds arising therefrom occupies the greater portion of our time, and it is often impossible to complete the work at hand in the time allowed. Over \$100,000 was collected from this source, and it is a matter of congratulation that there was only a delinquency of \$45 to be accounted for; this will undoubtedly be collected thru the instrumentality of the Federal courts, as the bondsmen are solvent.

WILLIAM B. DEW,  
Superintendent in Charge.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, July 2, 1906.

Lemhi Agency is located 70 miles due west of Red Rock, Mont., the nearest railroad point, with which point it is connected by stage. The reservation embraces a tract 8 by 20 miles, extending from the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which forms the eastern boundary, to the crest of the Salmon River Mountains, which form the western boundary. The reservation contains less than 3,000 acres of land suitable for farming, which would give, when allotted in severalty, about 6 acres per capita.

Owing to this fact the Lemhi Indians have decided to remove to the Fort Hall Reservation and take their allotments there. They will each receive 80 acres of farming land and 80 acres of grazing land. The improvements on their farms here will be appraised and sold at not less than the appraised value to

the prospective settlers when this reservation is opened for settlement. The money received will be paid to the Indians owning said improvements.

Notwithstanding their pending removal some new land has been cleared and all the land under cultivation has growing crops, which, at this time, promises an average yield. A number of rods of new fence have been built, and the old fences have been placed in good repair.

The census gives the population as follows: Bamocks, 78; Sheepsters, 101; Shoshones, 280; total population (males 226, females 242), 468.

With the exception of a few cows, these Indians have no cattle. The principal stock industry is the raising of horses, of which there are several thousand head.

The income of these people for the past year has been as follows:

Labor on roads and ditches.....	\$1,320.00
Products sold to the Government.....	1,459.00
Value of product sold otherwise (estimated).....	2,000.00
Transportation of supplies.....	1,425.00
Cutting cord wood for miles.....	921.75
Sale of horses.....	1,500.00
Earned on ranches in the valley.....	3,000.00

Total ..... 11,625.75

It has been a pleasure to have the supervision of these Indians. The statement of their earnings shows their evident desire to become self-supporting. With but few exceptions, they are willing to work when the opportunity is afforded them. Owing to the fact that they have been almost constantly employed in the cultivation of their farms and in other work procured for them, there has been a noticeable improvement in their habits and moral tone.

There has not been a case of drunkenness on the reservation this year, and the work of the Indian court has been very light, consisting chiefly of settling the ownership of horses.

It has been the custom of these Indians to desire a divorce on the slightest provocation. Applications for divorce filed during the past year have been carefully investigated, and in all but two instances the applications have been withdrawn and amicable settlement made. The two parties still desiring a divorce were directed to the State courts for relief.

The Protestant Episcopal mission during the year has been in charge of Miss Catherine C. Shaw, deaconess, and Miss Gertrude Welton, assistant, who have accomplished much good among the pupils of the school.

The agency boarding school has just closed a very successful year. All children of school age and in good health were in attendance. The capacity of the school is 75; an average attendance of 80 was maintained. Twenty-two children were transferred from the boarding school to nonreservation schools. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Marked progress was made in the class-room work, the pupils completing creditably the various grades as outlined in the course of study. The industrial work has been performed by both boys and girls in a creditable manner. The boys have received instruction in farming, gardening, and care of stock. The girls have been instructed in cooking, sewing, laundering, and general housework. The attitude of the parents toward the school has been one of confidence and cooperation, which has aided largely in the success of the year.

AUG. F. DUCLOS,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

##### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA SCHOOL (QUAPAW AGENCY).

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., August 25, 1906.

The agency embraces the lands of the Quapaw, Peoria and Miami, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Modoc, Wyandot, and Seneca tribes situated in the northern corner of Indian Territory. The census of June 30, 1906, shows the population of these tribes to be 1,730. Of this number about 432 are non-residents. The estimated white population living among these Indians is 8,000.

Allotments in severalty were made to members of all these tribes during the years 1890 to 1895, inclusive. Complete data on the subject may be found in my previous annual reports.

No annuities are paid or rations issued at this agency. A majority of the Indians are of less than one-half Indian blood, and are intelligent, thrifty, and progressive.

These Indians have and exercise all the rights and privileges of citizenship except the right to alienate their allotments. The lands of deceased allottees may be sold by their heirs under certain rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

In morality and virtue, honesty and integrity, and in agriculture, stock raising, and all industries the Indians of this agency are as a class the equal of the whites who live among them. This condition is due to the establishing and maintenance of schools for Indians by the Government.

No tribal customs or laws are observed or in force. The Indians here are familiar in a general way with the objects and workings of the courts. Tribal relationship, boundaries, and customs are things of the past, and there is today but one thought—that of becoming a citizen of the new State of Oklahoma. With the exception of a few illiterate full bloods these tribes are prepared for the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of American citizenship. The individualizing of the Indian thru the allotment system, together with the school system, are the means to the advancement here recorded.

Under rules of the Department, 850 acres of allotted land have been sold, the owners receiving therefor \$13,189. A great many tracts have been sold by order of the United States court under proceedings in partition. Sales by the court have not received the approval of this Department, and the validity of such sales is in question.

Mining for zinc and lead on allotted lands of Quapaws and Peorias and Miami has greatly developed during the past year and the agency has a bright future in that industry.

The Indian scholastic population is 480. Of this number 181 were enrolled in the Seneca Indian Boarding School near Wyandotte, established for the children of all the tribes of this agency. Practically all Indian children not enrolled in this school attend, with more or less regularity, the nonreservation schools or the numerous subscription schools thruout the agency or the public schools of neighboring towns. A more stringent compulsory school law is needed.

The Seneca School is in good condition. The buildings are frame, but in fair repair. Employees are capable, energetic, and faithful. The instruction of pupils in literary and industrial work has been thorough and practical so far as the prescribed course and facilities admit. The school opened September 4, 1905, and closed June 14, 1906. The average attendance was 130. The school is supported entirely by the Government. Farming and gardening have been assiduously carried on by pupils under instruction of competent employees with better results than during the previous years of my incumbency.

St. Mary's Catholic School, on the Quapaw Reserve, is conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions as a boarding and day school for white and Indian children. It has a capacity for about 30 boarding and 50 day pupils. Very little industrial work is taught, but the general tone of the school is elevating. Five hundred dollars of the fund "Support of Quapaws, education," is annually contributed to the support of 10 Indian children at this school under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HORACE B. DURANT,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

##### REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., July 13, 1906.

Special legislation and work incident to the general individualization of the faded and moneyed interests of the Five Civilized Tribes have devolved such a varied character of duties upon the Interior Department, many of which have, either by law or regulation, been placed under the immediate local supervision of the United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, that to act intelligently and systematically upon the different subjects requiring attention,

the agency force is subdivided into departments or divisions, each having a reliable employee in charge to whom the agent must and does look and rely upon for the proper conduct of the clerical work of that division. These divisions are created to dispatch a particular branch of public business, which has an identity of its own, when its volume demands that it be segregated and given more attention than it would receive when incorporated with some other branch in the office.

This work is therefore divided into twelve parts, not including the chief clerk's office, namely, the mailing room, cashier's office, accounts, Indian payments, town site, deeds, lease, royalty, intruder, removal of restrictions, land sales, and roads.

## MAILING ROOM.

This mailing division opens, briefs, records, and indexes all incoming mail, and press copies, incloses, and indexes all outgoing mail. A comparative statement giving the approximate totals of incoming and outgoing mail for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 shows the marked increase in the business of the agency.

	Fiscal year—	
	1905.	1906.
Separate letters and remittances received.....	91,996	124,421
Separate letters and receipts written and forwarded.....	130,000	169,666

The number of letters received daily fluctuates to a most remarkable degree, it being not uncommon for the difference between two successive days' mail to be several hundred letters—the highest record of outgoing mail being about 1,600 letters in one day.

Over \$1,000,000 was received during the fiscal year, the greater part of which came in by mail in small amounts, making an average of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 daily, the careful and accurate handling of which added greatly to the work of the mailing room.

## CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

In the chief clerk's office before coming to the attention of the agent, all incoming and outgoing mail passes over the chief clerk's desk and is here carefully read and sorted. With the exception of letters acknowledging receipt of papers or formal money receipts which bear the initials of the checking clerk and cashier, no mail is signed by rubber stamp. The chief clerk's office keeps all time reports, records of employees, and other general records which apply to all divisions alike, and handles all general miscellaneous matters which arise from time to time not in line with the work of any particular division, and which of themselves are not of sufficient importance to require the entire time of one or more employees.

In addition to these duties, the chief clerk has general supervision of the clerical details of the different divisions, and in the absence of the agent is the employee left in charge.

## CASHIER'S OFFICE.

The cashier's office keeps the general cashbook of the agency and is responsible to the agent for all moneys received either by mail or paid in person by individuals. All cash, drafts, money orders, etc., are taken from their accompanying statements in the cashier's office before the statements are sent to the various divisions for auditing and record, and when properly checked and entered in the royalty, town site, and other books, the moneys are then credited to the proper nation or individual.

During the fiscal year, as shown by the general statement of receipts, the cashier's office handled in money and negotiable paper a total of \$1,605,289.51, which was received in every conceivable form, nearly all in small amounts. This sum of money was made up of approximately 35,000 drafts, checks, and money orders, and the balance cash.

Thousands of remittances are received which are incorrect as to amount, necessitating calls for shortages and the return of excesses. The remittances returned during the fiscal year by reason of these errors aggregated approximately \$90,000.

All receipts for moneys pass thru and are checked by the cashier, and all deposits are made by him. This work has been so systematized and placed upon the plane of a bank that the accounts must balance daily, and weekly statements of public funds to your office are made immediately at the close of each week.

## ACCOUNTS.

The accounting division has final charge of all disbursements and the preparation of the general cash and property account under the official bond of the agent, also the payment of all tribal warrants. All expense vouchers, pay rolls, etc., of the agency force and the force of the United States Indian Inspector for Indian Territory are prepared in this division.

As the general work of the agency increases, the quarterly account, with its various vouchers supporting receipts and disbursements, naturally grows larger, and each account for the four quarters of the past fiscal year has outlasted the one immediately preceding it, each one in its turn being the largest in the history of the agency.

The number of vouchers, and statements supporting receipts, of the accounts by quarters for 1906 are given below:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Regular disbursement vouchers.....	435	442	490	539
Royalty vouchers.....	366	625	1,239	1,044
Statements supporting receipts.....	10,519	15,871	9,942	10,142

As shown by the accounts for the four quarters of the fiscal year, the grand total of moneys handled, including deposits, aggregated \$2,023,953.07, a total of \$1,005,289.51 collected and \$1,420,534.07 disbursed.

The receipts, which have had much to do with the increase of the business at the agency, are about \$500,000 larger than the previous year. The disbursements, however, are smaller, this owing to the special payment of \$800,000 in 1905 to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The general disbursements of the agency, with the exception of this special payment, were much larger. The following recapitulatory statement shows the various items received and disbursed during the year:

## Receipts:

## Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—

Coal royalty.....	\$240,690.52
Asphalt royalty.....	2,250.50
Sale of seized timber, etc. (tribal).....	134.30
Sale of seized timber (individual).....	20.00
Condemned town lots.....	660.75
Town lot payments.....	581,728.65

\$834,400.72

## Chickasaw cattle tax.....

10,001.80

## Chickasaw cattle tax.....

8,444.50

## Cherokee Nation—

Oil and gas royalty (individual).....	\$288,231.22
Coal royalty (individual).....	2,735.41
Marble royalty (individual).....	350.00
Oil lease bonus (individual).....	5,403.24
Ferry charters.....	105.00
Gravel royalty.....	60.00
Sale of stray stock, etc.....	403.55
School revenue (board, teachers, and pupils).....	10,817.04
Improvements former orphan asylum lands.....	755.00
Grazing tax.....	2,821.50
Town lot payments.....	244,450.74

550,223.00

## Creek Nation—

Oil and gas royalty (individual).....	17,400.60
Coal royalty (individual).....	9,324.87
Rent of capitol building (Department of Justice).....	916.68

## Receipts--Continued.

Creek Nation--Continued.	
Sale seized property (tribal) .....	\$5. 00
Excess appropriation returned.....	10. 75
Tribal occupation and merchandise tax.....	62, 059. 50
Grazing tax .....	13, 347. 00
Town-lot payments .....	140, 049. 53
	<b>\$252, 204. 87</b>
Miscellaneous--	
Sale of town-site maps.....	304. 70
Sale of Government property.....	207. 05
Overpayments, advanced royalty, Creek and Cherokee.....	3, 231. 37
Total moneys actually collected by Indian agent.....	1, 065, 289. 51
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....	1, 105, 172. 70
	<b>2, 860, 462. 30</b>
Balance "Individual Indian moneys" carried over from previous fiscal year.....	63, 491. 37
Total .....	<b>2, 923, 953. 67</b>

## Disbursements:

Per capita and other Indian payments--	
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	\$4, 240. 00
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1901.....	78, 060. 00
Payment to loyal Creeks.....	31, 412. 10
Payment to self-emigrants.....	653. 70
Payment to the Delawares.....	98, 135. 35
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1900.....	105, 420. 00
	<b>321, 851. 15</b>
Warrant payments--	
Creek .....	90, 818. 28
Cherokee .....	33, 835. 37
Chickasaw .....	445, 870. 29
	<b>570, 523. 94</b>
Miscellaneous--	
Incidentals, office of Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.....	9, 151. 82
Removal of intruders.....	20, 810. 10
Sale and leasing of Cherokee lands.....	26, 974. 21
Cherokee Citizenship Commission and witnesses .....	1, 355. 70
Salary and expenses, revenue inspection-service .....	30, 303. 20
Public roads.....	5, 020. 00
Investigation alleged fraudulent leases.....	13, 490. 07
Removal of restrictions.....	7, 810. 21
Overpayment advance royalty.....	2, 887. 47
Paid royalties due individual Indians.....	330, 270. 01
Refunded for overpayment on town lots.....	820. 70
Remittances and patents on town lots.....	0, 960. 00
Telephone inspection service.....	2, 041. 30
Salary of agent, employees, office, incidental and miscellaneous.....	53, 418. 32
Exchange .....	878. 41
	<b>528, 173. 88</b>
Total actual disbursements.....	1, 420, 584. 97
Deposited Indian moneys to the credit of various tribes.....	1, 337, 041. 08
Deposited on account of sale of town-site maps.....	304. 70
Deposited on account of sale of Government property.....	207. 05
Deposited unexpended balances.....	111, 478. 11
Balance on hand overpayment advance royalty.....	343. 00
Balance on hand "Individual Indian moneys".....	47, 902. 36
	<b>2, 923, 953. 67</b>

Grand total .....

The investigation with reference to the validity of Chickasaw school warrants, mentioned in the last annual report, having been completed and the valid warrants ordered paid, two payments were made during the year, one commencing on July 17, 1905, and one on March 15, 1906, continuing until all warrants shown by the approved lists that were presented were retired, making a total disbursement of \$445,870.29.

The last approved lists cover warrants for school purposes in the Chickasaw Nation up to and including No. 1178, dated September 4, 1905. Warrants issued subsequent to that time have not yet been certified to this office for settlement.

In the Creek Nation warrants issued by the tribal authorities in the payment of their general expenses are carefully examined and approved by the Indian agent before circulation, and are paid in their order of issuance as funds become available. Two payments were made during the year, one commencing August 28, 1905, and one on January 26, 1906, both aggregating \$90,818.28. All warrants issued up to and including March 4, 1906, have been called in for payment, and nearly if not all retired.

In the Cherokee Nation warrants issued for similar purposes are presented direct to the agent and paid by official check, not being circulated, there being sufficient funds available at all times to pay the current expenses of this nation. Various disbursements during the year, aggregating \$33,835.37, were divided among the different funds, as follows:

National .....	\$20, 065. 85
School .....	2, 039. 01
Orphan .....	578. 68
Insane .....	3, 351. 23
Total .....	<b>33, 835. 37</b>

## INDIAN PAYMENTS.

The Indian payments, which are more in the line of special disbursements outside of the regular agency routine, are made by the employees of this division. During the year it has had under way three large payments, as well as the closing up of several made during previous years.

The various legal questions as to who should be enrolled as members of the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved April 21, 1901 (31 Stat., 221) making an appropriation in settlement of the claims and demands of the Delawares, having been finally determined, a complete roll of such Indians was made by this office. It having been held that the payment could only be made to the original registered Delawares and their descendants who had maintained their tribal relations, and no record of the essential facts having been made in the enrollment of these Indians, it became necessary to take proof in the field upon special forms which were approved by the Department. Upon the completion of such proof, the roll contained 1,100 Delawares, which was accepted by the Delaware business committee and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The roll could not be finally closed nor any payment made until it was conclusively determined that all Delawares entitled to participate therein were properly enrolled, there being a certain amount of money to be divided among the entire number. The roll was approved on April 10, 1906, and the payment commenced at Bartlesville on April 23, 1906, and continued at Nowata and Vinita. The per capita was \$102.50.

In accordance with departmental instructions, shares of Delaware minors were only paid to their statutory guardians. In some cases no guardians have yet been appointed and in some cases the office has been unable to reach the claimants either in person or by mail, leaving 143 shares unpaid. The total amount disbursed thus far is \$98,135.35.

Owing to the many complications, this was a most difficult roll to prepare. Only 13 families who made application were finally rejected, or a total of 40 persons, and there have been no applications for enrollment since the closing of the roll, nor were there any during the payment.

During the \$40 town-site per capita payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens as made during the previous fiscal year, the Mississippi Choctaws were not paid. Subsequently the matter of their right to this payment was considered and the legal questions having been disposed of by opinions of the Asst-

ant Attorney-General for the Interior Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the payment was ordered and promptly made, commencing at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, on November 1, 1905. The total disbursement during the year to Mississippi Choctaws was \$46,720.

The condition of these Indians will be especially mentioned hereafter. They are the most indigent and ignorant class of Indians in the Indian Territory. This payment being made at the beginning of the winter season, was of untold benefit to them.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 571), provides for the distribution of the funds received on account of payments for town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to the members of these nations per capita. One payment of \$40 has heretofore been made, and on June 1, 1906, the second disbursement of \$35 per capita was commenced. This payment is now under way, there having been, up to the close of the fiscal year, \$105,400 disbursed. This payment will require about six months' steady work in the field, the total number of Indians enrolled, including Mississippi Choctaw who have been placed upon this roll, being 25,415.

The per capita is so small that every effort is being made to save the Indian expense in procuring same. The paying party will visit every town of importance in the different localities in the two nations. To make it unnecessary for the Indian to go long distances to receive the amount due him and his family, or to wait for a considerable length of time where crowds would naturally congregate, the Indians have all been given to understand that it is desired that they wait until the paying party reaches their own locality. In other words, it is less expensive for the agent to go to the Indian than for the Indians to go to the agent. Thus far the plan has proven very satisfactory. Many Indians who have been paid at the town nearest their home, without any expense upon their part, have said that at previous payments, where they were required to go long distances and to wait their turn, that they had to expend one-half or more of their money to secure it. In the full-blood settlements it has also been gratifying to hear the merchants say that the Indian has taken better care of his money than ever before. This is probably to a certain extent due to the fact that he was at home and away from influences that might tempt him to spend what little money he had for other than necessary expenses. While it may require a little more time and does cause some more trouble in moving the paying party, it is believed the results will justify same.

Under this same head there has been disbursed during the fiscal year, in the settlement of unpaid claims of the previous \$40 per capita distribution, a total sum of \$32,240.

A supplemental roll of Loyal Creek claimants entitled to participate in the appropriation made by Congress for this purpose having been approved during the year, such payment has been continued from time to time until the total amount has now been practically disbursed, there being but few unsettled claims. The amount paid was \$34,442.10.

The self-emigrant Creek payment, similar to the Loyal Creek payment, has continued at intervals in the settlement of old claims previously authorized, a total of \$653.70 having been disbursed during the year.

The Chickasaw per capita payment was practically completed in previous years, but unpaid shares have been settled during the past year to the amount of \$4,240.

## TOWN SITES.

The record books showing the owner of each and every lot in the 300 Government town sites in the Indian Territory are kept in this division, and all town-lot payments are checked and entered on these books before being credited to the proper nation. The matter of the preparation of the record books and the determination of the rights of claimants to town lots is one which is handled by the Indian Inspector, the sole duty of the agent being to receive and receipt for all moneys paid upon these lots when properly tendered as to time and amount, as shown by the schedules and record books approved by the Department, and, upon final payment, to see that necessary steps are taken looking to the issuance of deeds.

The town-site division probably deals with more individuals than any other division of the office, and the careful checking of the thousands of small remittances, also the computing of interest, necessitates an immense amount of accurate bookkeeping and clerical work. Many remittances are incorrect,

the amounts not being properly calculated by the sender. The records show that during the past year nearly \$90,000 was returned on account of over-payments and erroneous remittances.

The following comparative statement shows the marked increase in this particular work during the past fiscal year, the receipts in town-lot moneys alone being nearly \$1,000,000.

## Town-lot moneys received and credited by fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
June 30, 1900.....		\$71.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,210.50
June 30, 1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
June 30, 1902.....	\$90,836.56		157,168.83	247,725.39
June 30, 1903.....	211,110.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
June 30, 1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.21	374,574.22	554,621.72
June 30, 1905.....	105,579.17	139,389.71	511,719.85	756,718.75
June 30, 1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,726.63	975,226.92

Individual town-lot receipts issued:	
Fiscal year 1905.....	33,684
Fiscal year 1906.....	37,083

Section 12 of the act of April 20, 1900, required all town-lot payments past due upon that date to be made within sixty days, and all payments becoming due thereafter to be made within thirty days from the date they became due. This provision caused an unprecedented number of payments to be made just at the expiration of the sixty-day period—about June 24, 25, and 26. To give an idea of the amount of business that was transacted at that time, the records show that approximately \$20,000 was received on June 24, \$50,000 on June 25, and \$30,000 on June 26—a total of nearly \$100,000 in three days, about three-fourths of which came in by mail in small amounts.

## DEEDS.

Upon the final payment on any town lot, steps are taken, as fast as the available force will permit, looking to the issuance of the deed or patent in the name of the individual to whom the lot was originally scheduled.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations, the agent issues a final certificate in duplicate, one of which is forwarded to the principal chief, in order that he may draw the patent, and one to the Department thru the Indian Inspector's office, the duplicate for the Department being for the purpose of checking the deed when it is forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as the law provides in these two nations.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, deeds are prepared in this office and presented to the tribal executives of the two nations for joint execution, and subsequently are delivered by mail to the proper persons.

The following statement shows the number of deeds and patents prepared in this division for the last two fiscal years:

	1905.	1906.
Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	5,247	9,815
Cherokee.....	636	1,628
Creek.....	1,890	2,079
Total.....	7,773	13,517

## LEASES.

Under existing law, oil, gas, and other mineral leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations can only be made by allottees with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In the rapid development of the resources of the Indian Territory, the rich oil deposits have attracted, from every part of the United States, those inter-

ested in the oil industry. This development has been especially active in the Creek and Cherokee nations, and these oil fields, in connection with those adjacent in Kansas and Oklahoma comprise what is known as the "mid-continent field," and it has made most remarkable strides in the past year. The larger percentage of the leases have been taken and the greatest development has been in the Cherokee Nation, but of late the fields have moved southward in the Creek Nation very rapidly.

Mention should also be made of the coal deposits in the Creek Nation, particularly at Henryetta, where there is a considerable quantity of good coal which is sufficiently deep to be mined by shaft. Other small coal deposits are found at different points, but are near the surface and are mined only by the "strip-ping" process.

On June 30, 1900, a total of 9,503 Creek and Cherokee mineral leases, principally oil and gas, had been presented to the agency for the consideration of the Department, of which 2,005 have been approved, these approved leases covering approximately 157,690 acres.

The following tabulated statement shows the leases which have been presented and acted upon during the fiscal year, as well as the total number filed, acted upon, and pending:

Minerals.	Pending at agency July 1, 1898.	Filed during year.	Forwarded to Department.	Approved by Department.	Disapproved by Department.	Canceled account failure to refile.	Pending at this office June 30, 1900.
<b>Cherokee Nation:</b>							
Oil and gas.....	2,713	3,986	2,773	1,415	474	422	3,677
Coal.....	9	18	15	1	6		22
Miscellaneous.....	1	20	1		8		24
<b>Creek Nation:</b>							
Oil and gas.....	53	803	163	58	12	100	714
Coal.....	30	9	21	19	10	52	27
Miscellaneous.....	2						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>4,461</b>

#### Recapitulation.

Leases on hand July 1, 1905.....	3,156
Filed during year.....	4,836
Handled during year.....	7,992
Forwarded to Department.....	2,974
Canceled.....	554
On hand June 30, 1900.....	4,461
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,992</b>

Under the regulations of the Department, leases are made in quadruplicate upon a prescribed form and must be accompanied by necessary collateral papers to furnish the Department the information and evidence it desires. A full list of the papers required to complete an oil and gas mining lease under the rules in effect at this time is submitted below.

When the lessee is an individual and the lease covers the allotment of an adult the following papers are necessary:

1. Sworn application upon Form "B," prescribed by the Department, describing all leases in which the lessee is in anyway interested.
2. Statement from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes verifying allotment. (This is procured by the agent's office.)
3. Affidavit of lessee, or his representative, showing no operations, and the amount of bonus, if any, paid or to be paid.
4. Affidavit of lessor made before a United States commissioner, or in lieu thereof a statement made to the Indian agent acknowledging the execution of the lease.
5. Statement showing financial responsibility, amount of cash on hand available for mining operations, and experience in oil, gas, or other business, supported by certificate of bank officer upon Form "C," prescribed by the Department.

Where the lessee is a corporation and the lessor an adult the following additional papers are required:

1. Certified copy of articles of association and certificate of incorporation.
2. If a certified copy of the certificate of clerk of the court appeals at South McAlester showing compliance with the Indian Territory corporation law.

3. Evidence, in the form of a single affidavit of the secretary or president of the corporation, under the corporate seal, showing authority of officers to execute lease, bond, and other papers.

4. Financial showing, under oath, made by an officer of the company, covering the following points:

(a) Number of shares of capital stock actually issued, and stating specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold, or if paid in property, state the kind, quantity, and value of same paid per share.

(b) Of the stock sold, how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assessment?

(c) How much cash has the company in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what source was it received?

(d) What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value?

(e) What is the total indebtedness of the company, stating specifically the nature of its obligations?

(f) What experience the officers of the company, or others connected with or employed by it, have had in connection with petroleum, gas, or other business.

Should the lease cover coal or other mineral, a similar statement covering such mineral should be submitted.

(g) A complete list of the stockholders, with their addresses, and the number of shares held by each.

(h) Bank officer's certificate, upon Form "C," prescribed by the Department.

Where the lease covers the allotment of a minor the same must be executed by a duly appointed and authorized guardian under direction of the court, and requires the following additional papers:

1. Certified copy of letters of guardianship.
2. Certified copy of order of court authorizing the guardian to enter into the lease, and confirmatory order.
3. Affidavit of guardian showing his relationship to and the age of the minor; whether any bonus paid and the amount thereof, if any, paid or to be paid, directly or indirectly, to said guardian. If not the parent, the guardian should state at whose request he was appointed.

In heirship cases covering the land of a deceased allottee, the following additional papers are required:

1. Affidavits of two reliable Indian citizens of the tribe or town of which the deceased allottee was a member, showing as nearly as possible the date of the death of such allottee and the time and ages of all heirs.
2. If court proceedings determining the heirship have been had, certified copy thereof.

The following suggestions also apply:

1. No plat will be required for oil and gas leases, but for other minerals a map sufficiently large to show the part or parts of the allotment supposed to be underlain with mineral must be submitted.

2. Guardians are not required to furnish affidavit before a United States commissioner or this Office, as the leases must be made by direction of the court.

3. One copy of financial statement for individual or corporate lessees is sufficient to cover any number of leases, except that bank officer's certificate, Form "C," must accompany each lease.

One certified copy of articles of incorporation and certificate of clerk of court of appeals is sufficient.

Upon the submission and approval of a lease the lessee is required to furnish a good and sufficient bond in an amount not less than \$1,000, depending upon the area embraced in each lease. After the acceptance of this bond operations may be commenced, and not before.

The Indian allottee receives not less than 10 per cent of the value of the oil or his royalty, and in the case of gas wells, as at present fixed by the Department, \$50 per annum for each well where the gas is not utilized and \$150 per annum when utilized. In addition thereto, under an amendment of the regulations of May 22, 1900, should the lessee fail to drill at least one well upon each lease within one year from the date of approval of the bond, in case he desires to continue such lease in effect, he must pay the lessor an annual rent of \$1 per acre, which will continue the lease for one year, and should he again fail to drill the annual rental must again be paid and operations can again be delayed, which plan may be followed for a time not to exceed five years, the Department reserving the right, however, in case of necessity, to require wells to be drilled, for the protection of the property of the Indian, at an earlier date.

The royalties mentioned above and all payments to the allottees, with the exception of payments made to secure the lease when it is taken, commonly called "bonus," are made to this office and in turn disbursed to the allottee, which will be discussed under the head of "royalties."

Lessees are also required to pay an annual advanced royalty of a stipulated sum per acre, for which payments credit will be given when actual royalties accrue from production.

As mentioned above, the matter of bonus is one which is determined between the allottee and the lessee where the Indian is an adult. Competition and the uncertainty of the oil business have necessitated the payment of bonus for

all leases secured, the amounts paid being determined in accordance with the speculative and prospective value of the land as producing property, this being estimated by the result of wells upon adjoining tracts or other lands in the vicinity. These bonuses in some cases have run into many thousands of dollars.

For minor allotments leases can only be made by the duly appointed guardian with the approval of the United States courts. The courts require the guardians to advertise these leases, and they are put up at auction by an officer of the court and then awarded to the oil lessee making the highest and best bonus offer, the guardian being directed to enter into the lease accordingly.

The maximum area of oil or gas leases in which under the rules of the Department, any one individual or corporation may be interested, either directly or indirectly, is 4,800 acres, and to secure this area the lessee must show that he has at least \$40,000 available to prosecute actual operations. This is the maximum financial showing required.

By reason of various misunderstandings, most frequently as to bonus, numerous protests are made by Indian lessors. Each one is given attention as soon as possible and is thoroly investigated. Many require formal hearings. To this duty there has been detailed Mr. Charles O. Shepard, special agent, and he has heard during the year 203 cases. The complaints are of various character, but in approximately one-third of these cases an explanation between the parties before a Government officer has resulted in a complete understanding and a withdrawal of the protest. It is believed that careful investigations of all these complaints and prompt decisions in favor of the party in the right, whether he be oil lessee or Indian lessor, has resulted in a great reduction of the complaints from the Indians and great improvement in the practise of lessees. Both parties have learned that there are always two sides to every question and that one must respect the rights of the other, whether he be lessee or lessor.

It is seldom that a lease is filed in every respect complete, with its accompanying papers, ready for transmission for approval. Immediately upon its receipt information is requested from the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to ascertain if the land included in the lease is the allotment of the Indian lessor and whether or not such allotment is involved in contest. The proper checking and examination of the leases, which are presented in quadruplicate, together with the necessary accompanying papers, the calling for additional papers and corrections in nearly every case, and the filing of such papers from time to time as they are presented requires a voluminous correspondence and an immense amount of detail clerical work.

Including the number of leases previously pending, there have been handled by the agency office during the fiscal year a total of 7,092 leases, of which only a small per cent have been finally perfected. It requires, however, more work to handle an imperfect lease than one presented in complete form, and with this volume of business and the thousands of leases pending and being called up daily it has been absolutely impossible, with the available force, to keep the work of this division in proper condition up to date, altho every possible effort has been made to do so. Leases are examined, checked, and forwarded in regular order, and are only made special upon a written showing that the property is being drained, thereby injuring same, or on account of short term where the lessor is a minor.

Under a system previously in vogue, incomplete leases were returned to the lessees. This has not been done in the past fiscal year, but corrections and additions are required to be made by proper authority at the agency office. All outstanding leases have been called in, and where not again presented for consideration by Departmental authority have been canceled upon the records and the Indians notified that the lease would not be further considered and that he or she was at liberty, if they had not already done so, to lease the land to other parties, subject to approval.

The oil development has resulted in bringing large incomes to many Indians the records showing that some have received as high as \$1,200 or more per month on account of oil royalty, while there are many cases running in the neighborhood of from \$250 to \$400 per month.

#### ROYALTIES.

As mentioned in the discussion of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, royalties due the Indian lessors under such leases are, under the regulations of the Department, collected by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency,

and in turn paid out to the individual Indian. There have been, altogether, 2,065 oil and gas leases approved in the Creek and Cherokee nations, to which add the separate accounts kept in the royalty division by reason of coal and asphalt leases in effect in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and thirteen oil leases made by the Secretary of the Interior in the Cherokee Nation prior to allotment, a total of approximately 2,184 individual accounts are kept in this division. The remittance statements are received from the cashier's office and properly audited, recorded, and credited. All vouchers covering the disbursement to the individual Indian of the moneys collected are prepared in this division and forwarded for signature, and, when properly executed, are delivered to the accounts division for settlement by official check. Royalty payments are received monthly and are paid out as soon as possible after receipt; therefore the item is twice handled by the agent, once as a receipt and once as a disbursement.

The following statement shows the moneys collected as royalties for individual Indians for the past three fiscal years, showing by comparison the notable increase of the oil development:

Fiscal year 1904.....	\$1,300.00
Fiscal year 1905.....	91,624.40
Fiscal year 1906.....	323,555.40

As provided by a regulation of the Department, oil lessees are permitted to arrange with the pipe-line company that purchases the oil to withhold one-tenth, or the proper per cent of the oil and make settlement direct with the agency office for the royalty. This system was adopted commencing January, 1906. Where the lessee wishes so to proceed, he executes an order allowing the pipe-line company, in giving credit for the oil produced, to credit the Indian agent, for the individual Indian, with the per cent of the royalty and the lessee the remainder. This order is checked with the agency records to see if the oil lessee has an approved lease, and when returned to the pipe-line company properly indorsed, the company then agrees to accept the oil and make the division of the proceeds as indicated. At the end of the month the pipe-line company which purchases the oil makes remittances to the agency for the amounts withheld from the various leases. This plan has proven exceptionally satisfactory and facilitates the handling of this business both by this office and the lessees, and at the same time gives a complete and thro check. The lessee is required to furnish evidence from time to time that no oil has been sold to or removed by any company except the pipe-line company making the remittance. Where the royalty is paid by the pipe-line company the lessee pays direct the annual advanced royalty, such advanced royalty, when the lessee is entitled to receive credit therefor, being returned to him as an overpayment.

One difficulty that the office has encountered during the year in the disbursement of oil and other royalties to individual Indians is in cases where allottees die. The royalties accruing prior to the date of their death may with safety be paid direct to the administrator, as such moneys without question belong to the personal estate over which the administrator has jurisdiction. Royalties accruing subsequent to the date of the death of the allottee, however, belong to the heirs, whoever they may be, as the land from which the oil is taken descended to the heirs immediately upon the death of the allottee. Persons claiming to be heirs have demanded these royalties as they accrue, and in many instances the sums have been large, but as no *ex parte* evidence showing heirship could be furnished which would be conclusive and protect the agent should he make payment to certain persons claiming to be the only heirs and it should develop that there were other heirs, the office has declined to make payments of this character unless the claimants establish the fact that they are the heirs and the only heirs by a judicial proceeding and finding in the United States courts, and an order determining the heirship made by the court. This has and undoubtedly will cause some hardship, but as the disbursing officer assumes all the risk in cases of this character and is liable for an erroneous payment, no other plan can be safely pursued, as it is no uncommon procedure for one set of claimants to appear one day and allege they are the only heirs and an entirely different set appear the next day with apparently just as good proof that they are the only heirs.

Royalties collected from leases covering the allotments of minors are not paid direct to the guardian, but, under the instructions of the Department, are placed in national banks, which are specially designated as depositories, there

to be held to the credit of the guardian and drawing interest until such time as they may be checked out upon order of court. These special depositories are required to furnish surety bonds guaranteeing the proper and faithful accounting of all moneys deposited, and no moneys are placed in the bank in excess of the amounts of the bonds, thus insuring the Indian against loss. It has been the policy to place the money in the bank nearest the home of the minor lessor and the guardian, and during the year the following amounts have been placed in the depositories:

Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Ind. T.....	\$60,003.83
First National Bank, Tulsa, Ind. T.....	23,135.10
Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Ind. T.....	7,128.34
First National Bank, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	12,636.05
First National Bank, Vinita, Ind. T.....	10,214.32
First National Bank, Nowata, Ind. T.....	23,036.23

The balance on hand in each of the depositories at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

Bartlesville.....	\$45,047.01
Tulsa.....	15,000.00
Muskogee.....	6,226.82
Tahlequah.....	11,043.07
Vinita.....	7,071.04
Nowata.....	21,305.94

Royalties due under coal and asphalt leases, made during previous years by the Department covering lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, are collected by the agent. There were 109 coal and 9 asphalt leases in effect during the year. The amount collected aggregated \$251,047.02, of which \$249,690.52 was for coal and \$2,256.50 for asphalt, which is placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes to be used for the education of their children of Indian blood. The following statement shows the aggregate amounts collected by fiscal years:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	138,436.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	109,863.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	261,029.81
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	277,811.60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	248,428.36
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	251,047.02

## INTRUDERS AND FRAUDULENT LEASES.

This division has handled two branches of work during the fiscal year, the additional duty of investigating agricultural leases alleged to have been procured or obtained by fraud or in violation of any of the existing laws as provided by the act of March 3, 1905, having been taken up in connection with the actual work of placing Indian citizens in possession of their allotments.

Each Indian allottee is guaranteed, by existing law, immediate possession of his allotment upon the issuance of allotment certificates, and it is the duty of the agent, under the direction of the Department, upon application of the allottee, to remove all objectionable persons. This work, instead of decreasing, as expected, has increased during the past fiscal year. Many allotment certificates are yet being issued, and thousands of contests are pending and being determined from time to time, which keeps up this branch of the agency work. More complaints have been received and investigated during the past year than the year previous, but it has been possible, with the prompt use of a larger field force, to adjust more of these complaints without actual ejectment, thus saving both time for the allottee and expense for the Government.

Many of the persons required to surrender possession of allotments are purely intruders or "squatters," claiming no right under the final allottee, having originally taken possession thru some lease or arrangement with a former Indian claimant or excessive landholder. It is seldom, if ever, necessary to remove an Indian.

All these cases require extensive investigation and many hearings to determine the rights of all parties interested, therefore necessitating a large field

and office force, and making this branch of the work not only the most complicated and difficult to handle in every phase, but the most expensive.

The following statement shows the disposition of applications for possession of allotments during the past and previous fiscal years, showing the increase:

	Fiscal year ended—	
	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Pending from previous year.....	395	495
Applications made during year.....	1,925	2,049
Total applications.....	2,320	2,544
Investigated, heard, and disposed of.....	1,525	2,328
Unsettled.....	495	216

In addition to the complaints actually classed as applications for possession and included within the statement above, there should also be taken into consideration the work mentioned in the following paragraph in the investigation of leases upon complaints of allottees, where a total of 1,445 applications were investigated. No investigations of this character were authorized during the previous fiscal year, but at the same time this class of complaints was filed as possession cases and was included in the statement of those cases for that year; therefore, in reality, as a comparison of the work for the two years, the total of the possession cases and the leases investigated in the past year, which is 3,773, is the actual total of all Indian complaints which primarily involve the desire of the Indian to secure possession of his allotment. The act of March 3, 1905, provides:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, or cause to be investigated, any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud, or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and he shall in any such case, where in his opinion the evidence warrants it, refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same, and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any lease was obtained by fraud or in violation of such agreements judgment shall be rendered cancelling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe, and it shall be allowable in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified.

Instructions were given requiring investigations of this character to be carried on under the direction of the Indian agent in connection with the work of placing allottees in possession, and during the year there have been a total of 1,445 of these cases brought to the attention of the Office, either by written complaint or otherwise. The following statement showing the disposition of these cases is respectfully submitted:

Leases re-formed, as a result of investigation, giving adequate compensation and protection to allottees.....	1,300
Cases reported with recommendation that suit be instituted to cancel contracts.....	50
Cases investigated but reports not completed at the close of the fiscal year.....	95

Total number of leases investigated during fiscal year..... 1,445

This work was not started until August, 1905, and then only with a limited force. On January 1, 1906, additional field men were secured and the work has proceeded with rapidity for the last half of the fiscal year. These investigations and the securing of the necessary proof require much time and money for traveling expenses.

In many other cases, to the number probably of several hundred, the field men who have been engaged in intruder and lease investigation work have assisted the United States courts in ascertaining the condition of lands belonging to orphan and minor Indians, looking to the securing of immediate possession of the minor's allotment and, by the making of a proper contract with the approval of the court, an adequate rental and income for the child. These investigations were more or less informal, being made upon the request of the Judge and without any written complaint from the guardian, but they resulted in legal guardians securing possession of the estates of their wards.

In connection with the field work mentioned above, special attention has been given to the Mississippi Choctaws, as directed by your Office, one man being particularly detailed to assist them in every possible way. The major portion of these people are ignorant and very susceptible to the influence of designing and unscrupulous persons who may seek to take advantage of them. They do not know how to obtain the best results from their lands or property, and special effort has therefore been made to visit them in their homes, inquiring and looking into their surrounding conditions, in order that they may know the rental value of their lands or what same will produce if they are able to carry on farming operations. Nearly all of these Indians came from Mississippi with no teams, farming tools, or money, and are, in reality, land poor. Very few of them know anything about farming, house building, or how to make themselves comfortable upon a farm. The field men have been specially active to endeavor to get them to plant gardens and small crops, and to take a more active interest in their condition.

The per capita payment that was made to these Indians in November, 1905, assisted them to an untold extent. They were advised to husband this money and only to use same for actual necessities, and wherever possible to purchase teams and farming tools in order to provide for their own support. In many cases their lands have been leased for inadequate consideration, and upon investigation the leases have been re-formed, so that the Indian receives a reasonable rental value for his land, which has bettered their condition.

## REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

Allottees of Indian blood of the Five Civilized Tribes are unable to alienate, sell, or dispose of any portion of their allotments within certain periods, prescribed in the different agreements and laws applicable to these nations, unless the restrictions as to alienation are removed in individual cases upon the recommendation of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, upon applications duly presented and investigated under the regulations prescribed by the Department, as authorized by the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189). This act removed all restrictions with reference to freedmen, intermarried or other citizens not of Indian blood, except as to minors and except as to homesteads.

The work of the division, in handling applications of citizens of Indian blood for the removal of restrictions, has very materially increased during the fiscal year, as will be shown by the following comparative statement of the business transacted the past two fiscal years—a total of 2,245 applications handled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and 6,243 applications during the fiscal year just closed.

	Fiscal year ended—	
	June 30, 1905.	June 30, 1906.
Applications approved.....	388	2,083
Applications disapproved.....	982	981
Applications pending in Washington.....	809	457
Applications dismissed:		1,204
Full blood.....		126
Heirship.....		72
Upon request.....	66	1,116
Applications ready for report.....		204
Applications incomplete.....		
Total cases handled.....	2,245	6,243

With reference to the dismissal of the large number of full-blood and heirship cases shown in the statement above, this action was necessary by reason of the provision of the act of April 20, 1906, providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, which prohibits Indians enrolled as full bloods from alienating their allotments for a period of twenty-five years. In the heirship cases, conveyances made by full-blood heirs must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Heirs not of full blood may sell their inherited lands without restriction. Therefore applications pending under both of these heads were dismissed upon the passage of this act.

No material changes have been made in the procedure or rules governing same during the fiscal year, except that there is now added to the form of certificate

removing the restrictions, when same is approved by the Department, the following clause: "This approval to be effective thirty days from date."

This change was made in order to allow public notice to be given that the restrictions would be removed and to permit competition before the certificate took effect, this being considered necessary in view of the fact that but little land has changed hands in the Indian Territory and values are necessarily fixed by the demand.

Under the present system when applications are filed, investigated, reported upon and approved, the certificates are forwarded by the Department to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, where they are made of public record, as provided by law, and full and complete lists giving the names of the allottees and their post-office addresses are posted in the office of the Dawes Commission at Muskogee, Ind. T., and in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., simultaneously, so that the public at both ends may know at the same time what cases have been favorably acted upon.

## LAND SALES.

Under the provisions of law, which authorize Creek citizens to alienate their surplus allotments with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, lands are advertised and sold under the sealed-bid system.

Where allottees desire to sell in this manner, and it is considered to their best interests to allow them to do so, their lands are advertised and posted for sixty days, at the end of which time sealed bids are received and opened on a specific day. The bids must be accompanied with a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid, the remainder to be deposited should the bidder be successful. While the land is being advertised it is personally inspected and appraised, which appraisements are not made public. No bid is accepted for less than the appraised value.

A less number of tracts have been sold during the past fiscal year than the previous, altho about the same number were advertised, but for those sold, much more money has been received. The following statement shows the number of deeds acted upon and the amount of money handled:

	Number.	Acres.	Consideration.
Deeds approved.....	59	22,068.60	\$351,577.63
Deeds disapproved.....	83	2,175.28	19,233.75
Deeds pending.....	4	280.00	5,350.00
Total.....	96	24,523.88	409,161.38
Amount of consideration disbursed.....			218,573.87
Amount of consideration on deposit to credit of allottees.....			186,063.76
Total consideration received.....			351,577.63

Except where specially authorized, the money received by reason of these sales is placed in a special depository, draws interest and is only paid to the allottee at the rate of \$50 per month. Where applications are made by the allottees to draw larger sums of money in addition to the monthly payments, the matter is carefully looked into and a full report made to your office. In these disbursements the office has endeavored to have the allottee use his money to improve his homestead and in the settlement of his just debts, such disbursements, when authorized, in nearly every instance being made under the supervision of the office. In the majority of cases the money is used to build houses, make other improvements and to fence their allotments; also in the purchase of teams and farming implements.

The act of April 26, 1906, prohibits full bloods from alienating or disposing of their allotments for a period of twenty-five years, therefore it was necessary to withdraw from advertisement 06 tracts then posted, and as other full-blood petitions can not be considered, this has greatly reduced the number of land sales under this system.

## ROADS.

Under the laws contained in the agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations providing for roads along all section lines, it is gratifying to report

that throught both of these nations, where the land is nearly all allotted, allottees, tenants and others have cooperated most heartily with the efforts of the Government to have these roads promptly opened, and it is safe to say that more section lines have been opened as public highways during the past year than in any previous one.

In addition to the general opening of section lines, the office has received and considered 127 petitions for the establishment of public highways in the Creek and Cherokee nations elsewhere than along section lines. Careful investigation and inspection of the conditions upon the ground, having in view the prospective amount of travel the road would accommodate, whether or not it could be kept passable, etc., has only warranted the establishment of 14 roads in the Creek Nation and 11 in the Cherokee Nation elsewhere than on section lines, at a total cost to the nations of \$610.70 and \$426, respectively. In a majority of these applications, the opening of adjacent section lines served the same purpose without cost to the tribes or inconvenience to the allottee by cutting thru his farm. In the instances where these special roads were absolutely necessary, waivers of damages have been secured in all cases possible, so that the general expenses chargeable to the tribes has been reduced to the minimum, as indicated by the amounts above.

Congress in its last session recognized the necessity for the enactment of a provision similar to the one in effect in the Creek and Cherokee nations to apply to the other nations of the Five Civilized Tribes, and section 24 of the act of April 26, 1906, provides:

That in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations public highways or roads two rods in width, being one rod on each side of the section line, may be established on all section lines; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take title to such land subject to this provision, and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, such damages accruing prior to the inauguration of a State government shall be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and be paid for from the funds of said tribes, respectively.

All expenses incident to the establishment of public highways or roads in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, including clerical hire, per diem salary, and expenses of viewers, appraisers, and others, shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the funds of the tribe or nation in which such public highway or roads are established. Any person, firm, or corporation obstructing any public highway or road and who shall fail, neglect, or refuse for a period of ten days after notice to remove or cause to be removed any and all obstructions from such public highway or road shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars per day for each and every day in excess of said ten days which said obstruction is permitted to remain: *Provided, however,* That notice of the establishment of public highways or roads need not be given to allottees or others, except in cases where such public highways or roads are obstructed, and every person obstructing any such public highway or road as aforesaid shall also be liable in a civil action for all damages sustained by any person who has in any manner whatever been damaged by reason of such obstruction.

The above quoted section makes no provision for any roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Seminole nations, except along section lines. Instructions were given toward the close of the fiscal year for the agency office to carry out the provisions of this law, but the work was not commenced until after July 1.

Particular attention is invited to that portion of the law which applies to all of the nations in the Indian Territory, and provides for the punishment of persons who fail to open section lines or who obstruct public highways or roads after notice of the establishment of such road.

This division has also handled, in connection with the road work, the matter of the appraisement of damages occasioned by the construction of oil and gas pipe lines along rights of way granted by the Department and authorized by the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stats., 65). There have been filed to date 17 separate maps covering pipe lines, or their branches, thru the Creek and Cherokee nations, 13 of which were oil and 4 gas, with a total length of 96,448.80 rods, or approximately 300 miles. Where the lines have been finally completed the damages are appraised, and when approved are paid in the customary manner to individuals or deposited to the credit of the tribes, as the case may be.

Under the acts of April 21, 1904, and March 3, 1905, Delaware-Cherokee citizens designated, before the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, lands upon which they owned the improvements, which lands were in excess of the amount they were allowed to select as their allotments, and upon such designation and satisfactory proof of ownership such citizens were permitted to dispose of these improvements within a limited time and at an appraisement to be made by an official designated by the President. On June 12, 1905, the present agent, before taking charge of the Union Agency, was designated by the President to carry out the provisions of the last-mentioned act, the work

having previously been delegated to Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian Inspector, who was unable to proceed with same by reason of serious illness. The agent personally appraised, prior to July 1, 1905, improvements upon all of the designated or claimed Delaware surplus holdings, and during the past fiscal year 348 bills of sale covering the disposition of these improvements were approved by the agent as the official designated by the President, the value of the improvements covered by these transactions and as appraised being \$13,812.50 and the total acreage covered 15,303.05. The principal part of this work was closed on September 3, 1905, six months from the date of the passage of the last-mentioned act in reference to these sales. In other cases, where the final settlement of Delaware claims was withheld on account of contests or for various reasons, a few sales have been approved from time to time during the entire year.

Under the provisions of section 15 of the act of February 28, 1902, providing for the condemnation of lands acquired for railroad purposes, there have been filed in the agency office during the fiscal year 72 separate maps.

DANA H. KELSEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

## REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

TOLEDO, IOWA, August 15, 1906.

The unfolding of the Indian mind and the transition from the old to the new, particularly with the old members of the tribe, is extremely slow and tedious to those who are intimately connected and associated with him, unless he be a very close observer and keenly alive to the motives that move and direct him in seeking a solution of and adapting himself to the new conditions with which he is environed. With his highest conceptions of what constitute ideal surroundings and conditions, which to him are life's absolute necessities, it is a herculean task to undertake to make him understand how an education can be made contributory in obtaining these necessities. While this reluctance to change is so palpable in the older Indians of both sexes, evolution in the minds of the younger men and women is creating a desire for better conditions and a wider expansion of life's possibilities. This is manifestly true of the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa to-day. The old man is thoroly satisfied with a red blanket, calico shirt, leggings, moccasins, and other necessary articles to complete his toilet, while the young man wants a Steison hat, a good suit of clothes, and patent-leather shoes, and will have them if his finances or credit will procure them.

A further evidence of this tendency toward better conditions is the fact that quite a large number of the young and middle-aged men have been engaged in work on the two railroads which run thru their lands as section men, and are well spoken of as good, reliable hands by those having them in charge.

Numerically, this tribe is at a standstill, having gained but one name since the last census was taken. One year ago their number was 312, as shown by the census of the said year, while the number to-day is 313, as is shown by the following figures:

Indians enrolled June 30, 1906 (males 170, females 161), 313; over 18 years of age (males 97, females 86), 183; from 6 to 17 years of age (males 59, females 59), 118; under 6 years of age (males 23, females 19), 42.

It is a matter worthy of note that of the 118 children enrolled at this agency who are of school age, not to exceed 80 are eligible for enrollment in school as pupils, as the residue are incapacitated because of being married, or being afflicted with weak eyes or other disabilities that would debar their enrollment.

The status quo of this so-called reservation remains the same as at the last report. Application has been made to the Department for authority for the purchase of certain lands lying adjacent to the Indian lands, and also other small pieces of land which lie within the boundaries of the present holdings of these Indians, and, being entirely surrounded by the Indian lands, become a perpetual menace to the peace and tranquility of the Indians, because of the fact that these small tracts of land are rented to a class of white men who make very undesirable neighbors, and to prevent a continuation of present conditions these

tracts of land should be owned by the Indians, so they can be controlled by them.

The difficulty in obtaining evidence sufficient to convict violators of the liquor laws of the State and Government are everywhere recognized, as the Indians will not testify against those who furnish them with the said intoxicants. Information has been filed against one Indian for taking intoxicants upon the Indian lands, and other charges are being investigated, but no indictments have yet been found, because no term of the Federal court has been held in this district since the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Two Indians are under arrest charged with the crime of assault with intent to kill, and one man (Indian) is charged with assault with intent to commit rape. Both cases will be tried during the coming September term of court.

The buildings constituting the school plant at this agency consist of one main school building, one superintendent's office and residence, one employees building, one laundry building, one commissary building and carpenter shop combined, one warehouse, one barn, one boiler and pump house, crib and granary, hog house, poultry house, forage shed, etc. The main building has dormitory, schoolroom, and dining-room space sufficient to accommodate 80 pupils; chapel room to seat 150 persons, with all necessary rooms for the employees, reception rooms, kitchen, etc. The building is constructed of prest brick, is 2 stories with stone basement under all, which is utilized for engine room with coal bins, play rooms, clothing rooms, cellar, etc. The building is heated by steam and lighted with gasoline gas and has ample water and sewage facilities. The new laundry building is of brick, is 30 by 60 feet, 1 story, with concrete floor, and when fully equipped with the necessary machinery will be a model in its class.

The new water system consists of tubular well 140 feet deep, brick pump and boiler house, with all necessary machinery to supply 50 gallons of water per minute in the supply tank, which has a capacity of 23,000 gallons, with all necessary connecting mains and pipes for supplying the buildings constituting the school plant with an abundant supply of excellent water. The 8-inch tubular well has been tested at 60 gallons per minute, and has been found fully equal to this demand upon its resources.

The strenuous opposition to education so strongly manifested by these people during the first years of the history of this school is gradually giving place to a more liberal view of their situation, as is evidenced by the fact that the year just closed has had the largest voluntary enrollment of Sae and Fox children in the school of any year of its existence. Fully 23 per cent of the available children of school age were enrolled in the school and three of this number consented to be transferred to other schools, where better facilities are afforded for learning some mechanical trade. These boys who have been transferred to Chilocco and Haskell Institute are so well pleased with their respective schools that others are applying for transfer, and I have a prospect of sending to these schools some half dozen of our young men, who find too many attractions at their camp to attend school here with regularity. I think it a good plan to get them as far from home as possible, as they are then removed from the influence of reservation life and habits, both of which are inimical to regular attendance at school.

Each succeeding year sees some advanced steps taken toward better methods in their farming operations and stock raising. The "Indian pony" is slowly but surely giving place to larger and better horses, and their fields show the result of this change in their better cultivation visible everywhere, and consequently better crops.

W. G. MALIN,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE.

LAWRENCE, KANS., August 9, 1906.

A writer in one of the great daily papers recently said: "The University and Haskell Institute are the sign and seal of Lawrence, and a mighty good token it is. There is a business in which there are no rebates, no discriminations, no

trusts, no monopolies—the noble business of making good men and women and giving them a worthy equipment for the battle of life."

Recognizing this fact, I will refrain in this report from going into detail concerning repairs and improvements on school plant and will tell more particularly of the work done for and by the pupils.

There were enrolled during the year 921 pupils, with an average of 770. These pupils represented about 60 tribes, living in almost every State and Territory in the United States where there are any Indians at all. Thus it will be seen how wide an influence is being exerted by the institution.

Altho the students came from all sections of the United States, from mountain and plain, from desert and valley, from high and low altitudes, from dry and wet climates, the health record has been a remarkable one. There was but one death during the year, thus proving that the transfer of Indian pupils from almost any section of the United States to Haskell Institute is justifiable. Those who had to do with the selection of a location for this large training school certainly showed sound judgment.

Altho the Government has spent millions of dollars in building and equipping schools that are the equal of the very best that this great country affords, and altho the doors of these schools are open to Indian boys and girls every day in the year, and altho the Government meets all the expense of maintaining the schools, pays for the transportation to and from the school, for the clothing, the subsistence, the books, the teachers, the tools in the industrial departments, the salaries of the instructors in industrial departments, in fact, for everything that is needed for the proper maintenance of first-class industrial schools, the hardest and most vexatious work that has to be done in an Indian school is keeping up the attendance.

Haskell Institute was built and is equipped for the purpose of giving training to the older and more advanced Indian boys and girls, and yet pupils of all ages, sizes, and grades must be enrolled. At the very beginning of the last year representatives of the school were sent out to all parts of the United States for the purpose of soliciting pupils, and everywhere these representatives went they found representatives from other schools working just as hard for their institutions. At one agency where the representative from Haskell arrived he learned that six other schools were represented—Carlisle, Flandreau, Chilocco, Genoa, Morris, and Pipestone. Seven representatives from as many schools, each drawing a salary ranging from \$50 to \$125 per month, paying \$3 a day for a team and driver, \$2 a day for an interpreter, \$2 a day for board and lodging, and a considerable sum for incidental expense. The average daily expense would probably be about \$10 for each representative, or \$70 a day for the seven schools represented. The schools, all Government schools, doing similar work—a different grade of work possibly—and yet quite the same. This is no "rose-colored theory or picture." It is an actual experience of the past year, and only one of many. The same conditions were met in all sections of the United States on the various reservations—the Government competing with itself.

In many instances the representatives were either compelled to accept undesirable pupils or go away without any. The superintendents of reservation schools in self-protection many times hold the brightest and best because they are needed in their home schools. In other instances when reservation authorities are anxious to send children away to training schools and the young people are anxious to go, the parents will not consent. For instance, a representative of this school spent six weeks among the Apaches of Arizona and got only one little boy. There were dozens that wanted to go to school, but the parents said no, and under the present conditions that settled the matter.

I have dwelt upon this question of soliciting pupils because it is of such importance. Something should be done. As I stated in a former report, the people of this country are willing to be taxed for the education of its young people, but I do not believe they are willing to be taxed and then leave the question of attendance to children and parents who do not know or appreciate anything about what education means.

In spite of the difficulties of securing pupils the necessary quota was enrolled and the year's work begun September 1. There were approximately 450 boys and 300 girls.

A study of the following program of work will give a good idea of how the pupils' time is occupied and what excellent opportunities are offered to them:

5.30 a. m., rising bell.  
6 a. m., military drill.  
6.25 a. m., morning roll call.

- 6.30 a. m., breakfast.  
 7 a. m., cure of rooms.  
 7.30 a. m., athletics for A. M. pupils.  
 7.30 a. m., industrial departments open.  
 7.30 a. m., practical talks and demonstrations for pupils in all industrial departments.  
 8 a. m., productive work in all industrial departments begins.  
 8.30 a. m., academic departments open.  
 11.30 a. m., all departments close.  
 11.55 a. m., midday roll call.  
 12 m., dinner.  
 1 p. m., practical talks and demonstrations for pupils in all industrial departments.  
 1.30 p. m., productive work in all industrial departments begins.  
 1.15 p. m., academic departments open.  
 4.15 p. m., academic departments close.  
 4.20 p. m., athletics for P. M. pupils.  
 5 p. m., industrial departments close.  
 5.30 p. m., supper (6 p. m. in summer).  
 6 p. m., athletics for all pupils.  
 6.30 to 7.30 p. m., band practise, daily; choir practise, Thursday; volunteer classes for religious instruction, various denominations, Thursday.  
 7.30 to 8.30 p. m., study and reading hour, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week; literary society meetings, first and third Fridays of each month; social for pupils, second Friday, each month; lectures and entertainments, fourth and fifth Fridays of each month; social meetings and basket-ball games, Saturday; young people's volunteer meetings, Sunday.  
 7.45 to 8.15 p. m., chapel meetings, every other Thursday.  
 8 to 10 p. m., employees' meetings, every other Thursday.  
 8.30 p. m., evening roll call.  
 9 p. m., taps—lights out.  
 This is the regular daily program, excepting for Saturday and Sunday. No academic work is done on these days. All students work Saturday forenoon. The weekly inspection of all departments is made Saturday afternoon. Boys are allowed to go to town (Lawrence) after inspection every other week. Girls go on the alternate Saturdays. The complete Sunday program is as follows:  
 8.30 a. m., Catholic services.  
 10.30 a. m., attendance at various city churches.  
 2.30 p. m., Sunday school.  
 3.15 p. m., (a) Chapel service; (b) Sunshine circle (small girls).  
 6.30 p. m., Junior Y. W. C. A.  
 7.30 p. m., Boys' volunteer meetings; (a) Y. M. C. A.; (b) Junior Y. M. C. A.; (c) Volunteers (small boys).  
 7.30 p. m., Y. W. C. A.

Multiply the daily program by 365 and the result will be a pretty good history of the year's work at Haskell. To get a better conception of the work it should be remembered that each one of the 450 boys and the 300 girls must be guided and must work in harmony with this daily program. Thus it will be seen that the school life is a very busy one. Certainly the children will learn the important lesson of industry.

The courses of instruction offered have been practically the same during the past year as during previous years. The academic department covers a very thorough grammar-school course.

One of the most important events of the year in relation to the academic department was the reestablishment of the business department by the authority of your office. The authority for the reestablishment of this department was granted late in the year and therefore nothing was done except to plan for the opening of the department at the beginning of the next school year. As soon as it was known that such a course had been authorized many letters of congratulation and approval were received. There is no question about the usefulness of this department.

The industrial courses offered to boys were farming, gardening, dairying, carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, steam fitting, steam engineering, plumbing, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, stone masonry, brick masonry, plastering, paper hanging and decorating, and printing.  
 An event in relation to the trades departments which was of as much importance as was the reestablishment of the business department in relation to

the academic work, was the equipment of the trades departments with new and modern machinery. The introduction of up-to-date machinery in the woodworking departments and in the machine shops gives new interest to the work and makes it possible for the boys to qualify as tradesmen so as to enable them to compete with other boys and young men. The management of this school is deeply gratified for the two advance steps that have been taken this year in the reestablishment of the business department and the equipment of the trades departments with modern machinery.

Courses offered for girls were general housekeeping, domestic science, including cooking, sewing, dairying, laundering, and poultry raising, domestic art, including plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, and millinery.

As a whole the year was one of the best in the history of the institution. It was a year of quiet, earnest work.

Commencement was held on June 27. The program was so different from the usual commencement program that it may be worth while to give the account of it which was published in the school paper, the "Indian Leader":

"'Head, hand, heart' were the significant words over the stage in the auditorium on commencement day, and the graduates were there to show how this three-fold education is accomplished at Haskell. There were no white-robed maidens or immaculately dressed young men seated there; the platform with its background of our nation's flag was needed for more practical things. It has been the custom in former years for the graduates from the domestic and industrial departments to tell of the work done in these; this year they also demonstrated clearly how to do it. The new feature proved intensely interesting.

"At the right of the stage was the domestic art department in miniature. It was a dainty little room papered in pink and white, the department colors. In it were many beautiful specimens of the work done in the department—a tailor-made cloth suit, a white shirt-waist suit trimmed in Battenberg, also made by the girls; pretty white waists adorned with fine hand work, nicely trimmed hats, embroidered center pieces, lace, etc., also pressing board, and other necessary articles. In the booth were Bertha Boyd, Bessie Veix, and Grace Stanley. The latter, after the impressive invocation by the Rev. E. Stauffer and the charming number by the girls' quartet, talked clearly and pleasantly of 'the tailor-made suit.' She also demonstrated cleverly—using Bessie as her model—measuring, drafting patterns, pressing, and explaining.

"In a tiny harness shop, filled with the regulation leather, tools, and different varieties of harness, Oliver Kahama, dressed in his working clothes, seemed at home while he explained the process of making 'lines and tugs,' told of the different qualities of leather, exhibited and talked of the necessary tools, and spoke of the merits of various kinds of harness. An attractive feature of the harness shop was the small Haskell wagon to which were attached little horses in Haskell harness.

"The blacksmith shop, presided over by Ralph Gurule in his leather apron, was well equipped for so small a shop, with forge, blowers, anvil, vice, wrenches, tongs, hammer, iron, etc. Ralph's manner was particularly happy as he talked about his trade, especially 'horseshoeing,' and deftly illustrated his points.

"The miniature domestic science department at the left of the stage contained a kitchen and dining room appropriately fitted up. Both rooms were papered in yellow and white, the colors of the department. The words 'domestic science' overhead were outlined in wheat heads. In the kitchen Romanella Alderete was busy with her ironing, while Lela Big Walker, beginning with 'a grain of wheat,' set sponge, measured, mixt, and went thru all the different processes of bread making, finally taking a fine loaf from the oven. Lela's explanations were good as well as her bread. Both girls were dressed in their cooking-class costumes—blue dresses, white aprons, caps, and cuffs.

"President Murlin, of Baker University, gave the address to the classes. His central thought was 'Manhood and womanhood.' The chief purpose of the school, he said, is not to turn out blacksmiths, carpenters, seamstresses, nor scholars even, not to fit boys and girls for easy places in the world, but to build up true manhood and womanhood, to fit them to give better service to the world. It matters not whether one is a mechanic, a business man, or a preacher, the great thing is to do the work, whatever it may be, thoroughly and well, to be men and women in the highest sense of the word. 'The crown of the work of Haskell is manhood and womanhood' was the point emphasized by Doctor Murlin, and he closed by wishing Superintendent Peairs and the school 'godspeed.'

"The musical numbers were all exceptionally pleasing and were enthusiastically received.

"Before presenting the diplomas to the graduates Superintendent Peairs spoke of the enthusiasm they had shown in their different lines of work, and said if they carried this same spirit with them into their life battle, putting their whole heart and soul into their work, they would win success."

The graduates were: Academic department—Mary Arkeketah, Oto; Minnie Robertson, Sioux; Bessie Velx, Muncie; Everett Eneau, Seneca; Frank Fish, Peoria; Charles Good Eagle, Quapaw; John Walker, Miami. Domestic science—Lela Big Walker, Sauk and Fox; Maud Murphy, Chippewa; Ida Prophet, Shawnee; Grace Stanley, Chippewa. Domestic art—Bessie Velx, Muncie; Grace Stanley, Chippewa; Mary Arkeketah, Oto. Blacksmithing—Ralph Gurule, Pueblo. Harness making—Oliver Kalamu, Warco.

H. B. PEAIRS, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

[Kickapoo and Sauk and Fox of Missouri.]

HORTON, KANS., August 23, 1906.

The Kickapoo Training School is located 7 miles northwest of Horton, Kans., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Only a very few of the Indians on this reservation are making any pretense toward farming. They lease their allotments and live off of the proceeds, together with the money they receive from leasing their children's allotments and money derived from the sale of inherited land. They also receive a small annuity twice each year. Notwithstanding the fact that these Indians have lived in a civilized community for the past forty years they do not show the progress that the tribal Indians with whom I have been associated have shown in the past twelve years.

The boarding school and the two day schools have been well patronized during the past year and the progress has been fair. The general health of the pupils has been good and no deaths have occurred during the year. The report of the teacher is as follows:

The past year has been the most successful year in the history of this school. There was a total enrollment of 69—44 girls and 25 boys. The health has been exceptionally good, there being only one case of sickness. No deaths have occurred among the school children. The literary work done by the pupils has been very satisfactory. Special attention was given in all the grades of reading and music, while at no time was any of the other branches neglected. Letter writing was given special attention also. One day each week was taken as letter day, and all pupils who wish to write letters to friends were given opportunity to do so. The teachers gave drills on opening and closing letters, showing the different forms used in writing business, social, and friendship letters. Composition came in for its share of attention and time.

The children's garden, which was under the direction of the teachers, was given due attention. Each child had a garden consisting of a plot of ground 12 by 16 feet. There were 60 of these beds of gardens. The smaller pupils would help the larger in caring for the gardens. Radishes, onions, lettuce, and peas were planted. There was considerable rivalry among the pupils as to who should have the neatest and best garden, and it often takes a very close observer to decide as to the best.

The class-room work closed with a literary and musical program, which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

Notwithstanding the fact that this office has been handicapped by insufficient clerical force, there have been more regular leases submitted to the Department for approval than ever before. Irregular leasing on the Kickapoo Reservation has been entirely eliminated. Quite a number of leases on the Sauk and Fox and Iowa reservations have been submitted, yet irregular leasing is carried on to considerable extent on these reservations.

The consumption of liquor among these Indians, while not on the increase, is the source of all the evil. The decision of the Supreme Court declaring allotted Indians citizens has done more harm than years of hard work can remedy. I know of no remedy to fit this evil except that new laws be enacted by Congress forbidding the sale and making the penalty so severe that it will be impossible for the Indians to obtain liquor.

C. M. ZIEBACH,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF POTAWATOMI AGENCY.

HOYT, KANS., August 22, 1906.

Conditions to the casual observer remain about the same on an Indian reservation, and but little change or improvement would be noted, but careful study and intelligent observation will reveal a gradual improvement and advancement in the lives and surroundings of the Indians. Among the marked improvements on the reservation for the past year is the erection of 10 new frame dwelling houses; some tasteful cottages modern in appearance and finish; the increased number who are adding to their herds a few cattle and hogs; the planting of orchards; the attendance of the children at school; the construction of telephone lines and establishing the rural route mail service on the reservation with the assistance and encouragement of the white neighbors, the intelligent and progressive element of the tribe encouraging the enterprise by installing phones in their homes and putting up mail boxes for the reception of their mail. With all these evidences, all efforts are not in vain.

Fifty per cent of the tribe speak and understand the English language sufficiently to conduct their own business transactions.

The death of Mas quos, one of the old councilmen of the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, deserves a notice in this report, as he has been one of the most progressive men of his tribe; always a staunch friend of the school, sustaining the agents in their efforts to promote the cause of education, and in the moral development of the younger members of his tribe. Mas quos served his people as a member of their council for more than fifty years.

The population of the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indians, the only tribe in the agency, shows by the census, as corrected June 30, 1906: Males, 350; females, 269; total, 619.

The Potawatomi Diminished Reserve is 11 miles square, embracing about 77,000 acres and located in Jackson County, Kans., 20 miles north and west from Topeka, capital of the State. Hoyt, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, is the post-office and telegraph address of this agency and school and the nearest railroad station, situated 10 miles from the school and agency, which are reached from this point by private conveyance. About 33 per cent of the land on the reservation is well adapted to agriculture and is well under cultivation, the larger portion under lease, and is cultivated by white men. The remainder is used for grazing and for meadows, a large amount of hay being shipped from the reservation annually.

The Potawatomi Training School met with a great calamity in the destruction by fire of its fine dormitory and contents in December, 1905. The school had been unusually prosperous, with the largest attendance in its history, the capacity being overtaxed and applicants for admission to the school turned away. The loss of the building, beds, bedding, and other necessities made it imperative to dismiss the school and send the pupils home until supplies and subsistence could be obtained, after which the school was reopened. Fortunately, the erection of an employees' cottage and new laundry relieved the situation. The employees' cottage was converted into a girls' dormitory and will comfortably accommodate 30 girls. A portion of the assembly room was utilized for sleeping room for the boys, and the new laundry used for kitchen and dining room. The employees were comfortably quartered in the agency buildings. It is possible, with the use of the buildings as stated, to care for at least 60 children until the erection of two day-school buildings, which it is expected will be authorized in accordance with the recommendations of the superintendent and school supervisor.

While the agricultural interests of the Indians on this reservation continue to be enlarged and made profitable in a pecuniary sense, such results have not been attained to any considerable extent by their own efforts or labor, but are largely due to the allotment and leasing of their lands. While leasing their lands undoubtedly contributes to the general prosperity of the Indians, it also utilizes them for the benefit of the lessees. It doubtless would have been better for the Indians if their agricultural development had been of slower growth and accomplished to a greater extent by their own labor and management. Existing conditions, whether prosperity or adversity, do not lessen the contempt the average Indian entertains for labor, and many of them will suffer the pangs of hunger before they will by physical exertion contribute to their own relief.

The introduction of good industrious white men and their families has been a positive benefit to the Indians, especially to the Indian women and children. All the lessees throught the reservation have been controlled reasonably well without resort to either Federal or State courts. There are 250 leases in effect on the reservation. In the past six years about \$150,000 have been collected without a single default, and it has never been necessary to begin legal proceedings for the collection of rental money.

There has been sold about 6,000 acres of inherited land under the act of Congress dated May 27, 1902. The regulations making the monthly payments of \$10 have been a restraint upon the sales, and only a few pieces are advertised, and only those heirs who contemplate the erection of a house or some other permanent improvement are offering their estates for sale. Quite a number of good substantial houses have been built from the proceeds derived from the sale of their inheritance, as well as the purchase of teams, and other investments of value.

The surest indication of the advancement of a people is found in the improved condition of the home and its surroundings. Accepting this as a standard of judgment, there has been a marked advance on the reservation. The past year a number of tasteful and comfortable cottages have been erected. The erection and occupancy of these homes has not only involved the abandonment of the tepee and lodge shelter, but has made radical changes in the manner of living—better methods of cooking, eating, and sleeping. While all this may be largely imitative and sometimes crude, it is an evidence that contact with the white man and not isolation must be the factor in educating and civilizing the Indian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a very neat chapel on the reservation, which is used for religious and school purposes. The missionary and his wife reside upon the reservation. They conducted a small school the past year for both white and Indian children. They enrolled about 10 Indian pupils, who are reported to have been reasonably prompt in their attendance, and the parents express themselves well satisfied with the progress made by the pupils. The school was conducted upon the subscription plan, and this also seemed satisfactory to the Indian patrons.

The Catholics also do missionary work among these Indians, but have no church building, notwithstanding they have the largest influence and following.

There are still a number of adherents to the dance, or Indian religion, but with the death of a few of the older members this dance will, like others of their customs, disappear. Only a few of the younger members of the tribe ever participate in the dance or seem to have more than an idle curiosity in their ceremonies.

G. L. WILLIAMS,

*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

### REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHIPPEWA OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

BARAGA, MICH., November 12, 1906.

An accurate roll of the L'Anse and Vieux de Sest and Ontonagon bands of Chippewa Indians under my charge was made some few months ago by a special agent sent here to secure the same for the purpose of a payment to be made to the Indians that belong to this agency, but I have not been furnished with a copy.

About all the lands on these reservations will be of some use after the timber has been removed and will make valuable land for cultivation, etc. The valuable timber on these reservations is a small amount of pine, about an equal amount of hard woods and hemlock, and some valuable cedar.

There are about 500 acres of land under cultivation; crops mostly hay and potatoes. About all the cleared lands are on the L'Anse Reservation; a very small amount of cleared land on the Ontonagon Reservation. But the land is good for farming, and no doubt some day will be used for that purpose. The Ontonagon Reservation is about 60 miles from the L'Anse Reservation and is looked after by the special agent here and by the local superintendent of logging at this agency.

The local superintendent of logging at this agency has examined about all the lands on the L'Anse and Ontonagon reservations and has been assisted by a compass man when necessary.

A large amount of timber was removed from the L'Anse Reservation some years ago by unknown persons, but the past year no timber has been removed or cut from this reservation without the approval of the Department. Only one case of trespass reported this year and that was for a small amount, and the logs and cedar poles were attached by the special agent and superintendent of logging, and the lumber company that received the timber were made to pay full value for the timber they had purchased direct from the Indian without the approval of the Department, and the money in the form of a certified check was paid under Department instructions direct to the Indian. There have been few sales approved by the Department this year, but quite a number are now pending, and the purchase price in all cases has been presented with the deed in the form of certified checks.

Conditions at this agency have improved the past year. We have an accurate knowledge of the value of the lands and timber and the pending sales for timber; also land and timber are for values much in excess of former prices.

No rations are issued at this agency, and the schools are township schools and not under Government charge.

On the Baraga side of Keweenaw Bay is located a Catholic mission under the charge of sisters, where a large number of Indian children attend school, but at no expense to the Government.

ROMULUS S. BUCKLAND,  
*Special Disbursing Agent.*

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., September 1, 1906.

The Mount Pleasant School is situated within the city limits of Mount Pleasant, a city of 5,000 inhabitants, and is an ideal location for a school.

The capacity has been rated at 330 pupils and so reported for the past three years. However, the measurements show that the capacity in the dormitories is but a little over 300. This is on account of the employees in boys' building having to occupy dormitory space—not having proper quarters for them. The appropriation was for 300 pupils, and the average attendance for the year was 335, equally divided between boys and girls.

There has been no difficulty in securing the proper number of pupils to fill the school, altho we have had great opposition to contend with, there being no less than five nonreservation schools working in this State to secure pupils for their schools, and some of them having as many as six or eight representatives soliciting pupils during July and August, and coming within sight of the Mount Pleasant School for pupils to take to distant schools. One school in particular, I am informed, misrepresented this school and abused it simply to obtain pupils for their own school. Nevertheless, there was no difficulty experienced in securing the proper number of pupils for this year.

The school farm contains 320 acres of very poor land, of which about 265 acres are under cultivation. Owing to the small salary paid the farmer, it is almost impossible to secure a good man and keep him long enough to get the work systematized, as other schools having positions of farmer, gardener, etc. (paying a higher salary), are continually offering inducements to our farmers to transfer. I am of the opinion that if the present farmer can be induced to remain at this school for another year or two the farming and dairying departments will show marked improvement. There has been recently completed a good dairy building, and a great improvement has been made in the dairy herd, and the results this year should prove gratifying. The school orchard of 10 acres will produce a very good crop of apples this year, and the pupils will have plenty of apples to last until after Christmas. The garden has been especially fine, producing an abundant supply of both early and late vegetables, and the gardener, being new in the service, deserves special credit for his energetic efforts in this line.

The school room work shows marked improvement over last year, there being perfect harmony during the school year of both pupils and teachers. Eight pupils finished the eighth grade and six boys will attend the high school in Mount Pleasant this year.

New buildings at the school are: Dairy building, industrial building, en-

ployees' cottage, and superintendent's cottage, all completed the 1st of August. Improvements and repairs have been made by making new cement walks, constructing a lagoon in front of the school building, 98 by 128 feet, erecting cold-storage room, painting the roofs of all buildings, and keeping up the general repairs of the plant.

A cooking class has been maintained during the year composed of eight girls, serving meals to one table in the dining room, two meals each day. These girls became proficient in cooking and serving meals, and at the close of the school year invited the press of Mount Pleasant, with their wives, to a dinner cooked and served by themselves. They were complimented very highly for their efforts. This class has been under the supervision of the school cook, who gave it as much of her time as she could without neglecting her other duties. There should be a teacher employed for the supervision of this department, and the class increased to at least double the present number.

A full military band of 45 pieces is maintained at the school, and is the pride of the city of Mount Pleasant, as well as the school, and evening concerts are occasionally given in the school band stand, which are enjoyed by the pupils and hundreds of visitors from the city and surrounding country. There is also maintained a mandolin and guitar club composed of 15 girls, who are very proficient with these instruments.

Athletics have had the attention of the boys during the summer, baseball especially being their favorite game. The school team defeated all other school teams in this locality with little difficulty this year. No paid players are on the team and no boys are kept especially for their athletic ability. During the winter months it becomes very lonesome for the boys and girls, as the weather is too severe for them to play outside and they have no place for their recreation indoors. A gymnasium should be constructed, which would prove a benefit to their health, as well as a pleasure.

R. A. COCHRAN,  
Superintendent.

#### REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

##### REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

ONIQUUM, MINN., October 1, 1906.

In reporting this agency for the year ending June 30, 1906, I am not qualified to speak at great length. Maj. G. L. Scott, Tenth Cavalry, was acting Indian agent until January 1, 1906, and Chas. S. McNichols, special agent, was in charge for the remainder of the year. My assumption as agent occurred August 7, 1906, and opportunity to acquaint myself with agency affairs is limited.

The census of the Indians enrolled at the several reservations under this agency shows the following population:

Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa.....	837
Males over 18 years.....	253
Females over 14 years.....	275
Children 6 to 16 years.....	107
Cass and Winnebagoishish Chippewa.....	404
Males over 18 years.....	115
Females over 14 years.....	138
Children 6 to 16 years.....	187
White Oak Point Missisippi Chippewa.....	543
Males over 18 years.....	160
Females over 14 years.....	172
Children 6 to 16 years.....	153
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,360
Males over 18 years.....	350
Females over 14 years.....	434
Children 6 to 16 years.....	336
Removal Mille Lac Chippewa.....	11
Males over 18 years.....	3
Females over 14 years.....	3
Children 6 to 16 years.....	3
Total.....	3,225
Reported, 1905.....	3,251
Decrease of.....	26

During the year the following sums of money were received and disbursed:

<b>Receipts:</b>	
From Treasurer of the United States.....	\$170,798.18
From sale of timber.....	847,503.34
From sale of public property.....	203.84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,024,601.96</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Annuitles, salaries, and open-market purchases.....	104,000.80
Deposit funds received from sale of timber.....	847,503.34
Deposit funds received from sale of public property.....	203.84
Deposit unexpended balances.....	11,807.38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,024,601.96</b>

Timber operations on the reservations were quite extensive, and the table following shows the amount cut on the ceded lands, the Red Lake Diminished Reservation, and from allotted lands for the seasons of 1905 and 1906:

Name.	Ceded land.	Red Lake Reservation.	Allotted lands.	Value.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
White pine.....	76,510,918	6,905,410	4,847,340	\$219,880.50
Norway pine.....	66,646,418	8,480,640	7,856,060	393,806.68
Jack pine.....	111,876		61,230	372.78
Spruce.....	31,650		400	126.65
Oak.....	4,330	4,330	5,800	326.70
Cedar.....	4,200			8.52
Tamarack.....	9,020			27.09
Birch.....	1,282			3.21
Basswood.....	1,110			2.85
Balsam.....	200			.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>137,427,101</b>	<b>15,390,490</b>	<b>12,774,330</b>	<b>1,041,055.18</b>

The matter of disposal of allotment timber and operations therewith was investigated by Supervisor Frank M. Conser during the early summer, and his report to the Department will no doubt have disclosed quite fully the status of these operations and of the entire business of the disposal of timber from allotted Indian lands. I regret the fact that the same conditions were not required as to the disposal of brush and other debris on the allotted lands as were required on the ceded lands, where the brush and all debris incident to the cutting of timber was required to be piled and burned, so as to preserve the young and growing timber. The question of firewood will be a prime one to the Indians if the young timber is destroyed by fires, sure sooner or later to clear up the brush tops and debris left after the saw logs are taken out, and as the regulations prescribed that purchasers of ceded timber were to have preference in the sale of allotment timber at the same price as paid for ceded timber, I must confess that to my mind the allottees have not received the same price, nor have the purchasers paid the same price until they are required to complete it by piling and burning the brush with due care as to the young and standing timber of every variety.

I understand that all contracts for the cutting of dead and down timber on the Red Lake Reservation have been canceled and that no further cutting is authorized at this time.

Five boarding schools, with an average of 323 pupils, besides an average of 9 day pupils, at the Leech Lake School, shows an increase of 12 over the preceding year.

Besides the five Government boarding schools, there is the St. Mary's boarding school, on the Red Lake Reservation, under the supervision of Father Thomas Bergerling, which has an average attendance of 56 pupils, all of whom are members of the Red Lake band of Chippewas.

I want to renew the recommendations of Major Scott as to the necessity of a cottage for the school employees at Red Lake. There is needed also a new laundry building at the Red Lake School and also the same at the Benn School. Owing to the difficulty of getting the Indian children together, owing to the lakes and swamps, the proposition to establish day schools does not seem a feasible

ble one. A considerable addition could be made to the Leach Lake boarding school and accommodate a largely increased number, with the expense of probably one additional teacher. The Indians about Ball Club and Bow String Lake have very few of their children in school, and provision should be made for educating them. These Indians are anxious to have a school located near Ball Club; I will have the matter investigated as soon as possible. The Indian children should be taught the English language, for without it they never can become intelligent citizens, nor can they meet the white man on an equality without knowing his language.

The law authorizing the allotment of Red Lake lands to Indians in tracts of 160 acres and providing for an equitable adjustment of timber and agricultural lands is no doubt a well-meaning law, but I am convinced that the real and practical way of equitably disposing of the matter is by selling the merchantable white pine and Norway pine at a bank scale and for the best price to be obtained, divide the proceeds equally among the entire Red Lake band, and then allot them each 160 acres of land, taking care that brush and refuse was piled and burned, so as to preserve the small pine and all other kinds of timber for the use of the Indians.

With reference to swamp lands and the forest reserve, I believe the opinion and recommendations of Major Scott, in his report of August 20, 1906, were correct, and respectfully renew and urge them in justice to the Indians.

The liquor habit is the bane of the Chippewa. I have not been among them enough to judge whether intemperance is increasing—it is bad enough—and it is apparently as bad among the Indian women as it is with the men. The county authorities grant licenses for saloons almost anywhere near the reservations and often to men of indifferent character—in fact only that class will engage in such business in out-of-the-way places. It is greatly to be regretted, for it is taking the means of buying the necessary supplies and worse than throwing it away. If a law could be enacted making destitute Indians a charge on the counties, it would have a wholesome effect. To urge the Indians against the whisky habit is of little avail, but it is about all that I can see to be done at this time.

JNO. T. FRATER, Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BENA SCHOOL.

BENA, MINN., August 20, 1906.

The capacity of the school is 40, but the average attendance has been somewhat above that. Following is the enrollment and average for the year:

	Male.	Female.	Average.
First quarter.....	29	22	45.6
Second quarter.....	31	26	54
Third quarter.....	31	28	57.3
Fourth quarter.....	33	27	56.3

One class room accommodated all the pupils. There are five grades of work, which, by being divided into two divisions, make it so that three grades are the most that are in school during one session. Pupils do not make as rapid progress in their studies under this system as they do in schools where each teacher has a single grade to give her attention to. The character of the work done, however, is not dissimilar to corresponding work done in the public schools of the State. These children take rapidly to the English language and are not so backward in expressing themselves as most Indian children that I have been with.

A reading circle was organized in the school, which included in its membership the employees and most of the advanced pupils. Much supplementary reading was done, and it was surprising what interest the pupils took in these meetings. A good deal of attention was given to current events.

Entertainments were given throughout the year in observance of the legal holidays and in celebration of the birthdays of great men.

Evening sessions have been held regularly in conformity to the course of study outlined by the superintendent of Indian schools. One evening each week was devoted to social pastime.

Several pupils were ready at the end of the year for transfer to nonreservation schools, but in most cases the parents refused to give their consent. This is one drawback in the present system of educating these children, and it is the cause of about one-third of the children of school age in this district remaining out of school each year.

Boys have been taught to care for horses, swine, poultry, and milk cows. They have worked with the laborer in clearing land, building fences, and planting and culti-

vating the garden. The girls have, as in most boarding schools, done the work in the kitchen and dining room, and, aside from the general routine of school work, have received special lessons in cooking and housework. In the laundry they have done most of the washing and ironing. Boys were detailed to this department to do the heavy work, such as turning the washing machines, etc. In the sewing room, under the supervision of the seamstress, the girls have made their own clothing and other articles needed in the school. The following shows the number of articles manufactured during the year:

Aprons .....	142	Jackets .....	8
Dresses .....	68	Skirts .....	62
Drawers .....	33	Sheets .....	52
Garters .....	112	Table cloths .....	19
Pants .....	28	Towels .....	32
Suits (union) .....	90	Shirt waists .....	26
Mittens .....	31	Gowns (night) .....	10

The health of the school during the year has been good. Two pupils were withdrawn on account of sickness. No deaths occurred in the school. A good many of these children are afflicted with scrofula, which manifests itself in different forms. Some are so badly afflicted that they can not be admitted into the school.

Being without suitable farming land is the one regrettable feature in this branch of the school. Nothing more extensive can be done than teaching the boys and girls the value of raising vegetables and the care of the few head of stock that can be kept at the school. The school has set aside for its use 200 acres of land, a large portion of which is in the fowage and worthless. The balance is heavily timbered and of a light, sandy soil.

The pupils have attended regularly the Sunday-school classes held at the school under the management of the employees. There are no churches here where they may go for worship, but occasionally representatives of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches visit here and hold divine services with the members of their churches. A more thorough religious organization is much needed among these Indians.

Whisky is the great curse among these people, and the immorality, so prevalent as a consequence, is a great drawback in our school work.

The enlargement of this school is needed to furnish school facilities for all children on the Wabigooshish and Chippewa reservations, the scholastic population being about 200. A new system of heating and lighting the school buildings and a new laundry building are needed. A new barn and an ichehouse should be built this fall to replace the ones destroyed by fire on July 4, 1906.

HENRY W. WARREN, Principal Teacher.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MORRIS SCHOOL.

MORRIS, MINN., September 12, 1906.

This school has been conducted during the year much the same as during the previous four years, with such minor changes as experience suggested or changes in equipment or employees made possible or necessary.

The penal statute forbidding the creation of a financial deficit was observed with the usual difficulty for schools in this climate.

The appropriation was for 150 pupils and the average number in attendance 107, being substantially the same for the four quarters of the year.

The health of the school has been generally very good, tho there were several cases of typhoid fever in October and November, resulting in two deaths. Less than the usual number of pupils showed a tendency toward consumption or were sent home on account of poor health. Facilities for caring for sick were excellent throuth the year. Sanitary conditions are very good.

School room work proceeded without interruption, tho there was one change in teachers at the beginning of the year and another January 1. The new teachers are to remain for 1907, and promise well. The usual literary societies and musical organizations were maintained. There were no graduates altho one candidate completed the academic work.

The farm work was well done, and both farm and garden produced excellent crops. Live stock was well cared for and is in good condition. The pupils' tables were provided with all the vegetables that can be used during the year, besides increased quantities of dairy products. Eight horses and about 30 cattle were kept, practically all forage and grain being grown on the farm. The farm of 200 acres has about 150 acres cultivated, the remainder being used for hay, pasture, and ornamental grounds. We are now well supplied with improved farm machinery, a corn planter, riding cultivator, corn harvester, and sulky plows being added during the year. These implements were selected after consultation with the best farmers and implement men of this section, and are adapted to the work to be done.

The domestic departments have all been well managed, and show satisfactory results. Cooking and general housework were taught by the nurse at the hos-

pital as heretofore. The teaching of hand laundry is now made practicable by having pupils do employees' laundry at a fixed scale of prices, under the direct supervision of the laundress. The institutional laundry work is now done by machinery.

The employees force has been for the most part very satisfactory. Several "civil-service" appointments were made, and the appointees did good work without exception. We have had no "factions" of consequence.

The discipline of pupils has been quite good, but that of the boys might have been improved had we been able to secure the continuous services of a matured man for disciplinarian.

Steam-propelled machinery has been installed in the laundry and works well. No improvement made since my connection with the school is more appreciated. The authorized assembly room and addition to barn are in process of construction. These will about complete the building program as outlined by me to your office five years ago. The plan now is to keep these buildings in repair, improve grounds and drives as fast as it can be done with pupil labor, and try to build men and women rather than mere houses.

JOHN B. BROWN, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIPESTONE SCHOOL.

PIPESTONE, MINN., August 16, 1906.

The enrollment for the year reached a total of 230, an increase over last of 25 per cent. Attendance, first quarter, 183; second, 200; third, 208, and fourth, 212. Average for the year, 201.

With the exception of an epidemic of mumps, which prevailed at the school during the late winter and early spring months, the health of pupils has been excellent, no serious illness or deaths having occurred. A few were sent home, however, on account of having developed symptoms of tubercular trouble.

The most important improvements of the year have been the construction of 500 square yards of cement walk and a new fence inclosing the entire school campus and buildings, both of which, together with other minor improvements made to buildings and grounds, have added greatly to the general appearance, efficiency, and beauty of the plant.

Owing to the fact that all bids were rejected on account of being in excess of the appropriation, employees' quarters and superintendent's residence, appropriated for last year, are not yet constructed. The plans were revised, however, and new bids called for, which has delayed these much needed buildings, but as the contract has recently been awarded our hopes are at last to be realized.

The appropriations for this year provide for a hospital and enlargement to water system. These are very necessary improvements, and with the stone warehouse and office and other additions asked for, in compliance with Circular 139, will make this one of the most complete and up-to-date school plants in the service.

The work in all departments of the school has also shown marked improvement, and satisfactory results have been obtained. The class room work was much better than heretofore, and great interest was manifested throughout the year. A literary society was organized at the beginning of the term by the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, which proved a success and of much benefit to the pupils. Our closing exercises were the best ever held here, and marked a new epoch in the history of the school, viz, its first graduating class. Three boys, having completed the prescribed course, were awarded diplomas. Two of these boys are intending to go to Haskell, and the other to Hampton, Va., for a higher education.

The farm and industrial work has been carried on in the usual manner with good results, keeping in mind the importance of individual instruction along these lines.

The girls have been taught cooking, baking, laundrying, housekeeping, dress-making, mending, etc., and altogether the interest manifested on the part of both boys and girls in the various departments has been very gratifying. The employees as a whole have also been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have worked harmoniously for the good of the school and the service, to which is due in a large measure the success of the year.

WILLARD S. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL.

[Boise Forte Chippewa.]

TOWER, MINN., August 27, 1906.

This school is situated 3 miles across the bay from Tower. The buildings are frame structures erected on granite foundations. The plant was erected in 1889, and except for some repairs is in good condition. The location is good, and the site is a pretty one. The school uses a 4-horsepower launch to travel to Tower in the summer, and a team and sled in the winter.

Instead of a central heating plant, we have a pumping station, a heating plant for the dormitory, a separate heating plant for the school, and hard-coal burners for the remainder of the buildings. A central heating plant would give better service and be cheaper than the present expensive system.

The attendance has been small for several years, but my predecessor had increased the attendance until the school averaged 62 for the ten months.

The school has a reservation of 1,080 acres. The most of the land is covered with timber. Our school farm produces many potatoes, carrots, beans, onions, peas, etc. A herd of good cows furnishes plenty of milk for the children. The school also manufactures considerable butter.

The best work of the school was done in the class rooms. The children made good progress in their studies.

The Rev. E. M. Smith, representing the Episcopal Church, and the Right Rev. Father Ruh, the Catholic Church, make regular visits to the school.

There are under the superintendent of this school 683 Chippewa Indians. About 600 of these are scattered all over northeastern Minnesota. A few are in Canada, and the remainder on Nett Lake Indian Reservation, 70 miles from here.

These Indians draw no rations and receive but a small annuity payment. A few of the old and feeble should have some support, but the able bodied need no rations. There is plenty of work at good wages. Many of the Indians, for a part of the time at least, work in the lumber camps and around the sawmills and receive from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

For several years these Indians were opposed to accepting their land patents. Now many of them are coming to the farmer asking that he aid them in locating their allotments. A few allotments are located in swamps. These should be relinquished and better land selected before the reservation is opened up to settlement.

Many of these Indians have gardens and raise potatoes, corn, beans, etc. In July they pick many berries. In August and September they gather great quantities of wild rice. They also get several moose and many deer during the year. The most encouraging feature connected with the work here is that these Indians do not draw rations and that they are able to secure work at good wages.

J. W. CLENDENING,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., October 15, 1906.

This agency is located on the White Earth Reservation on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, in township 142 north, of range 41 west of the fifth principal meridian in Minnesota.

The census for the year shows the following:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewa	1,780
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa	348
Removal Mille Lac Chippewa	652
Nonremoval Mille Lac Chippewa	631
Nonremoval White Oak Point Chippewa	101
Other Tall Pillager Chippewa	726
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	289
Removal Cass and Winnebagoish Chippewa	61
Removal Fond Du Lac Chippewa	107
Removal Pembina Chippewa	337
Total	5,122

The nearest railroad station is Ogema, Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway. The station is 4 miles distant from the agency. Four daily passenger trains are run on this road, giving ample train service for the agency and school located here.

There are three Government boarding schools and one Catholic mission boarding school on this reservation; also, three Government day schools, all maintained for education of the Indian children of this reservation. Authority has been granted for the establishment of three new day schools, and the same are now in process of construction. They will be completed in time for occupancy by January 1, 1907. All these schools will afford ample facilities for educating 600 children. In addition to the number of pupils attending reservation schools, a large number have taken advantage of the opportunity to attend nonreservation schools. The reservation schools, with possibly one exception, have done good work during the fiscal year just past.

There are four church missionaries working among these Indians. They have church buildings for accommodation of Sunday worshippers. These people manifest considerable interest in religious services, and the missionaries have been of much benefit to them.

During the summer of 1904 a sawmill was established by the Government for the purpose of manufacturing lumber for use in constructing houses for removal Mille Lac Indians, and for general repairs to agency buildings, and for bridge work on the reservation.

During the past fiscal year 27 Mille Lacs and 58 White Oak Point Indians have been induced to remove to this reservation under agreement of August 30, 1902, and take allotments thereon. A comparatively small number remain to be removed to this agency.

On April 28, 1904, a bill known as the Steenserson act was enacted into law, which gave to the Indians of the various Mississippi and Otter Tail bands of this reservation additional allotments of land, which, together with the lands heretofore allotted to them, will give each Indian an allotment of 160 acres. Allotting operations were commenced April 24, 1905, and up to the present date 2,054 allotments have been made. There remain but about 220 Indians to be given additional allotments, and it is hoped they will be completed in time to forward the schedules to Washington by January 1, 1907.

There are one captain and eleven privates on the police force of this agency. Since the salaries have been increased from \$10 to \$20 per month for privates, and from \$15 to \$25 per month for captains, greater efficiency in the force has resulted.

The general health of the Indians on this reservation during the past fiscal year has been in the main satisfactory. No epidemics have been experienced outside of the usual coughs, colds, etc., incident to all communities.

The act approved June 21, 1900, making provision for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year 1907 provided for the removal of all restriction as to sale and taxation of allotments of adult mixed-blood Indians on the White Earth Reservation, and granted the Secretary of the Interior authority to issue fee simple patents to adult mixed-blood Indians for their lands in lieu of the trust patents now held by them. The act referred to also provided for the trust patents, now held by mixed-blood Indians, to carry the title in fee simple.

Many of the allottees on this reservation affected thereby have taken advantage of this provision to sell or mortgage their allotments. As a general rule fair prices in sales have been realized. A comparatively small number of allottees have squandered the proceeds of such sales, but these were the exception, and not the rule. Considered from all view points, this legislation was a long step in the advancement of these Indians, as it gives them a sense of responsibility heretofore denied them, which will go a long way toward making men and women of them. Those who have squandered their holdings will be benefited by being compelled to work out their salvation. The sooner they learn the value of money or property, by being compelled to earn it by hard labor, the better will it be for all concerned. The adult mixed-blood Indians are now enjoying the novelty of standing on their feet and transacting their business affairs without the guiding hand and restrictions thrown around them by a beneficent Government.

In summing up, the general condition of the White Earth Indians may be stated as good. A large majority of these Indians have advanced far enough toward civilized living to be given their lands in fee simple and their shares of the tribal funds now on deposit in the United States Treasury. True, there are

some full bloods and even mixed bloods who will require the supervision of the Government for many years to come, but at the present stage of advancement many of the latter Indians will be entitled to their emancipation within the next few years.

The employees of this agency have, with few exceptions, rendered faithful and efficient service.

SIMON MICHELET, Agent

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

### REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BROWNSO, MONT., August 25, 1906.

During July of last year work was begun on the uncompleted Cut Bank Irrigation canal by the labor of Indians and their teams. The canal was completed to a point where water could be distributed upon lands which could be cultivated by irrigation. It is estimated that 2,500 acres can now be irrigated from the canal. The work was not completed until late in the fall.

There is a disinclination, amounting almost to a prejudice, among the Indians in regard to taking up land upon the line of this canal. Inducements were made to Indians this spring to take up claims of 25 acres each and cultivate the land. Twenty-five agreed to do so, but when the time arrived to begin work but 7 appeared, and not to exceed 50 acres were cultivated.

It was first necessary that the land be irrigated before it could be plowed. The Indian horses being grass fed had but little strength to do the plowing. This delayed the planting of seed—oats and timothy—but the crop bids fair to mature, provided it is not injured by an early frost. One occurred here the night of August 3, forming ice on vessels of water sitting out of doors a sixteenth of an inch thick. Fortunately it did no further damage than to blight the potato plants.

It will be slow work to induce Indians to take up and cultivate lands on the line of this canal until it is fully demonstrated that cultivation can be successfully accomplished. It is hoped a larger number may be induced to do so this fall and next spring. Now that opportunity is offered for employment upon the construction work of the St. Marys Canal the possibility of securing men to take claims will not be so good. An Indian prefers to work for wages where he receives his pay monthly rather than wait several months to realize for his services, with a possibility of failure of crop in consequence of late or early frosts.

Residents living on the southeastern portion of the reservation have been unable to cultivate their lands during the past summer, owing to the appropriation and diversion of all waters from Birch Creek to private lands south of the reservation. Suit was filed before the United States district court in Helena more than eighteen months ago for an injunction to restrain the appropriation and use of such portion of the waters of Birch Creek to which the Indians of the reservation are entitled. To this date no decision has been reached by the court.

During last Congress a bill was introduced providing for the allotment and sale of the lands of this reservation. It was amended, and, as amended, passed both Houses of Congress. Under its provisions, it is understood, all water which by prior right belongs to the Indians of this reservation could have been diverted elsewhere. This would doubtless have been done, and the lands on the reservation would have been practically worthless, as without water no agricultural pursuits can be successfully followed. Fortunately this was prevented by veto of the bill by the President.

Several years ago quite a number of Indians on the south side made efforts to cultivate lands, but, owing principally to failure of crops to mature in consequence of climatic conditions and crude methods of cultivation, they became discouraged and, with few exceptions, ceased to cultivate any lands. Last season quite a number were induced to plow and sow seeds, and this year there has been quite an increase in the number who have plowed land and put in seeds. The quantity of land each Indian has put in is small. It is slow work inducing Indians to get to work to help themselves.

The new reservation boarding school on Cut Bank Creek, 6 miles north from the agency, was completed last fall, and the school transferred October 18, 1906.

The buildings are brick, and well arranged for the purposes intended. The school has a capacity of 75 and an enrollment of 87. There would be a larger attendance had the school capacity to accommodate more pupils. There has been but little sickness at the school. The discipline has been exceedingly good, and the results show the efficiency of those in charge.

The band instruments supplied by the Department were received in May, and much has been accomplished by the boys in the short time the instruments have been in their possession.

New buildings for a day school were constructed 4 miles east of the agency. The school was opened April 11, 1900. The dormitory of the Willow Creek School was changed so as to provide quarters for a teacher and a housekeeper. A day school was established there March 24, but, in consequence of the failure of the housekeeper to report, no noonday meal was served, and the attendance was small, the parents of Indian children attending the school not having facilities to prepare lunch for their children. The attendance at each of these day schools has not been equal to what was expected. Parents permit their children to be absent upon the slightest pretext and excuses.

The Indian population of this reservation is 1,024 males, 1,018 females; total, 2,072. Number of births reported is 64; number of deaths, 35.

The agency physician reports treating 1,101 cases, of which 553 were males and 548 females. Of the cases recorded 35 have died—10 males and 10 females. Of the deaths 10 were from tuberculosis. The number of deaths here stated is not a full record, as some cases died unknown to the physician. Especially is this true of children dying in infancy. No epidemics of widespread character have visited the reservation during the past year, but an unusual amount of sickness is reported, the increase being noticeable in respiratory and bowel diseases. The general sanitary condition of the agency is excellent.

The practice of medicine upon this reservation is becoming more arduous and exacting as the full-blood Indians learn to avail themselves of the physician's aid. The time of the two physicians at this agency is fully occupied, one, and even both at times, being on the road all the time, visiting the sick.

There were received during the last fiscal year the following sums:

For grazing cattle belonging to outside parties	\$26,308.93
Grazing fees from Indians	5,089.02
From parties crossing the reservation	227.15
Total	31,670.70

This has been accounted for and deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer.

J. Z. DARE,  
Captain, U. S. Army (Retired), Agent.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

Crow Agency, Mont., August 27, 1900.

Owing to a very late fall in 1901, a great deal of land was plowed and put in shape for spring sowing. The spring was very favorable, and a large acreage of grain was sown, which, when harvested, made the largest yield ever before raised by these Indians. A very large hay crop was put up, and a good market at home was found for it by selling to the sheep men who hold leases on the reservation.

There are quite a number of Indians who show signs of actual prosperity, while a great many have not the least symptom and have to be urged and coaxed to make any effort toward making a living for themselves and families. No rations are issued, and with any exertion whatever on the part of the Indians they can make a splendid living upon their allotments. The farmers in charge of the different districts have been requested to do individual work.

The agent visits his Indians individually, and refuses to have his time wasted by the common and useless paw wow, or council, that would be crowded upon him every time he visited a district would he permit it. We try to see the Indian at his home, and do, in most cases. He is encouraged to plant fruit and shade trees, get his land fenced on section lines with due regard to public roads, make a good garden spot, raise chickens and pigs, keep a milk cow,

and stay at home. If he makes a good start according to such a program, he is made an officer of the Crow Industrial Fair Association and allowed to have a voice in its management.

The Crow fair was organized for the purpose of working up a friendly competition in farming, gardening, and stock raising between the individual Indians and the Indians of one district with those of another. A fair was held in the fall of 1904 which was an absolute failure. We started anew in the fall of 1905 and called it the First Industrial Fair of Crow Indians. This was as much a success as the other was a failure, and the Indians as well as the employees are very proud of the event. The exhibits of farm products and stock were much better than are usually seen in a newly settled country at their annual fairs. All wild-west features are restricted, and a fair like the old-time eastern country fair is given as near as is possible. Space forbids going into detail regarding the farm and stock exhibits made by the Indians. Many friends of the Indians say the fair scheme has given them a more rapid start to self-support than any other thing that has come into their experience. If the spirit now started in farming and stock raising can be kept up and expanded for a few years, the Indian will take as much pride in outdoing his neighbor in the art of home building as he has in the past in dancing, gambling, and horse racing.

The Indians are now allotted their lands in severalty and all know definitely where they are located. The larger part is now under good irrigation and most of the owners are improving their places. Many places will average with the homes of our white neighbors. Shade trees, garden spots, good houses, barns, and corrals can be found scattered around the reservation, while five years ago improvements of this kind were unknown.

About 500,000 pounds of flour was manufactured at agency mills for the Indian from wheat raised by himself. For this he found a good market with the Cheyenne Indians, the Government schools, and the Indian traders.

The contractors on the Huntley Irrigation Canal have employed quite a number of our Indians. They report them as doing good work and proving satisfactory. We have selected, so far as possible, Indians without irrigation upon their lands for this work.

The opening of 1,150,000 acres of the north end of this reservation has caused some trouble. Quite a number of whisky places have been opened as close to the reservation as possible, and a number of Indians have patronized these places freely. We are in hopes to break this traffic up in a short time. Very little trouble has been experienced on account of liquor, and we try to guard against it in every way possible. We have made several convictions before the Federal court the past year for selling liquor to the Indians and have made several convictions for stock stealing. We have never yet failed in convicting a man charged with crime before the Federal court. Notwithstanding this stock stealing and whisky trading are carried on in spite of our efforts to stamp it out.

The immorality of the Crows is their stumbling block. No regard for marriage vows is shown. They cling tenaciously to the old custom that a man should leave his wife whenever he becomes dissatisfied with her. This custom is so embedded in their natures that they sometimes feel inclined to resent punishment for the offense. Less trouble has been experienced during the past year than the preceding three years. Trouble is experienced in getting Indians to take out licenses before marrying. They prefer to follow the old custom, and the old Indians are to blame for this condition now. We are punishing all those not conforming to the regulation on this subject, and conditions are better than they were last year.

The health of the Crows is bad. Consumption has a strong hold on them and it is hard to get them to change their sanitary conditions. Posters have been posted over the reservation that were sent out by the Department. The doctors, as well as myself, have talked with the Indians regarding using every care around consumptives.

The schools are doing good work and the children are being well cared for. The Pryor School made a very fine showing in farm and garden products and it did much good to the Indians of that district as a practical demonstration of what can be done on their farms providing they will work. Much work has been done on the agency-school farm the past two years. Much of it has been reclaimed from an alkali waste into fairly fertile land. The Catholic Mission School has a fine farm and raises excellent crops, the boys and girls receiving good training at this school. The Baptists conduct a day school at Lodge Grass.



embankment. The lagoon improves the sanitary condition of this part of the school farm. It will furnish ice for the school and subagency (Fryor Creek, a rapid mountain stream, seldom freezes) and will afford a source of pleasure winter and summer.

There were planted 30 plum trees received from the nursery, 30 wild plum trees, and 24 wild currant bushes.

The school has been connected by telephone with Fryor railroad station.

A barn and shed, poultry house, hog pen, and ice house are needed. The school has been in operation three and one-half years, and the value of produce raised has been close unto \$1,000 annually, and not one cent has ever been expended for buildings to shelter the school stock, farm machinery, harness, and wagons. During the most severe blizzards the old ruins of log huts, abandoned several years ago by a sheep cut, are used as a shelter for the milch cows and work horses. A poultry house and hog pen are needed so as to give the pupils some ideas in regard to these industries. They are both very important and profitable. During the next three years at least 30 of the pupils will end their school careers, and it is essential that these industries be started at once. The climate is excellent for poultry raising. On account of numerous dogs and night-prowling animals—natural enemies to poultry—it is necessary to construct properly protected houses and yards to assure success.

The ice house is a necessity from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint. The school has now a lagoon from which ice can be harvested.

H. L. OBERLANDER,  
Superintendent and Physician.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

Jocks, MONT., August 2, 1906.

This reservation is located in the western part of the State in Missoula, Flathead, and Sanders counties, and has an area of about 1,400,000 acres, of which about 20 per cent is mountainous and well timbered. It is the only reservation in the State west of the Rocky Mountains, and the climate, being more equable, is well adapted to farming and stock raising, the soil being a rich black loam with a clay subsoil in the major portion.

The agency is located about 43 miles south of east from Arlee, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, with which it has telephone communication. There is a post-office at the agency called Jocko, Missoula County, Mont.

The census is as follows: Total population (males 1,118, females 1,074), 2,192. Flatheads, 615; Pend d'Oreilles, 627; Kootenais, 553; Kallspels, 150; Spokanes, 133; other tribes who have rights, 53; total, 2,192. Males above 18 years of age, 749; females above 14 years of age, 722; children between ages of 4 and 16 years, 542.

More attention was paid to farming the past year than ever before, larger quantities of land having been broken and seeded and greater areas inclosed, but while the spring and early summer gave promise of abundant crops, which so far as hay was concerned were realized, the extreme heat and drought injured the nonirrigable grain to some extent, so much so that the yield was but about 75 per cent of normal, but even under these conditions a much larger amount was harvested than in any former year. The market has been good and all surplus hay and grain have been sold at remunerative prices. The prospects for the present harvest are excellent, altho on account of late cold spring the hay harvest is backward and may interfere with the harvesting of the grain owing to lack of labor to accomplish both at once.

Owing to the increased acreage being inclosed for farming, stock raising has somewhat declined in the eastern and central portions of the reservation, and some of the largest owners are reducing their herds on an average about 50 per cent. Outside stockmen are driving their cattle to Canada, to which point conservative estimate places the number driven from this reservation at 5,000. Prices have been low for the past few years, and as a rule none of the cattlemen have made any money. On the other hand, there has been an active demand for ponies and prices have been good, averaging 25 per cent higher than last year, and a close estimate of the number sold, gathered from railroad shipping points and other sources, is 9,000. The Indians are disposing of all their poorer stock, and the pony herds which one sees grazing show marked improvement.

The matter of allotting the Indians has been placed in the hands of Col. John K. Rankin, special allotting agent, and he now has two parties in the field engaged in that work. He is progressing rapidly with it and so far has met with no opposition on the part of any, but instead there seems to be a desire by all to have their homes definitely located and lines established.

The boarding school at the agency, owing to various circumstances, report of which was made at the time, did not start off very auspiciously, the attendance the first month being but 10; however, when the new superintendent assumed charge greater efforts were made and by December the enrollment was up to

the limit of its rated capacity. Good work has been done with the children, whose average age is much less than in former years. The youthfulness of the pupils is accounted for by the fact that the nonreservation schools took a large number of the older pupils and still more were sent to the mission schools to have religious training combined with their studies.

The mission schools, under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers, Sisters of Providence, and Ursuline nuns at St. Ignatius, have had an increased enrollment the past year, with an average attendance of 183. These are nonaided schools and are doing excellent work.

There have been just completed on August 1 two new day-school buildings and quarters—one at Roman and one near Polson. When these are in operation the school facilities for children of school age will be ample.

Missionary work is confined exclusively to the Catholics. St. Ignatius Mission at St. Ignatius is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, Rev. L. Taelman, S. J., in charge. They have a large, well-built brick church at the mission, where services are regularly held, and a smaller frame edifice at the agency, called St. John Berchman Church, where, on the first Sunday in each month, one of the priests from the mission attends. The Indians are nearly all communicants and the attendance at worship is good. The Fathers are very zealous in their work, visiting the sick, administering the last rites to the dying, and burying the dead. On occasions when the services of a priest can not be obtained one of the older Indians conducts the funeral services in a dignified, reverent manner, which is very impressive.

The tendency is upward, and fewer cases of domestic infelicity have been brought to my attention than formerly. The social vice is on the wane and but two cases of unlawful cohabitation have been brought to my notice during the year, and these have been severely punished.

Marriages by Indian custom appear to be a thing of the past, none to my knowledge having taken place during the year, and instead I have issued 40 per cent more licenses than last year, all of which were duly solemnized by the church.

Our court is composed of three full-blooded Indians—two from the Flathead and one from the Kallspel tribe—of mature age, who have held their position for a number of years and fully appreciate the honor and dignity of their office. Court is regularly convened on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, but very frequently there is no business to transact. The offenses tried during the past year all arose from liquor, which it is almost impossible to prevent the Indians from obtaining, and the Judges have been quite severe in their sentences in their endeavor to prevent its use.

During the past year the United States Commissioners have bound over to await action of Federal grand jury four white men for selling liquor to Indians, two Indians charged with murder, one for arson, and one for horse stealing; the grand jury indicted but one white man, who was tried and fined; the Indians charged with murder were not indicted, and the Indians charged with arson and horse stealing were each indicted, tried, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. In the State court at Missoula one Indian was tried for burglary and acquitted.

No new roads have been laid out or made during the past year, but, under the system of road supervisors I had inaugurated, all the roads are kept in good repair, bridges over ditches and streams built and replanked as occasion required, grades thru canyons widened and lessened, and the roads all over the reservation kept in excellent condition during all seasons of the year.

There have been no contagious or epidemic diseases requiring quarantine, and the agency physician reports the general health on the reservation better than in years. The family register shows the proportion of full bloods to be 42 per cent to 58 per cent mixt bloods; there have been 55 deaths during the year, the majority of the cases being tuberculosis in some of its many forms, and the proportion is 61 per cent full bloods to 30 per cent mixt bloods, while to offset the death rate there have been 77 births in the proportion of 36 per cent full bloods to 64 per cent mixt.

SAMUEL BELLEW, Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLATHEAD SCHOOL.

JOCKO, MONT., August 2, 1906.

I assumed charge of the Flathead Boarding School on October 4, 1905, with only 10 pupils in attendance. The enrollment gradually increased, however, till in December the

school was filled beyond its rated capacity; in January the number had reached 46, and in February 54, the utmost number that could be received. The average attendance for the year was 37; the average for the last six months a trifle over 45, and the entire number enrolled 62, tho at no time were more than 52 crowded into the dormitories at once. The small attendance at the beginning of the year was due to several causes, among which may be mentioned, (1) the fact that a large number of pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools, and (2) as a result of a change in the management of the St. Ignatius Mission a number of our pupils were enrolled in that institution. It therefore became necessary to fill the school with new pupils, and thus it happened that 20 of our pupils had never been in any school before, and the average age was reduced to 10 years.

There was comparatively little sickness in the school this year. Much care was exercised to enroll only healthy children, and whenever any child developed marked tendencies to disease later he was sent home. In spite of the best care that could be given, however, one little boy contracted pneumonia and after an illness of nine days died, and another at the close of school was sent home and soon after died of tubercular meningitis.

As in other Indian schools, the girls were taught cooking, sewing, laundering, and general housework, and the boys care of stock, laundering, gardening, and general outdoor work. The shop also furnished indoor employment for a number of the boys, especially in bad weather.

Our garden, tho only 2 acres in area, promises to furnish an abundant supply of vegetables, except, perhaps, potatoes.

Such minor improvements as could be made with the limited amount of material at our disposal, such as improving the playground, building porches and walks, moving the chicken house, piling in the chicken yard with poles cut from the woods, etc., added considerably to the convenience of the place, besides teaching the boys the use of tools.

The work of the schoolroom was very satisfactory. Some of the new pupils especially made remarkable progress. Through the year on the special holidays appropriate literary programs were rendered, notably at Christmas, when, thru the generosity of friends and patrons of the school, a Christmas tree was given the children; also, at the close of school, when the children, in simple plays, illustrated the different industries taught.

Altogether we feel that the year just closed has been quite successful. The employees have been faithful and loyal; the school has steadily increased in popularity, and we feel assured that next year will begin with a full attendance. True, our plant is anything but suitable for a school. The buildings are small, inconvenient, and in need of repair, and we have no farm, barn, or pasture for our stock except the common range. It is hoped that the Government will soon see fit to establish an entirely new plant, more centrally located, with farm and equipment adequate to the needs of a school of at least a hundred children.

JESSE E. TYLER, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

HARLEM, MONT., August 22, 1906.

This reservation is located in Choteau County, State of Montana, and contains approximately 537,000 acres, the entire reservation being fenced with four wires, posts, and stays. Within the confines of the fence there is an Indian population of 1,227, consisting of Gros Ventre and Assiniboin.

The Indians are engaged in stock raising and diversified farming. Each Indian cultivates a fair-sized garden, upon which he grows enough vegetables to insure him a fairly good supply both summer and winter. Each has from 2 to 20 acres of grain, besides an abundance of hay.

The two tribes between them own approximately 3,500 head of horses and some 4,000 head of cattle, both horses and cattle being fairly well distributed among the individual members of the two tribes. A great many of them have chickens, turkeys, ducks, and swine.

The people are law-abiding and industrious, and are gradually becoming good farmers and taking better care of their horses and cattle. They also look after and take better care of their farm machinery, many of them building sheds to keep their machinery in.

They are fast becoming more moral, the proper relationship of husband and wife becoming better understood. The wife now looks after the home, while the husband rustles to keep the pot boiling. Divorces are becoming fewer every year, consequently the moral tone is better.

The Indians do not object to their children attending school; on the contrary, they encourage it. This agency has two large boarding schools—the Government Indian Industrial Training School at the agency, and St. Paul's Mission School, located on Peoples Creek 40 miles from the Government school.

St. Paul's School is under the auspices of the Society of Jesus, and is splendidly equipped, all of the buildings being of native stone, three stories and basement. In connection with the school there is a large farm, where the boys are taught farming, dairying, stock growing, and in fact everything that

goes to the making of a good practical farmer and stock grower. In the school only the elementary branches are taught. The girls' school is presided over by the Sisters of Charity. Here the girls are taught sewing, embroidery, housekeeping, cooking, and everything that will aid them in their future home life. This school is not in any way, shape, or form an expense to the Government, being entirely self-supporting.

On Milk River, about 12 miles east of the agency, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has a mission presided over by the Rev. A. N. Coe. Mr. Coe's work is purely evangelistic among the adults.

At the agency school our program is very much the same as at the mission, only that we give more attention to the trades, teaching blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentry, and shoe and harness making. All of the boys are taught farming, dairying, and the care of stock, besides the usual schoolroom work. The girls are taught domestic science, the care of poultry, butter making, sewing, how to cut and fit their clothing, etc.; also the regular schoolroom course.

Several families residing near the borders of the reservation and in proximity to county public schools send their children to these schools, the children going in the morning and returning in the evening, very much the same as white farmers' children. I know of no full-blood Indian sending his children to these schools, but it is quite common among the mixed-blood families.

The present season on the reservation has been a good one, the crops of hay, grain, and vegetables being beautiful over the entire reservation, but particularly so upon Milk River, owing to the fact that we have had plenty of water to irrigate with. A very few more years as successful as the present one will put these people on velvet.

A great improvement has taken place in the police force. This is largely due to the increase in salary, the old salary being so small that it was next to impossible to induce the best men to enter the force.

There has been very little crime, in fact none that called for severer punishment than could be meted out by the judges of the court on Indian offenses; no cases whatever before the United States district court. There is very little intoxicants used by these people, and from that source very little trouble is caused.

The general health of the reservation has been excellent, very little sickness of any kind. Scrofula, under a vegetable diet, is gradually disappearing.

W. R. LOGAN,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

POPLAR, MONT., August 3, 1906.

The reservation lies north of the Missouri River, between Porcupine and Big Muddy creeks, 40 miles wide by 80 miles long, embracing about 3,000 square miles, or 1,776,000 acres of land, unallotted; railroad station, post-office, and telegraphic address, Poplar, Mont., one-third mile southwest of agency, on the Great Northern Railway; nearest military post, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.

The population is as follows: Yankton (males 544, females 563), 1,107; children of school age (males 174, females 143) 317; Assiniboin (males 274, females 305), 579; children of school age (males 52, females 59), 111; total, 1,680.

Poplar River Training School is the only Government boarding school on the reservation. During the fiscal year 1906 it had an enrollment of 266 and an average attendance of 182. It is located at the agency.

Day School No. 1, located at Blair, Mont., had an enrollment of 45 and an average attendance of 30+. The increase in attendance and results obtained during the past year are remarkable.

Wolf Point Mission School is maintained by the Presbyterian Church and is located at Wolf Point, Mont. It is both a day and boarding school, has a capacity of 30 pupils; enrollment 42, average attendance 31.7+. Good work is being done.

The boarding school has had an increase in general average of 15 during the past year and is doing good work. A new building suitable for class rooms and

sewing room is a necessity, as this instruction is given at present in poorly lighted log buildings that have long since outgrown their usefulness.

Three new day schools with employees' quarters are now under course of construction and will be ready for occupancy this fall providing the necessary equipment is furnished. These day schools will draw probably half of their pupils from the boarding school and the other half from pupils that were not healthy enough to be placed in a boarding school.

Two public schools are maintained on this reservation by county support, one at Wolf Point and the other at Poplar, Mont., to which some of the half-breed children are admitted. The results obtained at these schools are much better than at the boarding or day school.

The Presbyterian and Catholic churches both do missionary work among the Indians of this reservation, have several churches, and their influence is practical and elevating. They are an important factor in the civilization and education of these Indians.

The general state of health of the Indians is fair. There was a small epidemic of diphtheria at the boarding school during the winter, but no serious results happened. Tuberculosis in its various forms is the prevailing disease and claims many victims each year.

The climate in this section continues to moderate, and the maximum cold weather last winter was 23° below zero. As a result very little loss of stock occurred among the Indians.

Much advancement along this line has been shown during the past year and these Indians are quite well prepared for allotment. A large number of the able-bodied Indians do irregular work, all have some stock, and a few have quite a number. All are encouraged as much as possible to increase the size of their herds, and care is taken that each Indian prepare the necessary feed to winter his stock. Almost all the Indians have small gardens, which they cultivate well, the farmers making regular rounds of inspection to see that crops, etc., are attended to at the proper time. Considerable improvement has been made to roads, bridges, fences, and buildings. Three Indian pastures were fenced this year, containing, approximately, 100,000 acres of good grazing land, the Indians furnishing the posts and performing the necessary labor gratis to build the fence.

During the past fiscal year \$3,813 was received from grazing permits, \$2,807.25 was received during the month of July, 1900, and permits have been entered into which when approved will total \$4,251 paid in. This loss was occasioned as follows: Delay in determining whether or not the reservation should be leased, and the further fact that the grazing tax was raised from \$1 per annum to \$1.50 per annum per head, causing many permittees to remove their cattle from the reservation.

Without irrigation, there is no immediate prospect of success in farming, but it is believed that the seasons are becoming more adapted to the raising of grain. Several hundred acres are being successfully irrigated on the Poplar River Valley, being planted mostly to small grains and vegetables. It is thought that in a few years this country will raise wheat, as the rainfall this year was sufficient for such purposes. Many of the Indians have their gardens along the Poplar River, and they are very good this season. Hay is abundant this year, and the Indians will market approximately \$10,000 worth of hay.

These Indians have adopted civilized dress; more than one-third speak, and over two-thirds understand, more or less, the English language. They live in log houses in the winter and tepees in summer, retaining many of their former customs. Many are quite well educated and a few are eligible for citizenship. They are an easily governed class of people, the greater part of strife being occasioned by white men married into the tribe and the children of such men. Plurality of wives is forbidden, and all Indians are required to procure the necessary license before marrying. There are but few divorcees, and not many separations. Their conception of morality is not of a very high standard, but the churches and schools are doing good work toward obtaining the desired results.

The school carpenter shop has been remodeled into an employees' quarters, and makes a very suitable building; an agency building has been remodeled into a carpenter and blacksmith shop; porches have been added to several agency buildings, and many old log shacks have been demolished, buildings painted, and fences built as well as repaired. With the disappearance of many of the dilapidated log shacks erected in the stage of aboriginal architecture prevailing during the days of Lewis and Clark, long since too hideous

and ranshackly for human occupancy, and the improvements the Department has made and we hope will make, we expect soon to have a school and agency plant adequate, valuable, and sightly. A contract for the improvement of the water system has been let, and work is now under way. Three new day schools and employees' quarters in connection are under course of construction, and over 1 mile of gravel walks has been laid. A considerable portion of this reservation has lately been surveyed.

The police force is a valuable assistance in controlling the liquor traffic, watching for trespassers, and reporting crime. They are very efficient and well merit the recent increase in salary from \$10 to \$20 a month, which will enable them to live in some comfort.

The criminal record for the year is very light—a few drunks, wife beaters, adulterers, and suicide.

The court of Indian offenses convenes each ration day and determines the guilt or innocence of prisoners. They exercise unusual wisdom in meting out punishment, rarely making a mistake, and seldom failing to benefit the person tried.

The liquor traffic on this reservation is confined almost wholly to a small territory adjacent to the town of Culbertson, and this traffic is accomplished largely thru the medium of boot leggers. This has been overcome, to a large extent, by the recent indictment of two saloon keepers of Culbertson, and further by sending a police patrol with such Indians as desire to do trading in salé town.

There are seven licensed traders on this reservation, and all are conducting their places of business in accordance with the regulations governing such trade.

The employees, with one or two exceptions, have given excellent satisfaction, have been efficient and devoted to their work.

C. B. LOHMILLER,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SHAW SCHOOL.

FORT SHAW, MONT., September 1, 1900.

This school is located on the banks of the Sun River, midway between the mouth of the stream and the mountains. This is a very beautiful stream and valley, and the land fertile.

Up to this date the irrigated lands have been confined to individual enterprises. However, the Government has taken the matter in hand, and most of the preliminary work of the Fort Shaw unit of the Sun River project is completed, and soon the actual construction of this work is to commence. This project when completed will completely surround the school, both in the valley and on the benches with irrigated farms, and no doubt will supply the school farm with adequate irrigation. This irrigation project has caused a readjustment of the school metes and bounds, and as the survey is not yet completed we are uncertain as to the extent and location of the land to be assigned the school. This has been a source of uncertainty, and in a way has disorganized this department of the school.

The stock interests of the school have prospered, and we expect to slaughter for the subsistence of the children about 50,000 pounds of net beef, and in addition sell 200 head of mixed cattle on the Chicago market.

The horses belonging to the school have done well, and there will be an increase of about twelve colts of fair breeding.

The prospects for a good garden yield are flattering, altho on account of insufficient water for irrigation we may not raise a sufficient amount of vegetables for the use of the school.

The industrial work of the school in all departments has been satisfactory, that of the farm, garden, blacksmith, and carpenter departments being very practical.

The literary department has had a very satisfactory year. Most of the children have been well up to grade.

F. C. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., August 10, 1906.

Tongue River Reservation, an area about 25 miles square, is located in the southern portion of Rosebud County, Mont. The reservation is mainly a grazing range, and excepting Tongue River, which forms the east boundary, the streams of the reservation are insignificant from the view point of their availability for extensive irrigation. In upper Rosebud Valley there has been a noticeable increase in the amounts of garden produce, and this in the face of a very limited irrigation water supply. In Tongue River Valley very little farming has been done, as the Indians are discouraged because of the insufficient water at hand to make further attempts at raising anything but hay in the meadows.

Work should be commenced at the earliest possible date upon the Tongue River Valley irrigating canal, the survey of which was made in 1905. It is estimated that this canal when completed will permit of the irrigation of about 7,000 acres of excellent farming lands.

Quite a number of the Indians have found work at good wages on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad extension, which is running in the vicinity of Miles City, about 80 miles from the agency. The Indians are giving satisfaction to the contractors, and are getting along very well as laborers.

Buildings at agency are mostly of log, and thru having been built without brick or stone foundations the lower logs have rotted away, resulting in a settling of the structures which has thrown them much out of plumb.

The day school building at the agency is built of logs. It contains four rooms—kitchen, wash room, sewing room, and class room. It has a capacity for 32 pupils. Present enrollment is and average attendance is 15.

The boarding school is located in Rosebud Valley, about 18 miles southwest of the agency. The plant comprises a two-story brick combination dormitory, heated by steam, with capacity for 75 pupils; a two-story brick employees' quarters building of 8 rooms, 2 of which serve for kitchen and dining room; a brick warehouse, and a laundry of brick. Adjacent to the boarding school plant is the school farm of 300 acres, all of which is under substantial fence. The pupils are progressing fairly well and the results of the year's school work have in the main been satisfactory. There has been general improvement among the pupils as regards discipline. Greater care has been exercised in training the children in the kitchen and the sewing room and the interest of the pupils in all of the industrial work has been gratifying. The average attendance for the year has been about 77 pupils. Altho the frequent changes of farmers has retarded instruction somewhat, much improvement has been effected upon the school farm.

St. Labres Mission Boarding School is located in the Tongue River Valley about 20 miles east of the agency, and is under the charge of Ursuline nuns. The buildings are frame, and consist of one combination girls' dormitory and class room and one boys' dormitory combined with class room, and a chapel with capacity for 200 communicants. This school has a corps of teachers consisting of a mother superior and four nuns, two of whom have charge of the boys, while the other two have charge of the girls. A missionary father resides at the church and attends to the spiritual welfare of his flock. The missionary father and the nuns are entitled to much credit for the excellent work they have done among these Indians.

Bethany Mission, located in Rosebud Valley, is under the charge of the Mennonite Society. Here there is a missionary clergyman with two assistants. Services are held each Sunday evening in the schoolroom for the benefit of the school children. Very good work is being done at this mission.

The health of the Indians has been good. There has been no contagious disease among them of serious nature. There have been a few cases of chicken pox among the school children, but not serious enough to hinder the operation of the school.

The Indians have earned during the past year the following amounts:

For transporting agency supplies, etc	\$4,023.25
Labor on reservation	3,098.81
Labor off the reservation	3,781.68
Sale of lumber	408.88
Sale of wood	348.00
Sale of coal	1,324.04

Sale of hay	\$2,781.28
Sale of ponies	1,523.00
	19,089.84

The population statistics are: Population, June 30, 1905, 1,412; deaths during fiscal year 1906, 23; births during fiscal year 1906, 51; increase during fiscal year 1906, 28; total population June 30, 1906, 1,440. Males over 18 years, 383; males between 6 and 18 years, 202; males under 6 years, 100; females over 14 years, 402; females between 6 and 14 years, 173; females under 6 years, 120.

J. C. CLIFFORD,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GENOA SCHOOL.

GENOA, NEBR., August 13, 1906.

The health of the school has been good. No serious epidemic has occurred or any case of fatal illness among pupils. A great deal of work is done to prevent disease.

The work of the school has been kept up along the same lines as in former years. There is quite a notable change during the last few years in the attitude of the pupils. They are getting more and more like the white children in the public schools. They do not so readily accept everything that is told them. They are doing more of their own thinking. While this causes more perplexity and complications in discipline and some modifications, it is a necessary stage in their evolution to citizenship and a good indication that they are getting into American civilized life. A great deal of stress has been put upon teaching morals and manners and the reasons for right living.

The farm and dairy are made a prominent part of industrial work. The teaching of agriculture in the school room is practically exemplified in the fields. The dairy herd of 27 cows gave an average of over 500 gallons of milk. The pupils received about 280 quarts each. The farm gave a large return for the acreage. The farm of 360 acres is too small to make the farming and dairying complete. There is not enough pasture land to enable us to raise the calves from the dairy herd. The calves must be butchered when young, which only exemplifies how not to do it. It is a wrong training for boys who will live largely by farming. There should be additional land bought for the school—at least 300 or 400 acres. The land here is productive, and investment in land now is safe and profitable from a standpoint of income. With the additional land the dairy herd could be doubled, and plenty of butter as well as milk supplied. The calves from the dairy could be raised, making a source of income to the school and at the same time serving to enforce the agricultural teaching.

There is a great demand on the farms for our pupils during vacation, and almost without exception they give their employers satisfaction. Honest work and right living is steadily taught.

W. H. WINSLOW, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF OMAHA AGENCY.

MACY, NEBR., August 18, 1906.

The Omaha Reservation comprises about 131,000 acres in eastern Nebraska, lying in Thurston, Cuming, and Burt counties. The agency and by far the greater part of the reservation are in Thurston County. The reservation is about 20 miles long from east to west and 10 miles wide from north to south, and is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, which is crossed by boats in the summer and usually on the ice in the winter, altho in mild seasons it is not safe to cross in this way much of the time. The towns of Onawa and Whiting, on the Iowa side of the river, afford good markets for the produce

raised on the eastern part of the reservation, while Pender and Bancroft, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad afford equally good markets for the farmers living on the western part of the reservation. During the past year the Sioux City and Western Railway Company has constructed a line across the reservation from north to south about midway between the eastern and western extremities. Two new towns, Walthill and Rosalle, are starting up on this road, and they will afford convenient markets for the farmers as well as making it much more convenient to reach the railroad from this agency, as Walthill is but 8 miles away.

The census for the fiscal year closed June 30, 1906, shows the following: Males (under 18, 285; over 18, 354), 639; females (under 14, 189; over 14, 400), 589; children between 6 and 16, 206. Births (males, 44; females, 20), 70. Deaths (males, 34; females, 32), 67. Net increase in population as compared with census of 1905, 7.

The surface of this reservation is rolling in the western part, while the eastern part is rough, the very little of the land is too rough for farming. Probably 5 per cent of the surface is covered with timber, mostly of a scrubby growth, fit only for fuel. Corn, oats, and barley are the principal crops. Hogs and cattle are raised in considerable numbers and have brought good prices in the past year.

About 725 allotments are now leased thru this office, comprising 52,593 acres, yielding an annual rental of \$66,868.28, being an average rate of \$1.27 per acre. There are also 29 leases of tribal lands covering 2,100 acres, producing an annual rental of \$1,899.39, an average of 90 cents per acre. This large revenue relieves many of these Indians from the necessity of laboring for their support. Yet a considerable increase in the amount of farming done by the Indians as compared with former years is noted, and there is plenty of room for further improvement.

The season has been quite favorable so far and the crops of small grain are good, with prospects for an excellent yield of corn.

There are but few roads laid out on the reservation, especially in the eastern part, it being customary to follow the line of least resistance without regard to sectional lines. But few bridges have been constructed. Preliminary surveys have recently been made for a few roads leading from various points on the reservation to the railroad at Walthill. If these are completed, properly graded, and good bridges built, it will be of great benefit to the community. A few good roads leading to Rosalle and other parts of the reservation should also be constructed. As the Indians will be the greatest gainers by the construction of these roads, they should bear a part of the expense.

During the past year 18 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 1,339.03 acres, have been sold for \$48,952.08, an average price of \$36.64 per acre. While the land sold the past year has not been of so good quality as that sold in the previous year, the average price has advanced over 40 per cent. This is accounted for in part by the construction of the railroad and the sale of a few tracts for town sites at unusually high prices and in part by the general advance in real estate values.

As a rule the Indian is not a close calculator; neither is he noted for his foresight or cumulative power. Usually he thinks that a dollar in the hand is worth two or three in the bank. In many instances he is ready to buy anything he can get on time, with little or no thought of payday. When the Indians were first authorized to sell their inherited lands, and there was a prospect of their having considerable sums of money within a short time, they became very liberal buyers, and merchants and traders were ready and willing to extend them extensive credit. The natural result of this was that many of these Indians soon became badly in debt. A little less than two years ago the Office gave notice to traders and other people doing business with these Indians that they must not expect assistance from the Department in collecting debts against Indians incurred after that date. At about the same time many of the merchants, as a matter of self-preservation, refused to extend further credit to these people.

As the settling of these debts took considerable time and work, Special United States Indian Agent Samuel L. Taggart was sent here in September last to adjudicate the claims of the creditors against the Indians. He remained about two months, and in that time examined and past upon 205 claims. Since he left I have taken up and past upon 200 claims. Practically all of these have been allowed by the Office, and have been paid thru this office, from the funds which the Indians have to their credit from the sales of inherited lands. Dur-

ing the past year there have been paid on these old debts \$45,805.40. In addition to this there have been paid out for authorized purchases and expenditures \$28,558.84, while \$5,074 have been paid direct to such Indians as were deemed capable of attending to their own affairs. Besides this many of the Indians have paid considerable amounts on their debts from their trust funds, annuities, lease moneys, etc. The estimate of a man well acquainted with their financial condition is that they have reduced their indebtedness more than 60 per cent within the past two years. Many of them have erected comfortable buildings on their allotments, and have purchased good teams and harness, wagons, farm implements, and furniture. Several of them have also purchased cows and hogs. While the improvident way of many of the Indians is discouraging, the outlook is not entirely hopeless.

There are some people living near the reservation whose love of money is much stronger than their love of the right. These people do not hesitate to debauch these Indians by selling them bad whisky, if there is any chance of making 25 cents by the transaction. One of these men has piled his nefarious business along the east bank of the Missouri River, where it was extremely difficult to apprehend him, as he was not on the reservation. However, the local authorities in Iowa have taken an active interest in his case, and have practically driven him out of business. Altho the majority of people in the neighboring towns are opposed to such disreputable practice, some of the Indians succeed in occasionally getting drunk, and sometimes they bring liquor on the reservation. Several of the offenders have been indicted for introducing liquor, but owing to the fact that appeals are pending in one or two test cases, most of the offenders have so far escaped punishment by the United States court.

During the past year two Indians have been murdered on the reservation, and one drowned in the Missouri River, all as the result of the drinking of liquor. One of the murderers was sentenced to the State prison for a term of ten years, but is now out on bond, pending a new trial. The other murderer is now serving a thirty years' term in the State prison for his crime. This severe sentence has seemed to have a restraining effect on other Indians.

By authority of the Office, a court of Indian offenses was established in April last, which tries minor offenses. Several persons have been tried for being drunk and disorderly. They were sentenced to work out their fine, and this has had a very salutary effect on other would-be offenders. The court is composed of three influential members of the tribe, two of whom were former Carlisle students. Those brought before the court respect the opinions of the judges and accept their decisions with little or no protest. With the exception of two or three persons, the court has the loyal support of the tribe and the residents of the county. I believe the work done in this way will be for the benefit of the tribe.

By the act of Congress allotting lands to these Indians the period during which the Government is to hold their lands in trust will expire in a very few years. While some of the Indians are ready to assume the responsibilities of attending to their own affairs, there are many of them over whom the Government should extend its care, and the trust period for these should be extended in some cases for a few years and in others indefinitely.

Many of these Indians have entirely disregarded the State laws regarding marriage, getting married and divorced according to the Indian custom, without ceremony and with no regard for the laws of decency and morality. The most serious offenders in this respect are the younger people, who in most instances have been fairly well educated. The local authorities have neglected to punish them for their offenses until they have conceived the idea that they can do as they please, without regard to law. I have taken steps to induce the offending parties to get married legally. I withheld the annuities in many instances, and this resulted in the marriage of about fifteen couples. Some others can be induced to respect the laws of the country and the regulations of the Department, but it will probably be necessary to vigorously prosecute a few before some of them will be willing to abide by the laws.

The Presbyterian Church has maintained a mission among these Indians for many years, and much good has been accomplished. During the past year Rev. Mr. Stewart has been the missionary, but owing to sickness in his family and his own poor health the work has been badly interrupted.

The boarding school at this place was permanently closed June 30. I inclose herewith the report of John H. Wilson, principal teacher, who has had charge of the school for more than a year past.

There are 13 public school districts within the limits of this reservation; also parts of two other districts. Schools have been maintained during the past year in all these districts except one. Over 80 Omaha children attended these public schools. There were about 150 pupils in attendance at nonreservation schools. Practically every healthy child of proper age attended school for a reasonable time during the year. There will be no difficulty in finding schools for all of the children the present year.

JOHN M. COMMONS,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF TEACHER OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

MACY, NEBR., June 30, 1906.

The enrollment for the year was 53, the average attendance by quarters as follows: first quarter 27, second quarter 27, third quarter 41, fourth quarter 41; 30 children who attended school here last year were transferred to nonreservation schools and 6 to district schools on the reservation. This accounts for the small enrollment. The children were very slow about coming in last fall, because the parents hoped by keeping them out to have the school closed at once.

The schoolroom work was under one teacher during the greater part of the year, and the pupils made good progress.

Notwithstanding that the farmer's position has been vacant much of the time, about 6 acres have been seeded to timothy, clover, and alfalfa, and the garden has furnished an abundant supply of vegetables in season.

The work in the sewing room has been good throughout the year. Meals have been well cooked and neatly served, but the children were too small to receive systematic instruction in cooking.

With the help of her small detail the laundress has laundered more than 20,000 pieces during the year. This work is too hard for small children, and I do not think they are benefited by the time spent in this department.

We have made no attempt to enroll children who were not physically sound; this, with the care of the matrons and physician, has resulted in a year with little sickness among the pupils.

JOHN H. WILSON, Principal Teacher.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 29, 1906.

This agency includes two reservations—the Santee and Ponca of Nebraska. Advancement is shown in general work on both reservations. This is, perhaps, as much due to the very favorable year as to any other cause.

The Government maintains one boarding school upon the Santee Reservation, and has one contract with a district school located at the agency. It makes no provision for the education of the Poncas. This is, however, offset by the fact that the children of both reservations have access to the district schools of the county and are afforded admirable advantages at Genoa, Flandreau, and Hope, three good nonreservation schools located within a short distance of the agency, and at Doctor Riggs's school, known as the Santee Normal. The last named is one of the oldest mission schools in the service, and is generally conceded to be one of the best.

Considering the fact that the attendance of the pupils on this reservation is voluntary, the average is really remarkable. No attempt at coercion has been made for several years, and it is safe to say that the major part of the attendance is prompted by a desire to learn rather than a desire to secure gifts at the hands of the Department on account of such attendance.

But little change can be noted in stock raising. Those who have stock are, I believe, increasing their holdings. The horses are of a better grade than they were a few years ago.

A decided increase in the amount of rentals derived from the leasing of lands is noted over that of past years. This is not accounted for by the placing of a larger area under lease, but by an advance in the price per acre.

I still urge upon the Department the necessity of securing Government grazing leases for a period of not less than three years. Such a lease would increase the acreage under contract and would raise the price per acre.

It would also be to the advantage of both Indians and whites if a more simple lease for the privilege of cutting hay could be devised, such lease permitting the acceptance of the rentals by the superintendent in advance, thus avoiding the necessity of bondsmen.

The sales of inherited lands have largely decreased during the year. Where the appraisements have not been too high to award bids, the heirs have, in many instances, rejected the same. The money derived from such sales has, on the whole, been invested to the advantage of the heirs.

No serious crime has been committed on the reservation during the past year. The county officials have cooperated to the fullest extent possible with this office in the suppression of petty offenses. The standard of morality is undoubtedly higher than among many tribes situated under almost as favorable conditions.

Marriages are performed in accordance with legal custom. Divorces are few and all are of a legal character.

The record of births and deaths has been most accurately kept for many years, and the heirship of all inherited lands has now been practically established. This work has been afforded material aid by the various attorneys and the county court.

W. E. MEAGLEY,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., August 13, 1906.

The Winnebago Reservation lies in the northeastern part of Nebraska and embraces about 110,000 acres, or about one-third of Thurston County, in which county the reservation is located. Most of the land can be cultivated and fine crops of corn and other small grains are raised.

The population of the Winnebago Reservation as shown by the census of June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Over 14 years of age (males 100, females 255), 755; between 6 and 18 (males 144, females 98), 242; all ages, 1,070. Births during the fiscal year, 39; deaths during the fiscal year, 43. This shows a decrease of 4 in the population during the fiscal year 1906.

Farming among these Indians has increased at least 50 per cent within the past year. Many of the Indians have put in large fields of corn and oats and the prospects for a bountiful harvest in the fall is very favorable at this time. Several substantial houses have been erected upon Indian allotments under my supervision and have been paid for with funds derived from the sale of inherited Indian lands. I consider this a profitable expenditure of money as it not only provides the Indian with very comfortable quarters, but greatly enhances the value of their allotments.

There are 900 leases in effect here at present, 727 of which were made during the fiscal year 1906. The total amount of land leased during the year will aggregate about 44,000 acres, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$3.50 per acre. Receipts and disbursements for individual Indian moneys derived from leasing Indian allotments during the fiscal year 1906, were as follows:

Individual Indian money on hand at beginning of fiscal year 1906	\$9,062.43
Receipts:	
First quarter	20,733.83
Second quarter	28,757.47
Third quarter	19,240.84
Fourth quarter	23,780.11
Total	102,200.68
Disbursements:	
First quarter	21,000.98
Second quarter	28,551.10
Third quarter	17,327.88
Fourth quarter	28,183.87
On hand June 30, 1906	7,133.76
Total	102,200.68

The amounts paid the Indians for rents on their lands during the year, as shown above, is equivalent to about \$90 per capita.

During the fiscal year 1,726.38 acres of inherited Indian land has been sold upon the reservation for prices ranging from \$15.10 to \$75 per acre. The total amount derived from these sales was \$52,323.45, an average price of \$30.20 per acre.

The morals of the Winnebago Indians in certain lines have been improved in the last fiscal year, but there is still plenty of room for greater improvement. In my opinion there is not as much drunkenness among the Indians at present as would be found among an equal number of whites. I am also of the opinion that if it were not for the interference of white people living on the borders of the reservation, who make their living preying upon the Indians, and who have become very much dissatisfied by reason of the fact that affairs here are not being conducted as they would like to have them, a greater part of the drunkenness here would be eliminated.

The use of the mescal bean was introduced among the Winnebagoes within the past two years and many of the Indians have organized themselves into what is known as the Mescal Society. This is claimed by the members to be a religious organization, and as there seems to be no law against the use of the mescal bean it is very hard to do anything with them. An effort will be made to get a law enacted by the State legislature prohibiting the use of the mescal in the State of Nebraska. Those who belong to the Mescal Society do not use intoxicating liquor, but they injure themselves more than anyone else. The cause of a great number of deaths occurring upon the reservation within the past year can be traced to the use of the mescal bean.

The missionary work upon this reservation is under the supervision of Rev. L. W. Scudder, Presbyterian, who has a church located at the agency. Reverend Scudder is a very earnest worker, and altho the work at times would appear to be discouraging, yet I think his efforts the past year have been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances.

The buildings at the agency are all frame and most of them have been built several years, and are in a poor state of repair. At the school, the buildings are in very good condition, and can be kept in repair at a very small expense. The superintendent's cottage is under course of construction and will be ready for occupancy about August 1. The building when completed will cost about \$1,000.

The Government boarding school is located about one-half mile west of the agency. The plant consists of four brick and five frame buildings. The capacity of this school is 60 pupils, which is about 50 per cent of the scholastic population of the reservation as given in the last census. During the year 27 pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools. Many attended district schools upon the reservation, and a large number were excused from attendance at school by reason of some physical disability. Some eyes among the children in the early part of the school year greatly decreased the attendance.

Special stress has been placed upon industrial training in this school. The girls have received valuable instruction in cutting, fitting, and making garments, cooking, general housekeeping, etc. The boys have been taught farming and the care of stock, besides receiving a limited amount of instruction in carpentry, etc.

In compliance with instructions given by the Superintendent of Indian Schools the children have received valuable instructions in individual gardening, and a great deal of interest has been taken in this work. The parents of the children attended the closing exercises at the school and seemed to appreciate very much the work the children had been doing. They were especially interested in the individual gardens.

Aside from the industrial training at the school, the literary part of the children's education has not been neglected. The work done in the schoolrooms has been very satisfactory, and the advancement made by the pupils is very encouraging. On the whole, I believe the work done at this school during the fiscal year, will compare very favorably with the average reservation boarding school.

Dr. Samuel A. Tate makes report upon sanitary conditions upon the Winnebago Reservation, which is as follows:

In a general view the health of the Indians has been good. Agreeing with my experience on other reservations, I find here also the two most prevalent and serious diseases are tuberculosis, in its various forms, and eye diseases. There have been several deaths from tuberculosis over the reservation. With the single exception of diseases of the eye, which were prevailing when I took up my work here, and of which we were not entirely free during the year, the health of the school was above the average. We have had no epidemic diseases. The sanitary condition of the school is good, but we hope to improve it the coming year by one or two changes which we shall recommend.

Liquor is the great foe of the Indian. Three deaths and the loss of an eye can be charged up against it in the last six months. In the case of all the deaths the liquor was obtained and drunk of the reservation. Boot legging on the reservation is held in check with an iron hand by the agent.

A religious sect called the Mescal Bean Enters has sprung up on the reservation. I can speak, only in a general way, depending on the testimony of those attending the meetings. It affects mainly the nervous system, at first stimulating, and finally, if continued, paralyzing it. During the exciting period they see visions of heaven by the aid of the Holy Ghost, as they claim. From the excitement they pass into a state of stupor lasting several hours. One death, I believe, can be fairly attributed to it.

ARTHUR E. McFATRIDGE,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CARSON SCHOOL.

[Walker River Paiutes.]

STEWART, NEV., July 31, 1906.

The attendance at the Carson school has been good—in fact, to the limit—in the year, no effort at recruiting being necessary at any time and a number of applications having to be declined for want of room.

An addition to the girls home is just about completed, which will enable us to give better accommodation to the number we have had and possibly to admit a few more. Besides the addition above mentioned we have just completed some 1,500 square feet of cement walk, which adds to the appearance of the grounds, as well as contributes to the comfort.

The schoolroom work for the year has been good; the fact that we had the same force of teachers thruout the year, all of whom had been in the school the former year, contributes to the quality of the work.

The work in the industrial departments has been satisfactory in most respects. The farm has yielded well for the amount of water available, and the present season is exceptionally good in that respect, as we had a heavy deposit of snow, on which we depend for our crops. The 40 acres of land purchased the past year is a great benefit to the school, as it gives us an increased water supply and a fine pasture for the cows and horses. We have been selling off the older, poorer stock and replacing it with good stock as we could afford it, until now we have very good horses, cows, and hogs, which should now be kept at a high standard by careful selection and breeding.

In other industrial departments good work has been done both in the work accomplished and in the instruction given the details. It has been the purpose to do with our own force everything in a mechanical line that we could for the benefit of the pupils. This has extended to plumbing, bricklaying, stone laying, cement work, wagon painting, etc., in addition to the regular shop and carpentry work.

A domestic training class has been maintained most of the time in charge of one of the assistant matrons, in which good work has been done in family cooking and kluded arts.

With the prospect of an addition to our schoolhouse and some additional quarters for employees we should be able to accommodate a few over 300 pupils, and under the conditions surrounding this school it is desirable to take as many as we can care for properly, as they have no other school opportunities. A few come from the reservations where the school facilities are already full, but most come from scattering settlements where there are a few Indians at a place working for the ranchers and having no chance to attend any school, so it is a question with most of them of coming here or being without school entirely.

There is very little to report in the way of change in the Indians or conditions at Walker River Reservation. They are harvesting a big crop of hay this year, as the supply of water is very good, being higher than known in many years.

The land has just been allotted, but no particular change has occurred yet in their farms, as the allotting was done just this spring, so they have not had an opportunity to refence or change the lines. Some work in that line will be done as soon as wire and posts can be had after the present crop is harvested. Considerable land is allotted for which no water is to be had at present, but steps are being taken to extend their irrigation systems, when we hope to cover most that is irrigable. Surveys for such extensions are about completed, and we hope to have work of construction begun in a short time.

The Indians have some good cattle which have done very well, tho their range is limited and they never can have a great number of cattle. We hope to instruct them in keeping milch cows for family use, but they are slow to adopt this, as they do not feel the need of milk and butter when made at their own effort, tho they are nearly all very fond of butter when furnished by some one else.

With the improvement of the allotments and the extension of the ditches we plan to make a special effort along gardening lines, as they have an excellent market for all such products in the milking canyons to the south of the reservation. This will probably be more interesting after it has been accomplished, but we have found by long experience that we can report these matters in anticipation with more enthusiasm than the effort in retrospect.

A treaty has just been made with these people looking to the opening of the land not allotted or reserved, and to the acceptance of the allotments as provided by the act under which they are allotted. They are to receive \$240 per head of family, which, according to the agreement, is to be paid mostly in supplies selected with a view to their special needs.

The day school on the reservation is well attended and accommodates all the pupils who are not in the Carson school.

There is little missionary work done among them. Reverend Pike, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, makes trips there about once a month, sometimes not so often, and holds such services as he can with the accommodations, but the interest of the part of the Indians is not what it should be. Work was begun on a church building, but it has been suspended, possibly for want of funds. Reverend Pike had aiked hard for it, and it is to be regretted that he was not able to finish the work. I presume the funds are more needed to send mission, than to build them to these heathen people.

Most of the people have some sort of house and many of them some corn, forts, and live quite well.

Their code of morals is not high. All marriages of late have been according to the rule prescribed by the Office and effort will be made to enforce this rule, tho it is doubtful if the Indians are impressed with the importance of any legal form, but are willing to comply as it costs nothing.

We have no regular court of Indian offenses, but matters are often brought before the farmer or superintendent with some of the head men for settlement, in which case they sit as such court.

There are five day schools under this office, viz: Independence, Big Pine, and Bishop, Cal.; Walker River Reservation, and Fort McDermitt, Nev., in all of which very satisfactory work has been done, tho the attendance at Bishop was not so good as it should have been.

New buildings were built at Big Pine and Independence, which now give these schools good quarters, whereas they have been very poorly housed in the past. At Bishop we rent buildings, but the question of buying a site and building suitable buildings has been under consideration for some time and is now in the Office for consideration.

The school at McDermitt was authorized about a year ago but no supplies were provided until near the 1st of January, at which time the school was opened with a full attendance, in fact more than we had seating room for, and the average kept up to the end of the year, with positive assurance on the part of the Indians that there would be more next year. We have the school in old military buildings which have stood for many years without occupants and are in poor condition. Estimates have been made to make considerable repairs soon to provide accommodations and equipments to care for all who may come.

A day school at Lovelocks, Nev., where several Indians live, is being considered and options have been secured on land there. This is now in the hands of the Office for action.

C. H. ASHCWY, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF MOAPA RIVER RESERVATION.

MOAPA, NEV., August 1, 1906.

The progress of these Palute Indians the past year has been limited because of two reasons: First, there has been much drunkenness among them since the return of Mrs. J. W. McKenna from prison to Moapa, where she and Mr.

P. Gallagher are conducting a general store, including the sale of whisky and beer; second, there has been great demand down the valley this year for Indian labor, on the account of increased population and agriculture. The Indians receive from \$25 to \$40 per month and board themselves. Most of them have left the reservation to work for ranchers.

What few Indians remained upon the reservation raised about 3000 pounds barley and 3000 pounds wheat, with a little corn and garden vegetables, melons and cantaloupes in small quantities; also they will have about 70 tons alfalfa hay.

Their work horses are very inferior and they can do but little in farming, owing to the condition of the land. The most of the land is set with sacaton soil, which is very hard to break.

The general health of the Indians is not very good, because of so much disease among them. There have been 12 deaths and 5 births since my last report.

Population, estimated, on and off the reservation is: Children between 6 and 16 (male 12, female 14), 26; children under 6 (male 7, female 7), 14; Indians over 20 (male 15, female 14), 29; total of all ages, 49.

School opened September 1th of last year, with small attendance, but increased to an enrollment of 21. The school the past year was very prosperous, the children learning very fast. The attendance was very much broken because of the old Indians leaving the reservation in quest of labor, taking their children with them, and in some cases remaining out of school for weeks. This is something we can not control, for the Indians have to earn a living for themselves and families. It is very much to the detriment of the school to have the children taken from their studies. Owing to the condition of the land the Indians can not make a living upon the reservation, consequently have to find employment off the reservation.

Since the 25th day of last May the Indians have been obtaining whisky and beer at the McKenna place at Moapa, since which time the business has been released from court proceedings. The occupants of the place are Mrs. M. McKenna and P. Gallagher. The Indians seem to get all the liquor they have money to pay for.

WILLIAM C. SHARP,

Industrial Teacher in Charge and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY.

WADSWORTH, NEV., September 15, 1906.

During the year a marked advancement has been made in both the school and the condition of the Indians residing on this reservation. During the entire year there was not a single runaway from the school, and both pupils and Indian parents manifested a decided improvement in interest and appreciation of the efforts taken by the Government for their permanent advancement.

The Palute Indians of the Nevada Agency are industrious and mainly self-sustaining. They work every acre of land that there is under the irrigation system to the very best possible advantage and yearly by their own efforts bring more under cultivation. There has also been shown a marked improvement in their dwellings and several have been constructed which are shined and painted, and this has been done entirely at their own expense.

The Indians under my jurisdiction are good workers and have an excellent reputation thruout the State of Nevada as such. Dr. W. H. Patterson, of Reno, Nev., a ranch owner, authorized me to employ 20 Indians at \$2.50 per day to work on his ranch. The Gerlock Cattle Company, Granite Creek, Nev., employs Indians at the same rate of pay. The superintendent of the Nevada Railroad Company employed all he could hire as graders, and informs me that Indian labor is much more satisfactory than whites in the same capacity. I only mention these instances to refute the statement so often made—generally in towns—by persons knowing absolutely nothing of Indians, as to their general laziness and worthlessness. I am also glad to state that much better use is being made of the product of their labor than heretofore.

I believe that the Indians residing on this reservation will stand comparison with their white neighbors, and I make this statement after having had considerable experience with both. These Indians are surely adopting the white man's ways. On one Indian ranch is a large painted sign informing passers-by

that James Davis has baled hay for sale; another maintains a milk route, supplying regular customers only; another engages in blacksmithing and wagon repairs; still another, from his constantly increasing herd of over 100 head of cattle, sells beef to both Indians and whites.

The agency is surrounded by mining camps, cattle and sheep ranges. The whole State of Nevada is overrun by prospectors, and there are several mining camps adjoining the reservation. With the aid of my police I have been able to keep them from trespassing on the lands belonging to the Indians. During the present year, it has been unnecessary to enforce any penalty against cattle or sheep owners, they having shown a respect for the reservation lines.

The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows: Males of all ages, 274; females of all ages, 280; males over 18 years, 200; females over 14 years, 216; school children, 11 to 16 (males 67, females 58), 124.

The Government school at this agency can accommodate 60 pupils, and was filled during the entire year. Very good work was done in all departments and the results obtained were gratifying. The improvement in the English work was marked. One feature during the evening session, one night in each week, was the introduction of a spelling school. Pupils, both of employees and visitors at the school took much interest in it and it proved decidedly beneficial. The sanitary conditions of the school are excellent, and not a single case of serious illness occurred. The school was closed with appropriate exercises, attended by the Right Reverend Bishop McFarland of Sacramento, Cal. The day previous to the closing of the school the bishop administered the sacrament of baptism to a large class of pupils at the Mission Church.

During the year a new bridge has been constructed over the Truckee River at a cost of \$2,800; the roads and fences have been kept in good repair by the agency employees and Indians. In the carpenter shop a detail of pupils have made good progress; also, under the instruction of the industrial teacher boys are taught to care for and run a gasoline engine. In the domestic department excellent work was accomplished and under a white cook the ordinary department was improved.

The right-of-way for the Western Pacific Railway thru the Pyramid Lake Reservation was granted during the year. The route extends along the northern boundary of the reservation thru what is known as the Snake Creek Desert, its nearest point to the agency headquarters being over 10 miles. At present this road will be no advantage, but in the immediate future there is a strong probability that the Western Pacific will extend a branch from the point last mentioned along the western shore of Pyramid Lake into Reno, Nev., on its way to the mines in southern Nevada, and should this be done it will be of great advantage to this reservation and Indians, as it will afford them an easy market for their farm products as well as for the almost unlimited supply of fish in Pyramid Lake.

FRED B. SPRIGGS, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT WADSWORTH.

WADSWORTH, NEV., August 19, 1906.

The past year's work has been most encouraging in some respects and discouraging in others.

While we find improvement in the general outline, there have been many hindrances, or rather lack of aids, to establish a firm foothold for the progress I feel we have made.

The prevailing indolent habit of working only at intervals gives them every opportunity of sitting around the street listening and gaining ideas and opinions that are not at all conducive toward the best forms of civilization, and sometimes causing the undoing of many months of patient work. This year has been a continuation of last year's work with the customary advance and retreat on their part, but a stronger show of stability at each forward movement.

The Indian population has continually varied, as it does each year, especially during the harvest seasons, with a slight increase in number over that of the corresponding time of last year.

During the fish dance there were about 600 Indians here, their leaders selecting this location in the hopes that there would be more peaceable enjoyment of the festivities, because there would be less opportunity for procuring bad whiskey, hence less quarreling. This dance lasted about two weeks, and up to within forty-eight hours of its close was a model of good behavior and Indian idea of pleasure.

During this time I learned two of their native songs, and will write them on a musical staff for future reference.

The continual presence of the field matron during this festival did much to sustain pleasant relations and if trouble arose they showed their confidence in my desire to assist them, by calling on me to aid in sustaining harmony. At times I have been aroused from my sleep at night to go to the village and subdue a jealous quarrel, and at one time found it advisable to stop the dance and send them to their camps for the

remainder of the night, using the argument that we all wanted to have a good time and go home the best of friends. To my surprise they very readily obeyed.

I had an excellent opportunity during the dance of noting the improvement in the manner of receiving and making use of the civilized customs, in the care of the stock, in their earnest employment, compared with those who are living unrestrained lives on the outskirts of the railroad towns or mining camps.

The condition of this class is sometimes deplorable. Almost every day the papers recount some night revel, brutal fight, or arrest for drunkenness. We desire most earnestly that stronger effort be made to reach these Indians. We have found them as a rule in many instances just the presence of a governing hand, some person ready and willing to use a little authority could hinder much of the depravity.

But under the present conditions short-sighted people are falling into the erroneous habit of feeling such a disgust for the renegade Indian that there is small opportunity for their uplifting, excepting from someone wishing to make when urged to do so with an erring wife or husband or to settle some business dispute, I fear, if these exceptions, a public nuisance in place of good house servants and farm laborers; and when at times they are driven away from these towns, their return to the reservation grounds is a continual menace to the better class at home.

During the absence of a local physician I have been compelled to prescribe for light cases of illness among my neighbors. This, I have hoped, would bring its own reward in the return of kindly aids to the work in the future.

Among the Indians I have had 125 sick—some long-continued fever cases, malaria, pneumonia, typhoid fever, tuberculosis of the spine and glands of the neck, asthma, heart failure, cholera infantum, many cases of rheumatism, and two cases of slight paralysis. Of this number four deaths have occurred during the year, and we have had six births.

There is a crying need for hospitals and proper medical care of cases of affliction of the eyes, other sores and consumption. Children suffering from enlarged glands of the neck should be under the care of intelligent persons, as their parents' faith in medical treatment can scarcely ever stand the long and tedious process necessary for the child's recovery, and the final consequence is consumption or blood poison.

The separation of young married couples, whether united by the church or some tribal custom, is still a great source of anxiety. These conditions are more frequent after the yearly festival or dance. I took considerable pains to watch and intercept such cases in time to prevent, if possible, and to reunite already separated couples.

The only help I have found necessary to give in sewing is among the very old. The young women do excellent work, and are at times hired by the white women to sew or do cross-stitch work.

Of the old women there are two who are very destitute and are a continual care. I have found it necessary to buy them a very little house, as they were in danger of being hurried to death or exposed to the elements in their old tepee because of their entailed condition. It is difficult to arouse public sympathy for them because of the ungratefulness of the only one able to help, the other being confined to her bed.

I have had the whole village thoroughly cleaned several times, and continued the work to the house and washing the bed clothes; but there are some families returned here who disgrace us woefully.

There have been some trees planted in front of their houses, and around these some have made a poor attempt at arranging flower beds. "Old Virginia Jim" and his wife have made quite a successful attempt at gardening. I am sure this is their first attempt, as it was necessary for me to show them how to plant each kind of seed. The water for this had to be carried quite a distance, but they have a fine growth of potatoes, beans, onions, and—the chief attraction of all to him—some fine looking melon vines. But I can not convince him that it is not necessary to cover the whole garden with a canopy of gunny sacks to protect it from the heat of the sun. I have hopes that this may be the beginning of many such attempts.

LILLIAN A. M. B. MAYHEW, Field Matron.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

OWYHEE, NEV., July 25, 1906.

A slight decrease in population has occurred during the past year, the deaths having exceeded the births by seven.

The Duck Valley Irrigation ditch has been completed. It is a success and has furnished an abundance of water up to this date.

Twelve farms have been platted and taken up by heads of families. More will be platted and assigned as fast as the Indians can be induced to take them. These farms have been fenced and partly cleared. The Indians have planted small gardens and sown small fields of grain and alfalfa. The alfalfa looks well. Some grain and vegetables will be raised, but most of it has been destroyed by the myriads of ground squirrels that infest the agency.

The general condition of the agency is satisfactory. The Indians are polite, progressive, peaceable, easily governed, industrious, sober, fairly moral, and friendly to the schools. All wear citizen's clothing, take great interest in their

homes, farms, and gardens, and stock raising. While all of the Indians have taken much interest in horse or pony raising heretofore, they are now beginning to see the advantage of cattle raising also. They furnish all the beef consumed by the school and agency; some of them have herds numbering 75, others have very much smaller ones, but all are becoming interested and want cattle.

The Indians of this agency are the most industrious and provident I have ever known. They put up feed for their stock and take fairly good care of it. The past winter has been one of unusual severity. Stockmen adjacent to the reservation have sustained heavy losses. The loss of Indian stock has been lighter than that of these white men. Many of the Indians of this reservation are very good business men. They buy and sell to good advantage—get full value for things sold and pay a fair value only for things they buy.

The roads of this agency are in good condition and kept in good repair. The work is done by the Indians.

I do not believe allotment would benefit these Indians. Farming can not be carried on with profit, on account of climatic conditions. Stock raising is the only profitable occupation, and this can be pursued to the best advantage with an open range. Plenty of hay can be put up for winter feed, and by this means the Indians of this reservation may become not only independent and self-sustaining, but they may become wealthy.

The only means of education is the Government boarding school, which is doing as good work as is possible under the circumstances. It is poorly equipped and poorly located. During the past year its work has been very much impeded by the transfer of its satisfactory and efficient employees in the middle of term time.

Marriage by Indian custom is becoming extinct. The Indians are licensed, and a contract marriage is entered into at the office. The superintendent should be authorized to perform the marriage ceremony that the marriages may be legal, the children legitimate, and the Indians taught the sacredness of the marriage relation.

An Indian court holds a session every Saturday. It hears and passes on all complaints. Its decisions are very often based upon the broadest principles of equity, but are uniformly just and sustained by the facts. This court is helpful in sustaining order and the prevention of crime.

Much money is made by these Indians by working for whites—sheep shearing, tending stock, haying, freighting, and performing other labor. They are good workers, and give general satisfaction.

Our needs are: (1) Some method of exterminating the ground squirrels. (2) Some good graded or thoroughbred bulls and stallions to improve the stock. (3) Better school facilities and equipment. (4) As reported and recommended by my predecessor, Mr. Miller, the hay meadows should be reclaimed. Much hay could be made there and the cost would be small. (5) The reservation should be re-surveyed, new monuments established, as the old ones are completely destroyed, and there is no way to determine at present the boundaries of the reservation. (6) A cottage should be built for the clerk. At present he is quartered in two rooms, the superintendent in four rooms of the same cottage, which is wholly inadequate and very inconvenient for both.

The attendance has been excellent, the health good, and the advancement of the pupils fair. No epidemics nor serious sickness have occurred.

The schoolroom work has been very much interfered with by the transfer of good employees and the unfortunate selection of poor ones to fill the places.

The school buildings are wholly inadequate for needs of present enrollment. Many more pupils could and should be added were the school better equipped. I know of no place where there are better opportunities to build up a good school, where a good school is more needed, or a people more deserving. At present there is no assembly hall, no reading rooms, no dressing rooms, no clothing rooms, no hospital, no bathroom or building, no baths of any kind; the bathing must be done in a laundry, which is a disgrace to the school, and the pupils must be cared for—the girls in one small sitting room, the boys, both large and small, in one play room located in a disconnected building remote from the main building, the assistants, matrons, and the industrial teachers' quarters, and where it is impossible to give them the personal supervision so necessary for their proper training and development. The dormitories must be used for dressing and clothing rooms. They are badly crowded, and are thus rendered very unsightly and insanitary.

Small school gardens have been planted and cultivated by the literary teach-

ers. These have done very well, and agriculture has been made a prominent feature of schoolroom instruction. A small school garden has been planted by the industrial teacher and cultivated by the boys. This also is doing fairly well.

The dairy has yielded much milk and butter for the school. If a suitable cow barn and a good place in which to keep the milk were allowed all the butter and milk could be supplied that is needed for school use.

The henery has done very well. A few young chickens have been raised, many eggs have been supplied for the children, and many are being now packed for winter use.

A detail of boys and girls are being kept thru the vacation, the girls to assist in the domestic work, such as butter making, egg packing, chicken raising, the boys in the care of the cows, garden, and hay making.

The hay meadow has done well, and over 75 tons of hay have been mowed and put up by the industrial teacher and his detail.

Among the needs of the school might be enumerated a new cow shed, a dairy, a hospital, a bath house, and a boys' building.

I trust that all of these pressing needs of both agency and school may meet with your early and favorable consideration.

JNO. J. MCKOIN,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

## REPORT OF ALBUQUERQUE SCHOOL.

[Pueblo.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., August 25, 1906.

My brief connection with the school precludes me from making a report of its progress that would be of any value.

The buildings in general are in fair condition, but a few of them are old and in bad repair. During the past year a new brick laundry was built, and is now in operation. It is a substantial structure, and is a credit to the plant.

The warehouse was destroyed by fire last November, thus causing considerable loss and great inconvenience. A contract has been awarded for the erection of a new warehouse, which will be completed in October. A new kitchen and dining room and a new dormitory for the boys will be built during the coming year, and these will add materially to the comfort and convenience of children.

The farm, which consists of about 60 acres, seems to be poor soil, and poorly adapted to the growing of crops, altho the first crop of alfalfa this season was very good, and I believe, if an adequate supply of water can be secured that can be depended on at all times, that good crops of alfalfa, vegetables, etc., can be raised.

The present water system supplies enough water for domestic purposes, but is entirely inadequate for irrigation and for fire protection. Plans have been submitted for a new water system, which will give good fire protection. Plans are also being considered for a pumping plant, which will supply water needed for irrigating the whole farm.

The pupils of this school were collected mostly from the surrounding pueblos, and from among the Navaho, who are living off their reservation.

The outing system has been carried on to quite an extent, and it has in general been satisfactory. There have been, during the past year, 100 boys and 14 girls outing. The boys, under the supervision of the outing agent, Charles Dagenett, have worked on the railroad and in the beet fields in Colorado, and the girls have worked in private families in the city. The total amount of earnings of the outing pupils for the past fiscal year was \$10,071.13.

There are six pueblos, viz, Acoma, Isleta, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Dia, and San Felipe, and a band of Navaho at Cañon Chito under the supervision of the superintendent of this school. The population is 3,000 Pueblos and 157 Navaho. The births and deaths were 183 and 81, respectively, showing an increase during the year of 105.

There are nine day schools among these Indians, as follows: Two among the Acomas, one in Isleta, five among the Lagunas, and one in San Felipe. San

Dia is a very small pueblo, and most of their children attend the Catholic schools at Bernalillo and Santa Fe. Santa Ana has had most of the children of school age in this school during the past three years.

The Pueblo Indians are taking more interest in the education of their children, and the attendance at the day schools is usually very good, but is often broken by religious ceremonies and customs of the people. Their old ceremonies and superstitions are gradually being dropped as the influences of education and civilization are increasing.

BURTON B. CUSTER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF JICARILLA AGENCY.

DULCE, N. MEX., August 16, 1906.

The census of this tribe taken June 30, 1906, which is submitted herewith, is summarized as follows:

Indians of all ages (males, 393; females, 391), 784; males over 18 years of age, 205; females over 14 years of age, 227; children between ages of 6 and 16 years, 217.

There are 239 children of school age. It is estimated that not more than 165 of the above number are physically and mentally capable of receiving education. Taken as a whole, the children of this tribe are very frail, and it requires unusual watchfulness and care to preserve the health of the pupils while in school. The fact that the general condition of the tribe has improved in the past few years will, I am sure, become manifest in a few years thru stronger and more vigorous offspring.

It is gratifying that some steps are now being taken in the matter of a readjustment of the allotment problem to meet the changed conditions resulting from the construction of irrigation reservoirs and ditches. I hope that during the coming year a readjustment will be effected along the lines that I have recommended ever since I assumed charge of this agency.

A very good crop was harvested last year, and seed enough was saved so that this year's acreage is more than double that of a year ago. This year's crop is now practically assured, altho not yet ready to harvest. I can candidly say that I never saw a better prospect for a bountiful yield than we now have at the "irrigated farm."

Last spring I induced 35 individual Indians to plant crops of their own where they could have the benefit of water for irrigation, and where they could be advised and instructed daily by one of the agency farmers. Past failures, owing to lack of irrigation, made many reluctant to take hold of the above proposition, and several did so simply because I requested it. It is gratifying to note that results have made all of them enthusiastic, and I anticipate having no trouble next year in having as many "individual plantings" as we can provide water for. As we must depend entirely on storage of flood water for irrigation purposes, it will be easily seen that the problem of irrigation is a very serious one.

During the past year about 12 miles of new road has been built, and before winter compels us to suspend work we expect to complete a first-class road of easy grades to the "irrigated farm," 20 miles distant from the agency. That the building of this road is no small task will be appreciated when I state that the grades are to be reduced on two stony "divides" and that a considerable portion of the route lies thru heavy timber that must be grubbed before grading is begun.

About 30 per cent of the tribe is on the regular ration roll. This may seem to be an unduly large proportion of the Indians, but each individual case has been investigated, and any reduction in the roll would have resulted in the suffering of the needy and helpless.

In the past twelve months the Indians have sold to various buyers about 500 head of ponies, at an average price of \$8 per head. This may appear to be a small price, but the tribe has so many ponies from which it derives no benefit that, in my judgment, sales of a portion of this stock at any price is advisable.

A few of the more progressive Indians have small herds of sheep, and they are handling them with considerable profit to themselves.

The income of the Indians from their own efforts, while not large, has exceeded that of any year in the past and is as follows:

Sale of stock of all kinds.....	\$8,000
Sale of farm products.....	2,000
Sale of baskets and curios.....	4,000
Earned by Indians as laborers on ranches, at sawmills, etc.....	2,000
Labor on reservation, in lieu of rations.....	11,000
Total.....	27,000

The training school opened for work on September 18. I am pleased to state that pupils were enrolled promptly, and in no case were we compelled to resort to force to secure attendance of pupils. The highest enrollment for the year was 140, which is 15 more than the rated capacity of the school plant. The average attendance for the year was 132.89.

The industrial building just completed is a valuable addition to the school plant. The most urgent needs of the school are a school building and assembly hall large enough to accommodate the entire school. A barn is also very badly needed. The building now in use as a barn is too small and is poorly adapted to the purpose. No systematic training along agricultural lines can be accomplished until suitable equipment is provided.

H. H. JOHNSON,  
*Superintendent in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., August 15, 1906.

The census of June 30 last shows a population as follows: Males, 18 years and over, 107; males under 18 years, 96; females, 14 years and over, 171; females under 14 years, 86; total, 460. Children between 6 and 16 years, 111.

As has been set forth in previous reports and special correspondence, the physical condition and environment of the Mescalero Apache foreshadows the extinction of the tribe. Isolated from other bands of the Apache Nation for more than a quarter of a century, they have intermarried to such an extent that children of the present generation have not constitutions strong enough to withstand disease in any form. They are especially susceptible to tuberculosis. Man's humanity to man suggests the necessity for applying a remedy. The tribe should be amalgamated with some other tribe, preferably another tribe of the Apache, or else encouraged to intermarry with the mixt bloods who live adjacent to the reservation.

From an agricultural standpoint the past year was the most successful ever experienced on this reservation. The oat crop, which is the principal farm product, amounted to about 400,000 pounds. By reference to the annual reports of this office from the establishment of the agency to 1901 it will be seen that in no year of this period did the yield of oats exceed 60,000 pounds. This remarkable increase within the short period of five years reflects much credit on those employees who have been supervising agricultural interests. The yield of wheat was somewhat less than in previous years, but the decrease in this crop may be attributed to the fact that wheat is sown on irrigable lands along the Rio Tularosa, and, because of an injunction restraining the Indians from using the waters of this stream for other than domestic purposes, these lands could not be sufficiently irrigated.

The injunction referred to in the preceding paragraph is still operative. The suit was instituted in December, 1904, and the United States attorney, who is defending the action on behalf of the Indians and the Government, has advanced the opinion that two more years may elapse before a decree is entered. By virtue of a stipulation entered into by the several parties at interest, the Indians may use the entire flow of the river three days out of thirteen. In this connection it may not be amiss to add that, by opening a latent spring 16 miles above the agency, this office has developed 62 1/2 miners' inches of water. If this water remains permanent, it will be ample to irrigate the school farm, garden, and lawns.

The sheep industry was never before so promising. From sales of wool and wethers the Indian sheep owners realized \$11,853.91 during the past year.

The success of this industry reflects credit on the employee who is charged with the supervision of live stock interests on the reservation. If it were possible to make of every Indian of the tribe a successful sheep raiser, these people could within a few years accumulate considerable means, but this is not practicable. For reasons which should be obvious the industry has drifted into the hands of a few Indians. The majority of the tribe reap no benefit whatever from this source.

The grazing permit system is still in force. The income from this source amounted to \$5,204 during the past year. The rates for grazing having been increased by the Department, the revenue should correspondingly increase, provided none of the permittees retire or reduce their holdings.

A few good mineral specimens were found on the reservation since the last report was submitted. The northeast corner of the reservation has every surface indication of a mineral country. If prospecting thruout this section were legalized, and mining permits were issued on a royalty basis, it is possible that some valuable properties would be developed and the income of the Indians materially increased. With the mineral laws extended to the reservation, it is not thought that there would be further demand for its opening to public settlement.

The regulations governing marriage and divorce have been observed. No crimes have been committed. The court of Indian offenses has had but little to do in its official capacity, but members of the court as individuals have wielded a good influence among the tribe.

The cash income of the Mescalero Apache Indians for the fiscal year 1906 has been as follows:

Received from Government:	
Sale of 2,000 pounds beans.....	\$100.00
Sale of 43,000 pounds flour.....	1,225.50
Sale of 10,424 pounds mutton.....	884.04
Sale of 60,000 pounds oats.....	900.00
Sale of 200 cords wood.....	890.00
Sale of 4 tons hay.....	40.00
Transportation of supplies.....	1,399.76
Labor at agency and school.....	5,692.38
Received from other sources:	
Per capita payment from proceeds of grazing.....	3,395.00
Sale of wool and mohair.....	4,850.70
Sale of lambs and wethers.....	6,997.15
Sale of farm products.....	2,500.00
Sale of horses.....	800.00
Sale of curles.....	1,500.00
Sale of wood.....	170.00
Labor performed.....	500.00
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>31,072.59</b>
<b>Per capita income, \$68.85.</b>	

The total enrollment of the school for the past year was 130, while the average attendance was 120+. The results attained in the several departments were highly satisfactory. When the session opened, quite a number of the Apache children were found to be physically disqualified for admission. This deficiency was supplied by admitting some mixt bloods (Pueblo extraction) who lived adjacent to the reservation and in communities having no school or church advantages. The admission of these outside children, all of whom are fond of dancing, music, and all social pleasures, wrought a complete change in the Apache children. Formerly social gatherings of the girls and boys were a bore—a hopeless drag; now it is refreshing to attend them. In the literary department a spirit of friendly rivalry was manifest—a condition never before observed, at least at this school.

Among the improvements at the school since the last report may be mentioned the completion of the dormitories and dining hall, the construction of another cottage for employees, a machinery shed, hose-reel house, and barn, the installation of a local telephone system, the removal of condemned buildings, the grading of the school campus, and the construction and repair of several miles of road.

JAMES M. CARROLL, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN JUAN SCHOOL.

[Navaho.]

SHIPROCK, N. MEX., August 27, 1906.

The San Juan school is located on the north bank of the San Juan River in northwestern New Mexico, about 35 miles west of Farmington, N. Mex., which at the present time is our nearest railroad point. The school plant, having capacity for boarding 100 pupils, is nearing completion, and school will be opened within a few weeks. During the past year a small day school was conducted, having an enrollment of 15 pupils and an average attendance of 13.

The plans for the San Juan school contemplates the construction of a plant with capacity for 150 pupils, but the school building was not included in the contract of George E. Hopper. When the school building is constructed the plant can easily be made to accommodate 150 pupils. The buildings, with the exception of the Superintendent's cottage and the laundry building, are constructed of brick. The plant includes sewerage, water, and heating systems, and the buildings will be lighted with acetylene gas.

An excellent tract of land is available for the school farm and is covered by an irrigation ditch constructed a year ago. The land has been fenced and cleared for cultivation, but only a portion of the farm broken. Considerable leveling needs to be done to place the land in suitable condition for proper irrigation. The school buildings are in the midst of a fine grove of cottonwood trees, and the appearance is pleasing. Additional shade trees have been planted about the grounds, around the agency quarters, and for a half mile on each side of the highway leading from the grounds. The climate, soil, and conditions are all that could be desired, and the location is a most excellent one for this section of the reservation.

The river is shifting in its nature and has a tendency to encroach upon the school grounds. Prompt action has been taken to prevent damage to the grounds, and during the past year a large amount of brush rripping has been constructed along the banks to prevent their being cut away during high water. Further rripping is contemplated during the coming fall, and it is believed with additional work from time to time, carefully placed, the grounds will be rendered safe from damage by the river.

The agency headquarters are at the school, a street dividing the agency from the school grounds. A number of adobe and log cottages have been constructed during the year for the accommodation of the agency employees. A log building has served for the storage of supplies and for shop room. Authority has been granted for the construction of an agency warehouse and an agency office, and brick for their construction are now being manufactured.

The portion of the Navaho Indian Reservation under the charge of this school comprises an estimated area of about 5,000 square miles, divided between New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, as follows: In northwestern New Mexico, 2,000 square miles; northeastern Arizona, 2,250 square miles, and southeastern Utah, about 750 square miles. The San Juan River flows westward thru the northern part of the reservation and is the only stream of consequence on the reservation. The Chusca or Chaco River, flowing northward thru the eastern portion of the reservation, emptying into the San Juan near the school site, is a dry stream except during the rainy season and furnishes no water for irrigation. The irrigated area is limited to a narrow valley along the San Juan, and not more than 5,000 acres are covered by ditches.

A number of small ditches have been taken out by the Indians, but are difficult to keep in repair, not being provided with suitable and permanent headings. The two ditches constructed at Government expense, known as ditches Nos. 2 and 3, have never been a success, and the lands covered by them, nearly 1,400 acres in all, will be lost to cultivation until the ditches are provided with permanent headings. During the past year a heading for the Hogback ditch was blasted thru a solid rock projection, requiring the construction of a tunnel 105 feet long, open cut thru solid rock of about 275 feet, and nearly a mile of new ditch. The cost to the Government for blasting the open cut and tunnel thru stone amounted to about \$1,500. The new ditch, constructed by the Indians interested, without pay, represents work amounting in the neighborhood of \$2,000. This ditch is now not only the most substantial ditch on the reservation, but the best on the river, and the heading is permanent. The ditch now covers between 500 and 600 acres of excellent land, and the Indians settled under it are the most progressive of any on the reservation. This ditch can

at any time be extended to cover more land at small cost. The San Juan River affords an abundance of water for irrigation, and the acreage of irrigated land along the river can be greatly increased by repairing and improving the ditches already constructed, providing them with permanent headings, and by the construction of new ditches.

The reservation for the most part is suited to grazing only, and is utilized by the Indians for the ranging of their flocks of sheep and for their ponies. Not many of them have cattle, and the few herds are found in the mountain section. Their principal industry is sheep raising and their revenues come largely from this industry.

Dipping vats with which to provide small dipping plants have been purchased and are being installed on different sections of the reservation where the Indians can dip their sheep for the eradication of scabbes, ticks, and lice. This is a new departure for the Indians and it will take some little time to get them educated to it. The good results obtained will go further toward inducing them to avail themselves of this means of improving their sheep than would forceful measures, which in some instances may seem advisable.

Extending north and south thru the reservation, along the line between Arizona and New Mexico, are the Carriso, La'-a-chu-ka, and Tunitcha mountains. These mountains are not more than 9,000 feet elevation, and no streams of consequence flow from them. At the foot of the mountains and extending far out into the Chaco Valley on the east and the Chin Lee Valley on the west are numerous artesian springs which afford water for stock. Near some of these springs the water is utilized for irrigating small patches of corn and vegetables. By developing these springs considerable land in their vicinity could no doubt be placed under irrigation.

These mountains are covered with excellent pine timber. A sawmill has been purchased and installed at the foot of the Tunitcha Mountains, where lumber will be sawed for the use of the Indians, for the school and agency, and for the improvement and repair of roads and irrigating ditches. Heretofore it has been impossible for the Indians to secure lumber at cost within their means, and this has in a great measure discouraged them in attempting to provide themselves with better homes.

A portion of the reservation, extending southward from Fruitland, N. Mex., is underlaid with extensive beds of coal. A mine has been opened up on the reservation, from which is secured coal required at the school and agency. The coal is bituminous, of good quality, and the vein at the mine is fully 30 feet thick.

The population of the Navaho Indians under the charge of this agency, including those residing off but adjacent to the reservation, is estimated at 8,000. The scholastic population is estimated at about 2,500, children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Less than 250 children are in attendance at schools. The greater portion of those enrolled are attending the Fort Lewis, Colo., school; a few are attending the Grand Junction, Colo., school, and a small number are attending the mission schools on or near the reservation. The mission schools having Navaho children in attendance are Miss Tripp's school, near Farmington, N. Mex.; the Presbyterian Navaho Mission School, at Jewett, N. Mex., and the Navaho Faith Mission School, at Aneth, Utah. These Indians receiving no annuities from the Government are Miss Tripp's school, near Farmington, N. Mex.; the Presbyterian Navaho Mission School, at Jewett, N. Mex., and the Navaho Faith Mission School, at Aneth, Utah. These Indians receiving no annuities from the Government, and it is impractical to undertake a census. They are scattered over an extensive area and are continually moving about from place to place in order to find desirable grazing for their flocks.

Practically all of the Indians dress partly in civilized garb, the men wearing the cheaper grades of clothing, shoes, and hats. The women wear loosely fitting gowns fashioned after a style of their own, and American-made shoes. Blankets are used in winter in preference to overcoats, better suiting the convenience of the wearer inasmuch as the Navaho finds it necessary to carry his bed with him. On dress occasions silver belts, beads, and other ornaments of their own production complete their equipment.

Polygamy is practised to a limited extent, being confined to the older Indians. Polygamous marriages are prohibited, and if the rule is broken, knowledge of the fact has not reached the agency.

The Indians are sober and industrious, and the reservation is not afflicted with the boot legger. Disputes are comparatively few, and the Indians seem to dwell in harmony, each respecting the rights of others.

The Navaho's greatest drawback is his superstitions. These are deeply rooted and are fostered by the practices of the medicine men, who seem to have

the confidence of their people regardless of the fact that their treatment of diseases results disastrously.

Disbursements were made to the Indians for irrigation work, work on the roads, transportation of supplies, purchase of coal, cedar posts, etc., and they have done considerable work on the roads and elsewhere in payment for wagons, tools, and implements issued to them. Besides their earnings from work on the reservation and about the agency, many of them have been employed on the D. & R. G. railroad extension from Durango, Colo., to Farmington, N. Mex., and contractor George E. Hopper has employed a good number of Indians as common laborers on the buildings being erected by him at this school. Their earnings are not wasted, but in every instance go to the support of their families.

The past year may be said to have been a prosperous year for the Navaho; the ranges were good and provided an abundance of feed for their stock. The crops of some of the farmers along the river were injured by the grasshoppers, and many of the ditches being out of condition water could not be secured to mature their crops. However, good crops of corn were raised in most localities, and especially near the mountains where the rainfall was good and the corn was unmolested by the grasshoppers. In the localities away from the river the Indians dry farm in a manner taught them by experience and are often successful in the production of good crops of corn and vegetables.

The outlook this year from an agricultural standpoint is very discouraging. The grasshopper pest has destroyed all their crops with the exception of very early wheat, which matured before the appearance of the hoppers in great numbers. The grass, however, was untouched by the grasshoppers, and there will be sufficient feed on the ranges for the subsistence of their stock during the winter.

WM. T. SHELTON,

*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTA FE SCHOOL.

[Pueblo.]

SANTA FE, N. MEX., August 17, 1906.

The past year has been in all respects a successful year.

This school is located 2 miles out of the city of Santa Fe, on a good road built by school labor, and is one of the many attractions to the tourists and others visiting the ancient city. Its location is ideal as to drainage, the climate unexcelled, and the grounds are beautiful, a great deal of attention being devoted to keeping the institution in as attractive a condition as possible. The lawns and flowers, the shade trees, the walks and drives, being particularly well kept, set off what otherwise might be very plain and unattractive buildings.

The plant consists of 14 brick buildings and 5 frame, all in a very good state of repair with a few exceptions. The main, or administration, building is the pivot around and to which all center. In this building are quartered both boys and girls; the dining room and offices are also here, and the bathing facilities and assembly rooms, which makes its capacity taxed to the utmost.

The school building is modern, and contains eight well-ventilated rooms, chapel or assembly hall, kindergarten room, and a modern and well-furnished stage.

The shop building which burned last September is being rebuilt, and will be ready for occupancy by September 1. It is a two-story brick with carpenter and blacksmith shops on the first floor, tailor and shoe shop and band room on the second floor.

The employees' quarters, while kept in repair, is an old building and poorly built. Most of the employees room here, having on the first floor their sitting room, dining room, and kitchen.

The hospital is a two-story brick, well built, and ample for the needs of a school of even larger proportions. Its isolated ward is one of its best features.

The brick warehouse is to be enlarged, which will give ample storage for the school and agency as well.

There are 4 one-story brick cottages of four rooms, for employees with families. There is also a two-story brick residence for the superintendent, all of which are in good condition.

The central steam plant heats all of the principal buildings except the cottages and hospital. There is an independent low-pressure plant in the hospital and the superintendent's residence. The heating plant is very satisfactory and efficient.

The laundry building is old and poorly built, but answers the purpose fairly well. The laundry is supplied with a fair equipment, including washer, mangle, centrifugal wringer, and steam dryer. The laundry boiler also furnishes steam for the cooking during the summer months when the steam plant is closed.

The frame buildings include the barn, a cottage, flour house, an old shop, and a coal house, all of which are of little value.

The school work proper is directly under the supervision of the assistant superintendent, who acts as principal teacher, and six teachers. No attempt is made to do work in advance of the eighth grade, and few reach that. The class-room work is therefore largely elementary, as many of the students enter the school without any knowledge of the English. Particular stress is laid on acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the language, and an ability to read and write same, so as to enable the student when he leaves school to enter into citizenship and cope with the many difficulties that must and do beset the path of the Indian while attempting to lift himself into a higher life.

The industrial education of the Indian is made an important feature of our work. While many of the trades are taught, it is also recognized that few Indians will follow a trade for a living; but the work in the school gardens and on the farm, particularly the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of improved irrigation, the planting and care of vegetables, the care of stock, and in general farm work, under the direction of a competent and experienced teacher, receives particular attention at this school. In fact, labor is dignified, and the Indian youth taught that it is honorable to work.

The vegetable garden furnishes one of the best object lessons, and is one of the best paying industries at the school. Not to exceed 5 acres is devoted to this purpose, and the proceeds from same, while all used in the subsistence of the school, amounts in cash value to over \$2,000 annually, at the current prices in the local markets. Thus an acre of well-tilled irrigated land may be made to yield \$400 in value per acre, and many of our southwestern Indians have even better land and plenty of water, so that the possibilities of some is made clear and evident to them. I know of no better instruction and nothing that will be more lasting to the Indian than this.

The general health of the school has been excellent. No serious epidemics have occurred. The most trying and obstinate affliction that the hospital has had to deal with was a number of cases of eczema, which were finally mastered. A few cases of pneumonia among young children prevailed, but none were fatal. One death, a Papago girl, from tuberculosis, is the only fatality during the year.

Among the older boys the regular football team played a number of matched games with the Territorial schools, including the university and normal. No accidents resulted, and while a spirit seems to be growing in opposition to this sport, I incline to the belief that when rightly conducted it is a manly game and all tends to develop the individual as much or more than any of the outdoor sports. The baseball team made a good record this spring, and played a number of matched games.

A nonsectarian Sunday school has been maintained thruout the school year. In addition to this, all of the children have been permitted to attend the different churches in the city. In the afternoon on Sunday the sisters from the mission of St. Catherine Indian School in the city have held religious instruction for the Catholic children, who constitute the larger number of all our pupils.

Seventy-one schoolboys from this school were sent to the sugar-beet fields near Rocky Ford, Colo., May 10, and returned July 24. Their net earnings for the two months were \$3,007.10. The Indian boys are not new in the beet fields, as I commenced permitting them to work in Colorado some four years ago. The farmers engaged in the raising of sugar beets are pleased with the boys, and I believe are treating them better and doing more for their comfort than formerly. The health of the boys was excellent, and they had no trouble, each returning with something like \$40 or more to his credit. This they are permitted to spend from time to time, it being my object to direct them right as far as possible without interfering with the personal rights of the student.

While it is a good thing for the Indian to have money, he has to learn, too, its purchasing value, and know that his small earnings will soon become

exhausted. Many of the boys assist their parents by sending money to their homes. The thought has occurred to me that it might be best and wise to require each student to deposit, say, one-half of all his earnings to be kept until he leaves the school, that he may have a nest egg to take back to the reservation and his home. This in many cases might be well, but in others it would simply furnish a fund to buy liquor and debauch the Indian. On the whole I believe that the spending of the money earned by students, if at all properly spent, is a part of his education. To learn the value of money and to feel the need of it when spent, will be a better education than the hoarding of same to be given to Indian parents, who often make very improper use of it.

A number of the girls of the school have gone out to the best families of the city as servants, and are giving good satisfaction.

Our shop building burned last September. The brick walls of same were found to be little damaged, and it was decided to rebuild with school labor, employing necessary skilled mechanics. This has been done and the work is very creditable. No building outside of this has been done. The necessary repairs have been kept up. An appropriation for a girls' home, dining hall, and lavatory is now available, and I trust that ere another report of this school is written these buildings will be added to our list.

The pueblos under the superintendent of the Santa Fe school number 12, including Pofunque and excluding Abiquiu, the latter being now largely a Mexican settlement. Little has taken place during the year of especial note in the history of these pueblos. A very careful census has been taken of the 12 pueblos, and the following is the total summary:

Population	3,422
Cattle	1,346
Horses	2,392
Sheep	20
Goats	216
Wagons	223
Burros	420
Acres cultivated (estimated)	5,020

While this census is as accurate as can be had, I fear that in some particulars it may be faulty. When it came to getting the number of head of stock the Indians seemed to associate it with an assessment, and I fear did not always give the correct number. I found this to be true when I secured permits for 2,000 head of cattle belonging to Indians to graze free of cost on the Jemez Forest Reserve. When the Indians were asked the number of cattle they had to graze in the reserve, I found the number largely in excess of the number given the census enumerators.

This is but one example of the traits of the Pueblo. They desire to be independent of all white people, to have nothing to do with them, but when they get into trouble they immediately come to their agent, whom they often refuse to obey and deceive when it is to their interests. There is a greater desire among the Pueblo to live apart and be independent and have nothing to do with the white race than among any other Indians with whom I have worked. They really care nothing for schools, and only patronize them to please their agent and incidentally to get the issues given out by the teacher. The children, however, make desirable pupils, and if they could be retained in school long enough more might be accomplished. The returned student going back to the pueblo has a harder task before him than any other class of returned students I know. It is easier to go back to the Sioux tepee and lead a white man's life than to go back to the pueblo and retain the customs and manners taught in the school.

In pueblo life the one-man domination—the fear of the wrath of the governor of the pueblo—is what holds this people down. The rules of the pueblo are so strict that the individual can not sow his wheat, plant his corn, or harvest same in the autumn without the permission of the pueblo authorities. The pueblos under my jurisdiction that adhere religiously to old customs and rules are Taos, Placitas, Santo Domingo, and Jemez, tho there are none of them that have made much progress away from the ancient and pagan rites.

During the past year a number of Indians from Jemez were arrested for violating the game law—shooting deer out of season. They plead guilty and were punished by imprisonment in the county jail. The Indians fail to see why they should obey the New Mexican laws. It is a very good education to them to be obliged to suffer the penalty of the law at times, as no advice seems

to do good. All of the Pueblo Indians had been properly warned and notified of the existing game laws. The same Indians at Jemez pueblo had further trouble by stopping the mail carrier. It became necessary to arrest some of the ringleaders in order that they might be taught to respect the majesty of the law and the United States servants.

During the past year a reservation was created for the Santa Clara Indians. There was much need of this, and it can not help but prove of great benefit to those Indians, tho the reservation is not popular with the Mexican citizens, a number of whom lost squatter's claims when the reserve was made.

The Pueblo have raised fairly good crops, and many of them have found work on ranches and for stockmen.

The principal trouble of the Pueblo is to guard against the encroachment of the Mexicans, who are ever ready to seize on every opportunity to get the Indian lands or his water rights. In the case known as Santa Clara and San Ildefonso v. General Hobart we have an example of where a citizen (and not a Mexican at that) is holding Indian lands obtained fraudulently. This case has been allowed to drag along for five years or more, and the apathy shown on the part of the attorneys having this matter in hand would seem defeat for the Indians.

The great lesson which our Pueblo must learn, and which is slowly being forced upon them, is that they are a part of the country and must be law-abiding and subservient to the law as other citizens. On the other hand, the petty Mexican officers mistreat and abuse the Indian until he has an abhorrence of anything by the name of law. The Pueblo have been declared citizens by the supreme court of the Territory, still under the statutes they are prohibited from exercising the right of franchise—not even allowed to vote in ditch matters, where they are directly interested. They are content to remain thus. The Pueblo lands are held in fee simple as grants, undivided, and are therefore not reservations, nor is the Pueblo land held to be "Indian country" under the law, so that it is no violation of the law to take liquor into the pueblos.

It has also been held by the courts, the Pueblo being citizens, that it is no violation of the United States statutes to sell a Pueblo Indian intoxicants. From this decision we have appealed to the Territorial supreme court, and I trust this higher court will reverse the decision of the lower. Intemperance is the besetting sin of the Pueblo. In the pueblos where the greatest progress has been made the percentage of drunkenness is greatest. The annual fiesta, a sort of religious holiday, sanctioned and encouraged by the church, has been turned into a day of revelry and debauch. If the law against selling intoxicants to this simple and ignorant people is allowed to stand as now interpreted, it simply means the ultimate extermination of the Pueblo and the survival of the fittest.

An attempt has made to improve the stock of horses by the purchase of a stallion and jack, and I am pleased to report fair progress. Where the land is all held in a common title, and a socialistic form of government prevails, it is hard for the individual to rise above his surroundings, acquire property, and become a self-respecting citizen. The influence of the returned students is having a good effect on Pueblo life, and while slow, I can see some progress in the home from year to year.

There have been maintained 9 day schools on this agency during the year, the following being the summary of attendance:

San Juan .....	55
Taos .....	34
Jemez .....	27
Santa Clara .....	23
Sa .....	21
Cochiti .....	16
Picuris .....	14
Nambe .....	13
San Ildefonso .....	20
Total average attendance .....	223

The enrollment in the 9 schools was 312. Fairly good work has been done in all of these schools, and, considering the quarters in which schools must often be held, no better results could be expected. During the fall and spring months the children are kept out of school to herd and work, and the attendance is not what we would like. Teachers have been paid in the past a uniform salary of \$72 per month. By basing the salary somewhat on the attendance it is hoped

that greater efforts will be made to keep up the attendance and more good accomplished. Three of these day schools have fallen below an average of 20, and it is a question if a school should be kept in a pueblo where at least an average of 20 pupils can not be maintained. In these smaller pueblos the few children attending the day school could and would be either sent to the boarding or mission school. The teacher in the pueblo is often helpful in other ways, so that I am not prepared at this time to recommend the abolition of any of these schools.

Medical service is now furnished all of the pueblos and day schools, except Jemez and Sa, where it is impossible to employ any physician.

The special attorney for the Pueblo is useful in assisting me in defending the rights of the Indians, and your Office is liberal and helpful in sustaining me in the discharge of my official duties.

In closing, I have nothing to suggest further than is being done for this people. The law must be accepted as it is interpreted by the courts, and if the Pueblo are held to be free American citizens, with the right to buy intoxicants, whatever the results on the future of these Indians may be, we must be content.

C. J. CRANDALL, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ZUÑI SCHOOL.

[Zuñi Pueblo.]

ZUNI, N. MEX., August 15, 1906.

In looking over the work of the past year one feels as if very little progress had been made, but in comparing the general condition of the Indians of a few years past with the present, one can not help seeing a great change in their advancement to civilization.

The building of the dam at Black Rock has given employment to all those who could be spared from their farms and attending to their sheep. The high price of wool and sheep in addition to the money they earned working on the dam has given them means to build new houses, purchase new wagons, buggies, harness, etc., which shows plainly that these people are progressing in civilization as indicated by living in good houses and have the comfort as they observe the Americans have.

The new school at Black Rock will open the 1st of September. When another year rolls around we expect to make a showing in educational lines, as well as industrial. The irrigation system will be completed at Black Rock in the course of a year, when there will be no excuse for not having a model farm for the school.

The records made by this school the past year are of very fair showing. Definite progress was made in the use of English conversation, reading, drawing, and practical arithmetic. For a time the attendance exceeded the capacity nearly two to one, yet we were able to give instruction in housekeeping, sewing, and gardening. The work of each employee has been maintained uniformly well throught the year.

The sanitary condition of the pueblo during the past year has been fairly good. The physician, Dr. Edward J. Davis, reports as follows:

Substantial progress has been made during the year in bringing the Zuñi to recognize the value and helpfulness of American methods of treating the sick. They not only accept more readily proffered medical aid, but are more persistent in seeking that assistance. This, I believe, can be accounted for by the opportunity we had of demonstrating skill superior to their own in saving a series of cases, which they pronounced incurable, by operations and otherwise. Like the child that he is, he must have tangible evidence to be convinced of a fact. One of the chief obstacles I encounter is the almost insurmountable prejudice the women entertain against having male attendants of any race in cases of illness peculiar to their sex. They often misrepresent facts in this connection and a few have literally died from lack of proper attention. Here is where the trained nurse would be of invaluable aid to them and to me.

Their agricultural pursuits have been carried on as formerly, planting about the same acreage every year, except their corn, which they enlarge, depending on the seasons. The present season started out with bright prospects for a big yield in everything, but as the season advanced the grasshoppers made their appearance at Pesado and Ojo Caliente, destroying practically all the wheat and garden vegetables. The cutworm has done considerable damage to their corn, which necessitated many of the Indians to replant. In our school garden we had the same trouble with the worms.

The Indian women at the pueblo have fine gardens, but nearly their whole time is spent in irrigating it, carrying all the water by hand from the creek, which not only takes time, but hard work as well.

The present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the reservation lines may lead to serious trouble unless the reservation is surveyed and plainly marked. The western boundary was surveyed and plainly marked, and I earnestly recommend that the north, east, and south lines be surveyed.

The stock during the past year have increased and are looking well. This spring lambing shows the effect of the graded bucks, and in two or three years more the Zuni will have graded sheep that will shear 6 or 7 pounds, whereas now their sheep shear on an average 2½ pounds.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by Rev. Andrew Vanderwagen and wife, of the Christian Reformed Church of Holland, Mich. These missionaries have been laboring among the Zuni for nine years and the good accomplished by them can be readily seen.

DOUGLAS D. GRAHAM,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, ZUNI PUEBLO.

ZUNI, N. Mex., July 1, 1906.

I can see a great change in these Indians in the past six years, but in many respects and in a great many ways they remain the same. There is not as much progress made as I should like to have seen in them. While such is the case, my conscience is perfectly clear in feeling that I have done all I could to help them along, working both early and late. I have taught more than half of the women to sew on the machine and have persuaded 21 families to buy machines of their own. There are 10 more families who want to buy sewing machines as soon as they can be got in here for them.

We have made 121 dresses, 117 shirts, 23 shawls, 25 aprons, 4 pairs of pants, 67 pillows and cushions, 27 bonnets, and 3 hoods, 457 articles in all. I have written 60 letters for the Zuni. I have washed and cared for 28 new-born babies. I made 2,025 yards of bandages for the doctor, and put up 425 pictures in Indian houses. I have taken pains in teaching them how to nurse and care for the sick and have also prepared food and carried it to the sick. One hundred and fifty patients afflicted with sores have been treated and cared for by me.

Much of my time has been spent in teaching the woman domestic work, such as sweeping, washing, care of cupboards, and storerooms, etc.

One hundred and eighty-eight days were spent in the village by me making 1,505 calls. I gave 3,030 lessons in general work. There have been 75 births and 68 deaths.

JOLIE A. PALIN, Field Matron.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., August 27, 1906.

The census for the year shows the following:

	Males.	Females.	Total of all ages.
Cayuga .....	83	96	179
Oneida .....	160	126	286
Onondaga .....	285	268	553
Seneca .....	1,418	1,294	2,712
St. Regis .....			
Tuscarora .....	199	157	356

The event of the year at this agency was the partial payment of the Kansas award, directed by the Court of Claims in May 18 (1905) decree. The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to authority given him by the act of Congress appropriating the money to pay the judgment known as "the Kansas award," having made up a roll of the beneficiaries according to Indian custom of tracing descent on the mother's side only, a large number of mixed bloods of Indian fathers and white mothers, thus rejected by the Secretary of the

Interior, having engaged counsel and brought suit in Court of Claims, were by that court declared entitled to participate in the award. As giving these claimants opportunity individually to prove their rights under the decision individually meant a considerable delay, to say nothing of the probability of the case being taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, a partial payment of \$100 each to those on the roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior—whose rights to participate were unquestioned—was directed. This roll contained 8,228 names, 4,035 of whom had been enrolled tribally as follows: Cayuga, 176; Oneida (of New York), 289; Onondaga, 543; Seneca, 2,234; St. Regis, 1,200; Tuscarora, 370; Stockbridge and Munsee, enrolled at Green Bay (Wis) agency, but residing in New York, 27.

The Seneca warrants reached here July 10 (Sunday); Cayuga and Tuscarora, July 22; Onondaga, July 31; St. Regis and Oneida, August 18. The Senecas had been advised by their attorney of the various steps in the proceedings, and for two or three weeks had been in daily expectation of the first installment of their long-expected "Kansas money." Monday, the 18th, notices were issued designating July 22, at Coldspring, on the Allegany Reserve, and July 24, at Iroquois, on the Cattaraugus Reserve, for the distribution of the Seneca warrants. My instructions in the matter contained these provisions:

Letters of administration will be required in all cases on the estates of deceased New York Indians who are entitled to participate in this payment; and also that letters of guardianship will be required in the case of minor children, orphans, or otherwise \* \* \* and, in order that the interests of the children may be properly guarded, you must exercise your very best judgment, and see that letters of guardianship issued are to persons who will carefully protect the interests of the little orphans or children.

When the Seneca learned that the payment was being made strictly to individuals regardless of sex, age, or family relations, and that minors' warrants could be delivered only to duly qualified guardians, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested. Apparently they had expected that the payment would be made in currency and to the heads of families in the same manner as their annuities. On the Allegany Reserve this was manifested only by mild murmurings, but the Cattaraugus Seneca vehemently protested against "the holding up of their children's money," as they termed it. In reply, I could only inform them that I had no discretion in the matter; that I must follow my instructions, and suggested that the distribution to those who were competent to receive and receipt for their warrants take place first and the disposition of the others be taken up later. This was quite generally acquiesced in and the distribution proceeded accordingly.

The Seneca have two surrogates for the Allegany and Cattaraugus reserves, respectively, whose powers and duties are the same as those of surrogates of the several counties of this State, and the appointment of administrators on the estates of deceased beneficiaries and of guardians for the minors was taken up immediately after the distribution to the adults. On the other reservations, however, the handling of the warrants of the incompetents was not so easily arranged. Surrogates were doubtful as to their authority, and for the time being nothing was done with that class of warrants.

The Tuscarora are the most advanced tribe as a whole in the State. They draw no cash annuity from either Uncle Sam or the State. They participate in the "goods annuity" (generally 13 to 15 yards of glingham or sheeting per capita), but this is regarded by them quite literally "as a token of amity and good will," rather than as payment of a pecuniary obligation; and quite generally they took the same view of the Kansas award. Their reservation, like all the others of the State, was well chosen from the standpoint of those who made the selection, and thru the changes and progress of time their foresight has been better justified than in the case of some of the other reservations. The tract is not only very fertile as a whole, comprising a considerable variety of soil from a light sandy loam to a heavy clay with a slight admixture of sand with very few waste acres, and the entire tract most admirably adapted to its purpose of furnishing a good, comfortable living to a large population of tillers of the soil; it also possesses the great advantage of proximity to good markets. While there are very few if any Tuscarora who farm on a large scale, there is a large number, in fact, a goodly proportion, who cultivate small farms so successfully as to enjoy good incomes.

To such people the \$100 warrants were, it is needless to remark, less startling in point of value than to the bulk of the beneficiaries on most of the other reserves, but still even the Tuscarora of to-day has inherited more or less of the

traditional love of the red man for a gift, and as such the Treasury warrants were very welcome. Two or three weeks later among my mail one day I found a card bearing the following:

## OUR KANSAS PAY.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

Tune, chorus of "Oh, Happy Day."

1.

(The day of payment of Kansas money.)

Oh, happy day! Oh, happy day!  
When Weber brought our Kansas pay,  
It made the old folks bright and gay,  
And made the little children play.  
Happy day! Happy day!  
When Weber brought our Kansas pay.

2.

(A few days after payment.)

Oh, dismal day! Oh, dismal day!  
When Weber brought our Kansas pay,  
It made the folks all scarp and flight,  
And filled the air with yells at night.  
Dismal day! Dismal day!  
When Weber brought our Kansas pay.

—E. M. JACK.

On receipt of the St. Regis and Oneida warrants I arranged to take in the Onondaga, St. Regis, and Oneida on one trip. The distribution on the Onondaga Reserve (August 21), was not marked by any specially noteworthy features.

With the St. Regis tribe Uncle Sam has had very little to do for many years, aside from this Kansas affair. The tribe took no part in the prosecution of the claim; was quite indifferent about the enrollment therefor—made by my predecessor—alho eventually nearly all filed applications. One man well past the allotted three score and ten, who could not in 1901 be prevailed upon to furnish the names and ages of his children, and of course failed to file the required applications, nevertheless made his way up to the desk, on the second day of the distribution, and inquired if there was a warrant for him. Of course his name was not found on the roll, and a little questioning brought out the admission that he had filed no application. The St. Regis Reserve is also a fine, fertile tract; many of them are good farmers, have good, comfortable homes, with many evidences of prosperity, comparing favorably in these respects with the best of their red brethren, but the percentage of illiteracy among them—judged by the proportion who write—is abnormally large, especially among those whose general appearance would indicate intelligence, the striking feature being that while the percentage of stolid, unawakened countenances was very small, very few could write.

The New York Oneida have no reservation; in fact can hardly be said to maintain a tribal existence. About 160 of them have "squatted" on the Onondaga Reserve; so many of these have intermarried with the Onondaga as to preclude any probability of their removal, altho their presence there is the source of considerable annoyance to many of the Onondaga. About 120 of them are carried on the agency rolls as "Oneidas at Oneida," which is somewhat misleading, as in reality this roll is made up of scattered families residing in Oneida, Madison, Livingston, Genesee, Herkimer, and other counties of the State. Substantially all have assumed citizenship. As the surrogates' courts were open to them the same as to other citizens, they were not in need of the modified ruling made by the Treasury Department in the matter of the warrants issued to minors, deceased beneficiaries, and other incompetents, and the warrants of their incompetent beneficiaries had been placed under the control of the surrogates of the counties in which they severally resided, before the revised rules were received. This ruling, made by the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, August 18, and transmitted to me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, August 22, by a somewhat singular coincidence reached the agency the

very day I was at Oneida. This document, after reciting the reasons which had led to the original decision relative to the proper manner of making the payment, proceeded as follows:

Agents charged with delivery of the warrants of the Treasury drawn payable to incompetents and minors will deliver upon the usual receipt of the parent or next friend with whom such person resides, when the fact of such residence and custody of the incompetent is satisfactorily shown by the tribal chief, surrogate, or headman deemed to be entitled to credit. . . . As to deceased beneficiaries, the warrants will be delivered to the person shown by the tribal chief, et cet., as in case of minors to be the legal representative or next of kin of such decedent. Married women under 21 years of age are deemed by their marriage to be emancipated from the disabilities of minority and entitled to receipt as if of full age. Minors temporarily away at school or otherwise will be deemed as present in custody of the parent, next of kin, or guardian, or person in loco parentis, whose receipt will be accepted.

This, it will be observed, relieved me of all responsibility as to the warrants issued to incompetents, giving these surrogates and tribal chiefs full authority over the same. The new rules were exultingly, hilariously hailed by the heads of families—if not by the minors. The distribution proceeded thru these officials with more or less celerity, and with no great amount of friction except in the cases of orphans in charge—nominally or actually—of some improvident relative. In such cases the Seneca surrogates, to their credit be it said, did the best they could to safeguard the minors' money, not infrequently in the face of persistent pressure—political, personal, and otherwise. Of this feature in the other tribes, more remote from the agency, naturally less of the details reached me.

Generally speaking, good use, unexpectedly good use, was made of the money. Again and again during the four years intervening between the enrollment in 1901 and the partial payment in 1905, had the writer heard those who considered themselves competent to form an opinion on the subject predict that "when the Indians get their Kansas money there will be the wildest kind of wild times on the reservation." The prevalent idea among their white neighbors on the borders of the reservations being that the money would be recklessly squandered; that the reservations, as one expressed it, "would swarm with fakirs and vendors of fire water, cheap jewelry, and all sorts of useless stuff." In reality very little of anything of the kind occurred. True, the greater portion of the money was soon expended, but generally speaking, well expended. The greater part apparently going into materials for improvements in their buildings and into good, serviceable household furniture and clothing. Many of the younger men indulged in a much better suit of clothes than they had ever before worn, while the good taste and judgment of the women generally in their purchases were the cause of constant wonder to the sales folks in the dry goods, furniture, and housefurnishing stores. The fakirs and vendors of trash, and worse, were grievously disappointed; the merchants carrying stocks of good goods most agreeably surprised. In not a few instances, however, strange as it may seem, men and women who made excellent use of their own warrants, when, thru the revised rules, their children's money came into their hands, proceeded to verify pretty closely the prepayment predictions.

Probably the incident next in importance was the legal strife growing out of the Seneca biennial election held November 1, 1904. The election itself, of course, belonged in the report for the year ending June 30, 1905, but that report did not get into print. About half written when the extra work involved in the distribution of the Kansas warrants came on, it was still incomplete when the book in which it should have appeared went to press. The litigation over the result is still pending, however, with little probability that the suit will ever be tried, as the time for the next election is so near at hand that a victory for the plaintiffs would now be of little advantage. Pursuant to instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs I was present, as a spectator, at the Iroquois court-house, the polling place for the Cattaraugus Reserve, and arranged to have a representative at the Coldspring council house, on the Allegany Reserve. The weather was most propitious, as fine an "Indian summer" day as could be asked for, and the strife between the two parties which had tickets in the field sufficed to bring out nearly all the voters actually residing on the reservations. (Quite a percentage of those under 36 work at various avocations outside.)

On the Cattaraugus Reserve the election was very quiet and perfectly orderly. The Seneca do not congregate at an early hour, and but a small number voted before noon. All the time from 1 to 4 o'clock there were probably 50 to 100, perhaps at times 150, voters in the spacious yard surrounding the court-house, but

not the slightest disorder or excitement; in fact it looked very much as tho "General Apathy" was in control, and altho the voting was progressing quietly, it was hard for an outsider to realize that a close contest for the control of their affairs was taking place. There was no solicitation of votes within the building, and no special signs of activity of that kind in the yard. The voting was practically over at 4, altho the polls were kept open till 5. While I can not boast of a personal acquaintance with a large number, they all knew me by sight at least, and several talked freely with me about the contest. More than one voter remarked to me that he hardly knew which ticket to should vote; that he was better acquainted with the candidates on the Republican ticket—the dominant party for several years back, that the same were good men, but that, as they had been in office quite a long time, a change might be advisable. Those who spoke in that way I thought at the time voted the People's ticket; the result indicated that such was the prevalent sentiment. The count showed 240 ballots; the candidates on the People's ticket, with insignificant variations, receiving 165; those on the Republican ticket, 121.

At Coldspring also the election was quiet and orderly till shortly after 4 o'clock, when a little ripple of excitement occurred. A voter apparently affected by something stronger than Adam's ale entered the council house and approaching the polls in a swaggering manner, with a revolver in hand, loudly proclaimed that he would shoot any ——— who challenged his vote. His right to vote was unquestioned; there had been no intimation that his vote would be challenged; and his habits and peculiarities being well known to the inspectors little attention was given to him. His ballot was accepted, of course, precisely as it would have been if he had not said a word. After his ballot had been duly deposited in the box, it became apparent that he was "looking for trouble." He continued the utterance of dire threats in case anyone did this or that, and finally it was deemed prudent to take the gun away from him. Nearly all the voters had already cast their ballots; a half dozen may have been delayed for a few minutes by the incident, but all present voted, or had abundant opportunity to vote, before the polls closed. No protest was made; no intimation given that anyone there claimed that the affair had any effect whatever on the voting, or that the result as certified by the inspectors was other than a fair and free expression of the sentiment of those entitled to vote at that place. The returns, made in due form, give the whole number of ballots as 240, of which the candidates of the People's Party received 110 and those of the Republican Party 130.

The inspectors for the Cattaraugus Reserve did not succeed in making a complete or really intelligible return, and such defect is really the foundation for the controversy and subsequent litigation, altho the party defeated at the polls also alleges that some who would have voted the Republican ticket were deterred from so doing by the affair at Coldspring. The ballots provided by the two parties were the same in size (about 6 by 8 inches) and form, containing as a caption the party name in large type. The candidates for president, clerk, and treasurer extended nearly the whole width of the ballot, while below, in columns one-half as wide and side by side, were the candidates for councillors, peacemakers, and other officers for each reserve. The same ballots were used on both reserves, all voters being equally entitled to vote for all candidates, regardless of residence of either voter or candidate. Thus Allegany voters vote for peacemakers, assessors, and other officers whose duties are confined to the Cattaraugus Reserve (as well as for like officers for their own reserve) and vice versa as to Cattaraugus voters.

The Cattaraugus inspectors, as already stated, thru carelessness, inefficiency, or wilful intent, made a very defective return, certifying correctly as to the whole number of votes cast for each candidate for president, clerk, treasurer, councillors, peacemakers, and other Cattaraugus candidates (the names in the Cattaraugus column), but omitting any mention whatever of the Allegany councillors, peacemakers, etc. (the names in the Allegany column). They also failed to file the return, such as it was, with the clerk of the nation within the prescribed time; altho one of their number later claimed that he had endeavored so to do, but did not find the clerk at home. Their national board composed of the inspectors of the two reserves and the president and clerk of the nation. When this board met—one week later—to canvass and declare the result, the only return placed before them by the clerk was that from the Allegany Reserve. One of the Cattaraugus inspectors produced the return from that reserve, which he claimed he had tried to file with the clerk at the proper time. Four questions were discussed informally:

(a) Whether they then had a right to accept the Cattaraugus return; (b) if so, should the Cattaraugus inspectors be permitted to correct their return so that it should show the actual result of the election there; (c) should the board canvass the two returns as they then stood, or, (d) should the board canvass and declare the result from the Allegany return only. At the conclusion of the discussion the board, having been in session three to four hours, adjourned sine die without voting at all on anything except the motion to adjourn. It will be observed that the canvass of the Allegany return alone—the only one filed with the clerk—would have elected the entire Republican ticket. The canvass of the two returns, as made by the inspectors, would have given a mixed result, electing the People's Party candidates for president, clerk, treasurer, Cattaraugus councillors, peacemakers, etc. and Republican councillors, peacemakers, etc. on the Allegany Reserve. The correction of the Cattaraugus returns and canvass with the Allegany returns would have resulted in the election of all the People's Party candidates.

A few days later the candidates of the People's Party, claiming that they had been legally elected, severally took the required oath of office, and endeavored to assume the duties of the offices, respectively, to which they asserted they had been elected. The incumbents of the several offices—all Republicans—refused to abdicate, demanding of the aspirants that they produce their certificates of election, etc., and claiming that in reality there had been no legal election. The People's Party candidates then instituted proceedings in the State courts, asking for an order compelling the canvassers to reconvene, canvass, and declare the returns of the election. The hold-over officials appeared in court in opposition, and have thus far succeeded, thru one technicality and another, in preventing the case from getting before a jury.

The education of the New York Indians is wholly a State affair. Uncle Sam has nothing to do with a single Indian school in the State. Grammar schools are maintained on each reservation wherever there are a sufficient number of school age, under the same general regulations, including compulsory attendance, as the public district schools; and Indian children not thus provided for, or for whom it is in any way more convenient, attend the nearest public school. The high schools of the State are also open, free of tuition, to those who desire to go beyond the three "R's," a privilege which is rather scantily, but increasingly, taken advantage of. For orphan and other dependent Indian children the State conducts the Thomas Asylum—originally a mission school—on the Cattaraugus Reserve, providing an excellent home and school for 150 to 160 of those for whom life would otherwise promise but little.

Religious work is carried on by several denominations, chiefly Protestant, except among the St. Regis, who are mainly Catholic. The Presbyterian leads with eight churches, the Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist following, as to number of churches, in the order named.

B. B. WEBER, Agent.

## REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEROKEE SCHOOL.

[Eastern Cherokee.]

CHEROKEE, N. C., August 6, 1906.

The attendance at the school has been very regular during the entire year, the pupils remaining until the close of the school. From this fact is due much of the improvement among the pupils.

The health of the pupils and the employees has been excellent thruout the year. No very serious cases of sickness among the pupils.

The industrial departments of the school have done good work, and there has been steady advancement.

The shoemaker has made all the shoes for both girls and boys and with less work than when the shoes were purchased under contract and the repairing done in the shoe shop. This has given increased opportunity for the boys detailed to the shoe shop to learn the work.

The plant is in good working order, but a new dormitory building is badly needed for the boys. The present building is badly in need of repairs to put it in good sanitary condition, and its situation is such that it is not worth while to make extended repairs upon it.

The Eastern Cherokee Indians of North Carolina are well advanced in civilization; all wear citizens' dress and live in houses and generally conform to the customs of civilized life. They still cling to many of their superstitions, still practise "conjuring" for the cure of the sick and to bring them good luck. But when one dies they give Christian burial, and bury in cemeteries.

They are disposed to be religious, most of them belonging to the Baptist Church, their meetings being conducted in the Cherokee language. There are quite a number of ministers among the members of the tribe, some of them being quite eloquent.

They observe the marriage relation and conform to the marriage laws of the State.

They still hold their lands in common, governed by the council of the band; but the matter of allotting their lands is being discussed, and I am satisfied that a majority of the band are in favor of allotment. If allotment of their lands can be made, it will put them on an equal footing with their white neighbors and will remove many of the hindrances to their progress.

DE WITT S. HARRIS,  
Superintendent.

### REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FORT TOTTEN SCHOOL, IN CHARGE OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., August 27, 1906.

The enrollment and average attendance of pupils for the fiscal year 1906 was:

	Enrollment.	Average.
Military post.....	279	226
Gray Nuns' department.....	121	108
Total.....	400	230

The number appropriated for by Congress was 325.

The year's work in the main was very satisfactory. The enrollment was not as good as should be in September and October, but the shortage was by reason of the children being kept at home for harvest and thrashing, labor being very scarce and wages high at that time.

The health of the pupils was good, no deaths or serious sickness occurring in the school, tho a few deaths resulted after pupils had gone home. The school is fortunate in having a healthful location and also in being able to provide the pupils with plenty of vegetables and a large amount of milk and some butter.

In the schoolrooms the energy of pupils and teachers was confined to legitimate grade work, adding such literary and social diversions as would inspire and elevate the tone of the school without detracting from the main purpose. As the attendance was regular and the interest good, marked advancement was noted in all grades. Four pupils completed the eighth grade work and were allowed to commemorate their success with an evening of appropriate exercises.

The agricultural and live stock departments of the school have been well maintained, and contribute largely to the maintenance of the school as well as in training of pupils. The school now has nearly 5,000 bushels of grain left over, and the crop soon to be thrashed will yield 6,000 or 7,000 bushels more, making feed stuffs enough to run the school for two or three years. The yield has accumulated to such extent that a considerable portion of the farm is being seeded to grass for meadow purposes.

No new buildings or improvements have been undertaken except a coal house to hold about 150 tons. But extensive repairs and improvements have been made to many old buildings, especially in way of painting. About one-half the buildings will be painted outside before winter, and nearly an equal portion on the inside. Some slight additions have been made to the heating plant, and some needed changes in the lavatory system. One old and unused barrack is

now being torn down and a smokestack built of the brick obtained therefrom. As no new buildings are needed the energies of that department are being put forth to perfecting the plant as fast as possible.

The school is well equipped for industrial training of pupils, and much attention is given to that department. But as there are only a few pupils old enough, and less with a ready understanding of the English language, little real technical work is undertaken. The work consists mostly in establishing habits of industry, learning how to do things, and what to do with.

The Devils Lake Sioux have been more prosperous the last year than at any time within my knowledge. A per capita payment of \$84 each was made to the adults in May, 1905, and \$51,212.53 from sales of inherited lands have been paid out. These funds for the most part have been expended in legitimate and useful ways. The tribe is in debt but little, and almost every family is now provided with teams and implements for doing farm work. The harvest last year was good, tho the acreage was not very large. The acreage this year is the largest I have ever known, but the yield will be fair only. Another payment of \$89 each to the adults has just been completed, and almost every family is now engaged in harvest and haying preparatory to winter.

As a result of their improved material condition the health of the tribe was better during the winter than usual. Tuberculosis in its various forms is yet making great headway among them, but their improved food supply and better clothing operates to hold it somewhat in check.

Many frame cottages have been built from money received from sale of lands, some pastures fenced, and a large amount of farm implements accumulated. In fact they are providing themselves with useful articles, creature comforts, etc., as fast as they have means, all tending to greater segregation of groups into individual families, and the establishment of a more permanent home life.

The enrollment of this tribe has for several years past been in good condition, except that a few families really belonging to Canada had been allotted some fourteen years ago. During the past year most of these families, and a few others enrolled at other reservations, have relinquished and most of the patents been canceled. A few other members allotted and enrolled some years ago without due tribal rights have been canceled. This reduces the enrollment from 1,006 June 30, 1905, to 985 June 30, 1906, notwithstanding the births exceeded the deaths during the time named.

As a general summary I can say this tribe, in the last year, has made great material progress, the health has been better, and they have put more children in school and kept them more regularly than ever before.

The continued adjustment of the enrollment, and the allotment of lands have been the matters of greatest import with the Turtle Mountain Chippewas during the past fiscal year. The enrollment was discussed at length in my former report, showing that during the previous fiscal year 620 names had been eliminated from various causes, leaving a total population of 2,207 for June 30, 1905. Since then 9 additional members have been canceled, 12 reinstated, and 27 added thru approval of applications for enrollment. The enrollment for June 30, 1906, shows 2,362 persons, the balance of the increase being due to the excess of birth rate over deaths, except a few children who had been erroneously left off the former census. The applications covering 250 persons have been rejected by the Department, and there are now pending applications for some 800 more, besides suspensions of about 200 members, several of whom have been recommended for cancellation. These several cases pending are now being reviewed by a special agent, and it is hoped this long and vexing problem will be settled during the present fiscal year.

About a year ago the allotment of lands from the public domain began, and has been pushed so far as time and facilities would permit. Many families had insufficient means to enable them to take lands, and there was great timidity exhibited in their undertaking such except as some one would go along to assist them. A locator was employed during August, September, and November, 1905, and April, May, and June, 1906, and stationed for the most part at Williston, N. Dak. While this means rendered fair assistance, it failed to accomplish what we had hoped. This failure was due largely to the rapid absorption of available lands by the rush of white settlers, which could not be foreseen in its fullness, but which was foreseen to the extent of urging the Indians to make the greatest possible haste if they expected to get lands in this State.

Reports from the four land offices where lands have been entered by this tribe show, up to July 31, 1906: Devil's Lake, N. Dak., act of April 21, 1904, 10; February 8, 1887, 34; Minot, N. Dak., 390; Great Falls, Mont., 142; Lewistown,

Mout., 7; making in all 549 entries under the treaty act. Of the 34 under act of February 8, 1887, 4 have been relinquished, and a few others belong to persons not enrolled or who have died. Then there are an unknown number, probably about 50, who hold Indian or "citizen" homestead entries, which under present rulings all take the same nature as selections taken under the treaty act, thus making a grand total of about 625 members now holding entries on the public domain.

The survey of the small reservation—two townships—was much delayed, and was only completed during the present summer. As soon as the plats are available the allotment of this reservation will be made, providing lands for some 225 to 250 members. The Grayham's Island wood reserve, formerly a part of the Fort Totten Military Reserve, has been set aside for this tribe and will furnish lands for 12 or 15 persons, and some 25 or 30 tracts in the two townships west of the reservation are occupied and held by members, which will in time become allotments. It will therefore be seen that with what lands have been taken, plus all the land now held, including the reservation, about 900 members only can be supplied. This leaves 1,400 to 1,500 yet to be allotted, and all vacant lands worth taking in this State are now hypotheated in some form or another. Where the residue are to find lands is a serious problem.

A large portion of this tribe have made very satisfactory material progress during the year, but the minor portion demonstrates little inclination to better their condition. The first per capita payment to this tribe, \$50 to each, old and young, made in June, 1905, was used largely to square up old accounts and for immediate needs. The second installment, the same amount, made in May, 1906, had very largely been anticipated by credit the winter and spring previous. A very worthy inclination on the part of many to build better homes was noticeable, and when the reservation is finally allotted so that each family can feel safe in making permanent improvements this inclination will materialize into many good homes and small farms.

The matter of maintaining proper order and discipline within this band has been a trying one for several years. The police force was too small to be effective, and the environment was bad. The force was enlarged nearly a year ago, and with firm and rational backing they have established a degree of order never before known. In accomplishing this the outside elements have to be considered to some extent and sometimes handled much the same as members of the tribe. While the local authorities have rendered small aid, they have not intentionally hindered. In fact the proposition of maintaining order has been one that most persons are willing to leave to Federal authority. One of the gratifying results is the unmistakable evidence that the tribe itself rejoice over the stricter enforcement of the law as much or more than others.

This tribe and reservation have been poorly provided with school accommodations. This school takes about 30 per cent of the available children, and the two day schools and the mission boarding school on the reservation together provide for about 15 per cent more, leaving half or more to go elsewhere or stay at home. A small portion of this last number live away from the tribe and doubtless go to public schools much as other children. But, after all, many remained at home for want of suitable accommodations. During the present summer three new day-school plants have been completed, and one more soon will be. These supplant the two old ones, thus leaving the four only. With this increase in accommodations and a constantly increasing number in the nonreservation schools, a limited schooling will soon become quite general among the young.

The general health of this tribe has been quite good during the year. Like the Devils Lake Sioux, they have had more to eat as a result of the money they have received, and this has resisted their common enemy—tuberculosis.

The moral welfare of this tribe has in past been badly neglected. The Government has maintained such a small number of workers that the influence has been very limited, and the mission force seems to have become so accustomed to conditions as to take for granted what is regarded with awe in many places. The Government is now doing its duty more fully, and with the new and increased number of day schools it is hoped much improvement will be manifested in due time.

The records of births and deaths have not been compiled in the books provided by the Department, tho are kept up in other forms. These books have been started for each tribe but not completed. In lieu of this system another has been substituted which covers about all called for, and I think in more condensed form. Then it is made a part of a general system of individual

family records, or files, constituting a convenient and valuable record. This family history thus compiled and kept is not very dissimilar from that kept in the family Bible by all Christendom, including births, deaths, marriages, etc. In addition, the file preserves all correspondence or business affairs of the family transacted in the office, including sales of inherited lands, leases, or what not. It was the outgrowth of necessity in handling the Turtle Mountain enrollment, and is used in matters of allotments for each tribe. There are about 1,700 such family files now being kept up in this office, including those of applicants for enrollment, and a large number of the Turtle Mountain files are largely duplicated in the office of the farmer in charge. If this record is maintained until the expiration of the trust period of allotments for the Turtle Mountain band, the adjustment of heirships will be an easy matter.

The ration system is maintained to a limited degree for both tribes, but restricted to the old, the seriously sick, and the helpless. No general issues are kept up for either tribe and all issues are suspended for a short time after payments. All able-bodied persons are required to maintain themselves and families. The ex-pupils are generally doing very well, many of the Turtle Mountain band leaving the tribe entirely and supporting themselves as do whites.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,  
Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

ELBOWOODS, N. DAK., September 1, 1906.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has extended the Bismarck branch of its line to Garrison, a new town 7 miles north and 38 miles east of this agency.

A careful census of this reservation gives the Indian population of 1,118, being an increase over the last previous census of 19 persons.

There is a growing interest among the people in their farms and gardens, the crops sown are looking well, and the acreage under cultivation is 20 per cent greater than that of the year 1905.

The Indians are taking more interest in their horses than heretofore, because of the great advance in their value. While the Indian is usually loath to sell his horses, a number have been induced to sell a part of their surplus stock.

These Indians are now experiencing the full force of their losses of cattle during the severe winter of 1903-4, and have less cattle to sell or for use than for several years. It is a sign of growing interest and industry among the Indians that more hay was put up last season than was required during the winter.

The Indians have a growing interest in their allotments, and but one person has expressed a desire to sell his inherited lands. The heavy rains of the summer have caused the dirt-covered dwellings of the Indians to leak badly and they feel the need of better houses in which to live.

The income derived from the lease in force and the grazing permits issued during the year was \$12,064.

There has been a marked increase in the demand for employment during the year, and the Indians have made progress along industrial lines. They have cut the posts and put up over 80 miles of wire fence, much of it over very rough lands; they have cut and hauled 610 cords of wood; built several bridges and graded several miles of road; replowed 60 miles of fire break, and generally shown a disposition to perform any labor that afforded the means of support.

The court of Indian offenses has been called upon to try very few cases; the judges of the Indian court have lent their influence to the adjustment of disputes out of court.

Four suits for divorce were brought by as many Indians in the district court for this (McLean) county for various causes and decrees granted.

On December 23, 1905, at an Indian dance being held at Shell Creek, a grave difficulty arose between a member of the police force and those engaged in the dance over the giving of presents to visiting Indians, in which one of the dancers was shot and killed by the policeman and the latter was beaten into insensibility with a wagon neck yoke by his assailants and left lying in the snow, in zero weather, till 9 o'clock a. m. of the next day. Three of the Indians

are now under indictment by the United States grand jury for the district of North Dakota for the assault on said policeman.

The educational work of the year has been conducted at the Industrial school at this agency and the three day schools at Armstrong, Independence, and Shell Creek.

The work of the Industrial school was interrupted to some extent in October, 1905, by a fire which damaged a part of the floor in the main building, making it necessary to send the younger pupils home for four weeks; otherwise, the attendance has been up to the capacity of the plant. The industrial and schoolroom work has been conducted with little friction, the general conduct of the pupils has been good, and their progress satisfactory.

An abundant crop of garden produce was harvested last fall and the garden and field crops planted last spring promise a good yield at this writing. A sufficient supply of feed for the school herd was harvested by the school and agency forces.

The 8 head of hogs wintered have increased to 40. The herd of cattle wintered well and are now in thriving condition, but we lost 3 yearling heifers by blackleg.

Day school No. 1 (at Armstrong) has had the usual enrollment and attendance and has made good progress in both schoolroom and industrial work. They harvested a good crop of garden produce last fall and now have a fair promise for another one.

Day school No. 2 (at Independence) has had a good attendance, and in addition to the usual industrial work has enlarged and walled up a good root cellar; they also harvested an ample supply of garden truck last fall and have another crop growing.

Day school No. 3 (at Shell Creek) had the usual full attendance of pupils. Good progress was made in all branches, and a large supply of vegetables was harvested.

Under the supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall, of the American Missionary Society, and Father Favera, for the Catholic Society, religious services at the agency and several other points on the reservation were regularly observed, and they have supported, by precept and example, the good morals and integrity of the people.

The old Indian custom as to marriage is no longer followed, but the regulations of civilized life are complied with; but the Indians are not exempt from the discords arising from the marriage relation.

AMZI W. THOMAS,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF FIELD MATRONS ON FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., August 15, 1906.

As field matrons laboring among our own people, all their affairs, domestic and civil, very naturally are confided to us, and while we cheerfully advise or admonish so far as we feel capable, and a good deal of time is employed in this service, the great object which we have before us is the practical work of the homes.

Surmounting all other offices which women have come to occupy and fill, we consider the element of wifehood and motherhood. We were pleased to mention favorably the results of last year's labors in our annual report. But still more gratifying have been the efforts of many of the younger wives and mothers and several older women, including the favorable acknowledgments of some medicine women, in behalf of civilized methods of caring for infants and mothers. A number of the medicine women carry with them such white man's medicines as ipecac, salts, liniment, nitro, ginger, and castor-oil.

The young wives are beginning to feel the same delight in making little garments and other necessary preparations for baby's advent as their fair sisters. Their faces beam with pleasure as they announce their preparations complete. The old way of caring for the mother was one of discomfort, often ill. Now the prospective mother is diligent in the preparation of clean, comfortable garments for her person and likewise clean bedding for her couch.

The articles of baby's wardrobe which have been made during the year just finished are baby mackins, little quilts made of scraps of calico, etc., to be used for little blankets. The usual first skirt or plating blanket, little skirts, slips, shirts, hoods, bibs, jackets, stockings, sometimes made over from old ones, little moccasins, or shoes. To be sure the field matron has been the one to encourage and assist, but the joyful cooperation of the young Indian woman is a stimulus to us to pass on from one to another, offering our assistance and benefits where we deem it advisable to do so. Not all have been done for us yet. We speak only of those whom we have been privileged to serve.

Make use of what you have is a good motto, and one that we would hold before our people; but avail yourself of civilization's best is likewise good, and should be a complement of the first. Thus it has been that we have been impelled to lend assistance to

some who, having availed themselves of all the medical assistance which the Government provides, still stood in need of treatment or surgery attention.

So, in the face of disapproval by some, a small party of hospital subjects was induced to go to the hospital at Bismarck, N. Dak.; some for examination and surgical treatment. As usual, the field matron must assume the responsibility and accompany the party, encouraging and assuring them of the benefits in store; and we are pleased to report so great success in the undertaking that some who withdrew before in fear of the white man's knife and anaesthetics are desirous of going now and others are applying to be taken this fall. So we advance another step into the light of civilization and science.

We have given the usual time and care to the sick ones in the homes about us, and also we mark progress in the intelligent use of the white man's medicines among both those who call upon us for medicines, advice, or urgent needs of various kinds; and here also we mark progress in the intelligent use of the white man's medicines among both older and younger classes. For those lingering in sick beds, and for chronic invalids as well as for the destitute, we have given help and care and have even solicited the necessities of comfort for themselves and families when our own means have come to a limit.

We have welcomed to a home with us those whom we have felt we could least serve in such kind, one employing more time than we can devote to a case, the other being too dangerous to the other inmates of our homes. The number thus provided for in our homes the past year being 28.

The dear old folks, who are likely to be given what can be spared, yet who labor so unselfishly for others, are our protectors at all times, but especially during the winter season, have occupied a good deal of it. We have provided warm leggings, some dresses, some cloaks, some food, always receiving the rich reward of their gratefulness.

All our efforts do not produce encouraging results, however. For instance, the keeping and care of the animals and poultry is disappointing. A number of the people have undertaken the keeping of a milk cow, but when the time comes that they must pluck freedom so restricted, and ere long the cow is let go to the herd and the babies of the home fed on coffee and tea.

The same with the care of chickens and of pigs. The family must all go away from home a season or every now and then, and no one is present to feed the poultry or other small animals. The watchful coyote takes note of this, and takes the opportunity of holding high carnival upon the unlucky chickens, ducks, or pigs. When the family returns domestic life is unprofitable and disappointing.

We keep pigs, chickens, and milk cows, and when the women and girls come to our homes we take special pains to give them some practical instruction in the economy and benefit of such things as pork and the many ways in which fresh pork can be prepared, such as soups, head cheese, stuffed ribs, sausage, etc.

We have taught several how to improvise a churn for churning small quantities of cream, and how to care for the butter. Laying emphasis on the proper washing and sterilizing of all utensils, from the milk pail to butter ladle.

The people are fond of eggs, and those who have learned to use them in cooking often ask us for a few to make cake, pudding, and other pastry. We try to encourage their raising the chickens themselves, but alas alas, the negligent, careless Indian habits enthrall in some way that makes it too much attention and care for them to undertake and carry out for more than a season or two at most.

House cleaning is another important feature of our work, and altho fate seems to be against the housewife living in these leaky log houses, much perseverance is shown by some of the younger women. One young wife and mother has cleaned house thoroughly twice, whitewashing the walls, within the past eight months. Several other houses have been whitewashed. We have also gone into the homes of some, teaching them to war against bedbugs, lice, and to cleanse their soiled bedding by their washing.

In order to assist and encourage some of the young married people, we have furnished them with sheets, pillowcases, and in some instances, quilts, also a number of house decorations and little toilet articles.

We never fail to embrace the opportunity of receiving the returned young women students into our homes and in every way possible strengthen and encourage them to meet the trying features of life on an Indian reservation. Likewise it gives us pleasure to encourage the young men in their struggles toward establishing nice civilized homes and households, and in competing with the white settlers in civil and business affairs.

We have mentioned our care for infants and small children, but for older ones, who can understand English, we have had a number of the day-school scholars, boys, and girls, at our homes during the vacation. Have also had several of the boarding-school pupils with us for a few days at a time.

As we cast a retrospective glance at the year just past we can not say that we are satisfied with our own labors entirely, any more than with the efforts of our people, but like them, we have purposed to do well, and have served conscientiously in the ways that we deemed most beneficial for our people, always strictly upholding the ways of civilization for the educated and younger classes.

It is with pleasure and even enthusiasm that we enter again into another year's duties for those whom we deem it a privilege to serve.

ABELINE P. BEAUCHAMP,  
ANNA D. WILDE,  
Field Matrons.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., August 24, 1906.

I took charge of this agency on May 1 last, relieving Special Indian Agent Thomas Downs. Having been in charge of the agency only two months during the fiscal year 1906, my report will necessarily be brief.

The Standing Rock Reservation is located partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota. For judicial purposes that portion in North Dakota is attached to Morton County, N. Dak., and that in South Dakota to Campbell County, S. Dak.

The nearest railroad points are as follows: Pollock, S. Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, 25 miles, connected by triweekly stage; Bismarck and Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 65 miles, connected by daily stage from Bismarck; Linton and Strasburg, N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles, connected by stage from Linton and by private conveyance and ferry with agency. Post-office address is Fort Yates, N. Dak.; telegraphic, Mandan or Bismarck, and telephone to agency. There is a Government telephone line from Mandan, N. Dak., to the agency.

The Indians of this reservation belong to the Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfoot bands of the Sioux tribe, the population, as per census for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, being as follows: Males, including pupils away at school and nonresident members of the tribe, 1,688; females, including pupils away at school and nonresident members of the tribe, 1,773; total, 3,461.

A small decrease in the population will be noticed. This is owing principally to the fact that the deaths exceed the births by 16, the births numbering 111 and the deaths 127.

During the fiscal year just ended nearly \$60,000 was expended in the employment of able-bodied Indians, in lieu of issuing rations to them, to build reservoirs and roads and make general improvements on the reservation. In this way new reservoirs, roads, and bridges have been constructed and old ones repaired. The unusually heavy spring and summer rains this year have caused a great deal of repair work on roads, bridges, and reservoirs to be necessary. In many instances repairing virtually amounted to making new roads, bridges, and reservoirs, but they are in good condition at present.

A certain amount of this irregular labor in lieu of rations seems to be a good thing, but must be handled judiciously. I find the majority of Indians anxious enough to get their names on the pay rolls and draw pay, but doing an honest day's work is an entirely different thing with them. At this season of the year, when they have plenty to eat, it is almost impossible to get anyone to work, especially without team. The system of labor in lieu of rations can not be wholly condemned; if judiciously managed it is far in advance of the ration system. I would, however, recommend that a portion of the funds allowed for this irregular labor be used in the purchase of stock cattle for issue to Indians.

The following schedule shows the earnings of the Indians as nearly as can be compiled:

Labor in lieu of rations.....	\$53,001.15
Beef cattle, wood, coal, and hay sold to Government.....	57,093.68
Transportation of Government supplies.....	5,475.10
Annuities from interest on Sioux fund, proceeds of sales of beef hides, and rents from Lemmon lease.....	42,648.00
Regular Indian employees (approximate).....	14,000.00
Premiums awarded at Standing Rock fair.....	150.00
Total.....	172,367.93

The above total does not include \$10,000 (approximately) received by Indians for products sold, not to the Government, and about \$8,000 for labor performed by Indians off the reservation and for George E. Lemmon, lessee.

Last fall there was a fair held at this agency, one of the abandoned Infantry barracks of the old military post being used to display the various farm and garden products. Great interest was taken in the fair by the Indians, and they have been stimulated to put forth greater efforts in the way of agricultural pursuits. Crops of all kinds yielded well last year. The season has been equally favorable the past year, and as the acreage under cultivation has increased the yield this fall will be proportionately greater. The greater part of the oat and wheat crops has been harvested and the yield is excellent. The steam-thrashing outfit, consisting of a 12-horsepower traction engine and a 30 by 40 separator, will begin to thrash the year's crop of oats and wheat in a few days. The native prairie grass is excellent this year, and large quantities of hay will be put up by the Indians to feed their cattle during the severe cold winter months.

While crops of almost all kinds do fairly well, the reservation is better adapted to stock raising, which is the leading industry of the Indians and will continue to grow more prominent as the Indian advances in civilization. While statistics from the several substations show only a slight increase in cattle, they are in better condition and the breed of cattle is better. Already the good effects of the issue to Indians in May, 1905, of 100 head of thoroughbred Hereford bulls is to be seen. Besides supplying nearly 1,500,000 pounds gross of beef required for issue to old and indigent Indians and for the subsistence of pupils at the three boarding schools, large numbers of cattle have been shipped to market and a great many slaughtered for consumption by their owners. With the continued earnest work of the superintendent of live stock and the several farmers the stock interest on the reservation will grow to praiseworthy proportions. The Indians have very good horses and have sold a large number to parties off the reservation. While this is a fact there seems to be no material decrease in their number.

There have been no contagious diseases on the reservation during the past year and the general health has been good. Most of the deaths have been from tuberculosis. A few, however, have been from other diseases, and one by lightning, one by drowning, and one was killed by a blow from an ax in the hand of an insane Indian who is now in the insane asylum at Canton, S. Dak. An effort has been made on the part of the physicians and female industrial teachers to introduce better sanitation in the homes of the Indians, but work along those lines seems to be slow, owing to the fixed habits and customs of the older Indians. All of the Indians wear the clothing of civilized man and are fast adopting the civilized modes of living in their homes.

Many Indians during the past year have been punished by confinement in the guardhouse for drunkenness and for other misdemeanors, said punishments having been ordered by the court of Indian offenses or by the agent. No one has been convicted of any crime.

The judges of the Indian courts and Indian police since my taking charge of the agency have been faithful and loyal and have discharged their duties to the best of their ability, with perhaps one or two exceptions in regard to the Indian police.

There are three boarding schools and five day schools on the reservation, which had a total average attendance of 507 during the past school year. These schools are supported by the Government. There is one mission school located in the Oak Creek district, known as St. Elizabeth's Mission School, and is supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The agency boarding school buildings are old, but since some repairs have been made are in fairly good condition. Under the efficient management of Supt. E. C. Witzleben the school has just past a very successful year. The report of the superintendent is herewith submitted.

The agricultural boarding school is under the efficient management of Father Marth Kenel, superintendent. The past year has been one of success for this school. The buildings are new and modern in every way. They are heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas. A barn and granary is much needed, there being no suitable place for storing feed raised by the school for stock. An estimate has been made for a barn and granary, and if allowed will probably be built this fall. The report of the superintendent is herewith submitted.

The Grand River Boarding School buildings are in good condition and are well kept. Under the efficient and energetic management of Supt. J. Thomas Hall the school has had a very successful year. Walks have been made about the school and other improvements have been made. During the past several years the heating system has given considerable trouble, but the old boilers have been replaced by a new greater capacity boiler. No further trouble is anticipated. The land near this school is now being allotted to Indians, and a suitable reserve of four or five sections of land should be made for the school for farm and pasture. The report of the superintendent is herewith submitted.

There are five day schools, the buildings of which are small but in good condition. Improvements have been made at the day schools in the way of scedding yards, building walks, and adding sheds to buildings. Also coal and wood sheds have been built. These improvements have been made principally from materials from the abandoned military post at very little expense to the Government. Under the efficient management of the day school inspector, Walter P. Squires, the day schools have had a very successful year. His report is herewith submitted.

St. Elizabeth's Mission School receives no support whatever from the Government. The buildings are modern and well adapted for the purpose for which they are used. That this is a model school is the opinion of all visitors to it. Miss Mary Francis, who is in charge of the school, is a very earnest and efficient worker and a very estimable and amiable lady.

The missionary work of the American Missionary Society, under the Congregational Church, is in charge of Rev. G. W. Reed in North Dakota and Rev. Mary C. Collins in South Dakota. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church is in charge of the Rev. Father Martin Kenel, O. S. B. He is assisted by three priests and nine sisters of the same order. The missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the charge of Rev. P. J. Deloria in South Dakota and Rev. Thomas P. Ashby in North Dakota, who are both full-blood Sioux. All of the missionaries are doing excellent work, and much good will evidently be the final result. They can not be too highly praised for their earnest work and the sacrifices they are making.

WILLIAM L. BELDEN, *Agent*.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY SCHOOL.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., July 28, 1906.

The capacity of the school is for 130 pupils. The enrollment for the year was 172, the average attendance 151.

During the winter months there was an epidemic of mumps among the pupils. Over 90 per cent of the boys and a large number of the girls were afflicted. Aside from this the health of the pupils was good, altho some of them showed a tendency to tuberculosis.

The usual instructions are given in carpentry, mechanical engineering, as also in farming, gardening, and the care of stock. It is the aim to make all instructions theoretical and practical, suitable to conditions which will surround the pupils in future.

The domestic-work department shows marked improvement, and very flattering reports have been frequently received of the efficiency of former pupils of this school in the line of domestic work.

The literary work also shows marked improvement over the preceding year, and the earnest efforts of the teachers are highly commendable.

Altho this school has been in operation for about twenty-five years, no steps have been taken to define the lines of the school land. The land now in use for gardening and farming is located in different places and at some distance from the school. As the allotments on this reservation are in progress, it is now necessary to definitely decide the location of the school land.

The school plant, tho in fair condition, lacks the facilities of modern improvements, and it will be observed from the official reports that it is at all times filled.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that some decided action be taken in regard to increasing the capacity of the school and to furnish improved facilities in regard to lighting system and bathing system.

ERWALD C. WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK, N. DAK., July 20, 1906.

The school had a total enrollment of 135 (60 boys and 75 girls), with an average attendance of 121.

The long winter with its changeable weather had a rather interfering and retarding effect on the health of the children, and was the cause of many minor ailments and complaints, such as colds, mumps, etc. A boy died at his home after a short acute illness, and a girl a few months after she had been withdrawn from school on account of sickness. Otherwise the general health of the pupils could be called good in consideration of the number in attendance. Sickly children were promptly excused.

The usual care and pains were taken by the teachers in insisting on good and correct work and on loud and intelligent reciting and rendering of what they had studied and were expected to know—a very important factor in Indian class-room work—in awakening the minds of the children and in helping them to think and work for themselves.

The girls were regularly occupied in all kinds of house work expected to be done in Indian schools for present and future usefulness, and the boys were constantly encouraged to do good work in the shop and especially on the farm.

As the allotting of land is now in progress on this reservation, and these Indians are very anxious to get their shares, the school fully realizes the importance of having the pupils understand the proper value of this portion of their inheritance. No opportunity is lost to remind them of their duty to fit themselves in their young years, while they are at school, for decent and intelligent home making by industry, care, and diligent observation.

Last year's crop was one of the best in the history of the school, and this year's prospects are equally as good or better, if no serious accident destroys our hopes. The school derives all along considerable help and self-support from farm products and increase of stock.

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

LITTLE EAGLE, S. DAK., August 20, 1906.

The enrollment of the school was 130, with an average attendance of 112 pupils. Barring an epidemic of mumps at the beginning of the term, the general health of the school has been excellent.

The work in the schoolrooms has been highly satisfactory, being directed by highly capable and interested teachers, well equipped prior to taking up the work here.

The work of the industrial departments was more or less hampered by the installation of a large heating boiler and a steam-pump outfit in the dead of winter, which claimed the principal part of the time of the farmer, carpenter, and engineer for several weeks, to the neglect of boys that were too small to assist in such heavy work, which could have been avoided had the contractors been more prompt in delivering these outfits.

The farm and garden have been well managed by the school farmer, assisted by the boys, who can not but be greatly benefited for work on their homes now being allotted them. The crops now promise a highly satisfactory yield of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, and about 70 tons of oats, wheat, speltz, millet, and alfalfa hay have been already taken from the school farm during this season.

The general condition of the school plant is very satisfactory as far as it goes. The heating system was greatly improved during the past winter by replacing three cast boilers by one No. 45 Century steel boiler. By the addition of a steam pump instead of the old one run by a gas engine the uncertainty of the water supply has been relieved.

The construction of brick walks around the premises from brick removed from the old fort has improved the general appearance, as well as conditions, and at the same time has enabled the carpenter to give the school boys some valuable lessons in this work.

J. THOS. HALL, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STANDING ROCK DAY SCHOOLS.

FORT YATES, N. DAK., August 14, 1906.

The total enrollment of pupils during the year was 170; average attendance, 123.02. The following is the total enrollment and average attendance of each school during the year:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Cannon ball .....	65	48.12
No. 1 .....	19	16.1
No. 2 .....	23	17.1
Poreupine .....	29	18.84
Bullhead .....	40	28.96
Total .....	176	123.02

During the month of September 22 pupils over 14 years of age were transferred to the boarding school. Owing to this transfer in the first quarter and an epidemic of mumps in the early spring the average attendance was lower than was expected, but still shows a decided increase over the past two years.

Two reading circles were established during the year—one among the employees of the day schools and agency boarding school and one among the agency employees. Much interest was taken in these circles, and in all 28 books were circulated.

The industrial work during the past year has been good. The school gardens were a decided success, all the schools having plenty of vegetables for the noonday meal thruout the entire year, and the outlook for this year is very good.

Each day school had an exhibit of vegetables at the Standing Rock fair, held the last week in September. Bullhead day school took first prize and No. 2 day school second prize for the largest variety of vegetables displayed in competition with all day and boarding schools.

The girls, under the instruction of the housekeepers, are taught cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, and mending. All the dresses, aprons, and underclothing for the girls, and underclothing for the boys were made at the schools by the girls. The housekeepers at all the schools deserve great credit for the great amount of work done with so few girls, and these all under 14 years of age.

In company with the female industrial teachers I have made several visits over the reservation, visiting the camps to see the work done by these teachers. The great trouble with this work was the great number of homes visited in one day. The visit by the teacher seemed to be a few words of advice and a ten-minute call and then drive on to the next. Letters were sent to each teacher directing her to make fewer calls and spend more time at the home, so as to be able to give direct help. Much good can be done by the efficient female industrial teacher who applies herself to the work.

Coal and wood sheds were built at all the day schools, giving plenty of room for storing wood and coal in the dry for winter use. A stable large enough for a team and cow was built at Bullhead day school, and the stable at No. 1 day school was moved and repaired. A good root cellar and chicken house were built at the Cannon Ball day school.

Some arrangements should be made for furnishing water at the Cannon Ball school. The water has to be hauled in barrels to the school by the janitor, and owing to the low salary of the janitor it is impossible to keep the position filled.

A room should be added at No. 2 day school for a kitchen and dining room. A new day school is needed near the mouth of Little Oak Creek, in the southern part of the reservation. About 25 to 30 pupils, from 5 to 13 years of age, can attend a school located at this point.

WALTER P. SQUIRES, *Day School Inspector*.

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## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CANTONMENT SCHOOL.

[Cheyenne and Arapaho.]

CANTONMENT, OKLA., August 7, 1906.

This school and agency is located on the west bank of the North Canadian River, 4 1/2 miles northwest of Canton, a new town on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad. This town was established last August on a deceased Indian's allotment and is now a thriving little village. The location of this village here makes it much handier in getting to the railroad and in our mail service, etc.

A complete census of the Indians under my charge is submitted herewith, which is summarized as follows:

Cheyennes (males, 251; females, 277).....	528
Males over 18 years of age.....	151
Females over 14 years of age.....	200
Children 0 to 16 years of age (males, 54; females, 45)....	99
School children 0 to 18 years of age (males, 61; females, 57)	118
Arapaho (males, 124; females, 118).....	242
Males over 18 years of age.....	71
Females over 14 years of age.....	70
Children 0 to 16 years of age (males, 27; females, 17)....	44
School children 0 to 18 years of age (males, 33; females, 19) .	52

The number of leases in effect for farming and grazing purposes July 1, 1906, was about 360, 125 new leases being approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year.

Mining leases are now in operation on six allotments, four of which were originally leases to the Cantonment Plaster Company. These leases have recently, by approval of your Office and the Secretary of the Interior, been transferred to the Roman Nose Gypsum Company. I expect the future operations will amount to much more than they have during the past year. During the past year there has been paid to Henry Roman Nose for gypsum mined on his son's allotment, under the O'Neill lease, \$160.82.

The Indians are slowly progressing along industrial and agricultural lines from year to year, and at present there is a greater number of Indians than heretofore employed in various occupations upon and near the reservation.

The average school attendance during the past year was 70. The school-room work has been in charge of two teachers, who have rendered efficient service, and the pupils have made reasonable progress. In May the industrial teacher, assisted by the teachers of the literary departments, laid out class gardens, and the whole school went in the garden and planted the seeds; these gardens were well taken care of and the pupils derived considerable benefit therefrom before the school closed. Before the school closed some of the larger boys assisted in the school garden and all the crops are now in excellent condition and give promise of a bountiful harvest.

There are 15 pupils from this reservation attending nonreservation schools.

The missionary work of this reservation is under the supervision of three members of the Mennonite Church, one man having charge of the Arapaho, and one man and a lady working among the Cheyenne tribe, and I think they are exerting a very beneficial influence over these Indians.

These Indians as a general rule are peaceable and law abiding, and I think will compare favorably in morality with other Indian tribes. There is very little drinking of intoxicants among them; they are fairly moral in other respects; a few of them, however, are addicted to the mescal-bean habit.

The Indians are now quite generally observing the laws of the Territory in regard to marriages. Upon hearing of a marriage I immediately ascertain if the parties were married according to the Territorial laws, and if not I send for them to come to this office and instruct them that it will be necessary for them to comply with the law in this respect, which they generally do.

During the past year there have been paid to the legally appointed guardians of Indian wards \$743.60.

During the past year there have been sold 20 pieces of land aggregating 3,188 acres for \$35,073.57, an average price of \$11 per acre. From funds received

from the sale of inherited lands I have, up to the present time, expended as follows: For horses and mules, \$3,325; for houses and barns, \$6,546.00; for farm implements, \$274.90; for vehicles, \$1,110; for house furnishings, \$1,052.73; for wells and pumps, \$260.05; for harnesses, \$303; for fences, wire, posts, etc., \$115.74.

The above expenditures represent actual value received by the Indians, and in every case they will be of permanent benefit to them. The expenditures for vehicles was in every case, except one, for farm wagons which will be utilized by them in working on their allotments and freighting. I believe that having the expenditures guarded as they are there is a saving to the Indian of at least 30 per cent in these purchases.

In conformity with instructions I have recently been taking a bill of sale for wagons, harnesses, etc., in my own name for the Government, which I believe will forestall them in any attempt to dispose of same.

BYRON E. WHITE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., July 31, 1906.

This agency is located 4 miles northwest of El Reno, Okla., midway between Fort Reno station on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway, and Darlington station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and distant 14 miles from each.

A census taken June 30, 1906, shows 1,270 Indians belonging at this agency, as follows: Cheyenne, 773; Arapaho, 500; total, 1,270. Males, 599; females, 680.

During the year they have been paid moneys as follows:

Annuity.....	\$22,080.47
Hauling freight.....	812.15
Labor on roads, etc.....	4,000.00
Rental on allotments.....	60,021.95
Salas of inherited land.....	22,006.02

Total..... 110,721.49

They have sold 38 tracts of inherited Indian lands containing 5,305 acres for \$04,373.50; an average of nearly \$12 per acre.

There are two Government schools under this agency. The Arapaho school is located directly at the agency, and the Cheyenne school is 3 miles north. Both have been successfully managed, and the usual studies and industries have been taught. The reports of the superintendents are submitted herewith.

The general health of the Indians is good. They still suffer from the ravages of tuberculosis and scrofula to some extent, and the effects of the use of the mescal bean is noticeable among some of the younger men.

In morals these Indians compare favorably with the white families who live among them. The use of intoxicants has greatly decreased. Objectional forms of dancing have almost entirely disappeared.

These Indians show increasing interest in agriculture and stock raising. They are buying good horses, mules, and cattle, using the proceeds of their sales of inherited Indian lands for that purpose. Some of them have produced good crops of wheat, oats, corn, millet, cane, and hay. A few of them have small crops of cotton. Many of them work by the day for white farmers, picking cotton, topping broom corn, husking corn, and at other farm work. Others travel among the camps from month to month and make little or no effort toward self-support.

In leaving the service after six and one-half years' work at this agency, I feel justified in saying that these tribes are making fair progress toward civilization, and as they gain by experience a practical knowledge of the best manner in which to use their moneys they will do much toward removing the necessity of having the Government look after their interests, and at the expiration of the trust period on their allotments they should be able to care for themselves.

Geo. W. H. Strouck,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., July 26, 1906.

The average attendance for the year has been 102.41. Owing to the strength of your support every child of school age not incapacitated by physical conditions has been enrolled and the attendance has been regular. Education Circular No. 127 has been fully complied with and care taken that no pupil be retained in school when such presence would have been prejudicial to the welfare of the school or the individual.

The general health conditions have been excellent; no epidemics or deaths having occurred, and with the exception of several cases of pneumonia no illnesses of serious nature.

The class-room work as a whole has not been thoroly satisfactory, owing to a succession of changes in the position of teacher of our advanced grades.

The buildings and school plant are in good general condition, with the exception of the roofs upon the boys' building and girls' dormitory. A separate report upon and estimate of repairs to the same will be submitted to you at an early date.

Particular attention has been given during the year to the industrial departments and work upon the farm. A proper correlation of the same with the schoolroom work has been attempted and not, I feel, without success. Our school farm is an excellent one, particularly well adapted to the instruction of our boys along most-needed lines and special attention has been given to the inculcation of a real interest in the work of the farm and the care of stock. The girls have been charged with the care of our henery, have had their own gardens, and their work therewith has evidenced care bestowed and thoughtfulness engendered.

RALPH P. STANION, Assistant Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., July 26, 1906.

The total enrollment for the year was 61 boys and 60 girls, and an average attendance of 110.3. The children remained continuously present, and but very seldom left on account of sickness, either of themselves or their parents. One girl died at her home during the Christmas holidays from a bilious attack.

The crops promise fairly good returns, but are not yet thrashed. The corn promises an unusually fine yield; the garden produce, under the care of the teachers, and the general school garden, under the care of the industrial teacher, look very fine, clean, and the yield up to this time has been good. The pupils have taken great interest in their individual gardens, and it is surprising how much they have gathered from their little lots. The teachers and all have been praised by me for their good work in this direction.

The school stock of all kinds look very fine, and the chickens, under care of the cook and a detail of girls, have done well in the yield of eggs, which the pupils have enjoyed, and many chickens were hatched out also.

The schoolroom work has been unusually interesting and progressive in all the classes, and the teachers deserve the praise I have given them for their faithful work.

The industrial departments in the various lines have been well and efficiently handled by their hands, and all have received my grateful acknowledgment of their good work.

The health of the school, as always before, has been very fine, due to the fine location, the good and well-cooked and cleanly served food, the best of water, and general clean surroundings.

The heating system is in very bad condition, and until three of the furnaces are entirely removed and replaced by new ones, no fires can safely be made in either, as cracks thru which a man's hand can be inserted exist in crowns of their arches. I have made my appeal thru you on this subject and beg that you urge prompt action on the matter, so that there will be no suffering by the pupils when cold weather comes, it being absolutely unsafe to try these furnaces again.

THOS. M. JONES, Assistant Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILOCCO SCHOOL.

CHILOCCO, OKLA., September 1, 1906.

The school year ending June 30, 1906, has been one of the most successful and most satisfactory as to results attained than any previous one in the history of the Chilocco School. The average enrollment was 700; average attendance, 685.

There were very few changes in employees during the term, and practically all of the teachers and heads of industrial departments of the previous year remained with us thruout this term, and to this fact, I think, may be attributed in great measure much of the success of the year—real success, too, for each and every one of our pupils can see and feel wherein he or she has made good advancement in both academic and industrial studies.

There has been unusual harmony and good will among employees and pupils and the spirit of cooperation and industry, loyalty to Chilocco, and loyalty to the superintendent, has pervaded the atmosphere at all times. A good school spirit has developed at Chilocco—one that begets ambition and

industry in the minds of the most backward pupils—a sentiment that compels progress, insures good discipline, promotes good fellowship, good morals, good manners, in short, brings forth from each and every student the best there is in them. The faculty of the school has striven hard at all times to arouse in our Indian youth the ambition and enthusiasm necessary in attaining the better things of this life, and these efforts are becoming each year more fruitful. The example set by employees, generally speaking, has been most wholesome and commendable. Chilocco School, as it is being conducted, is a "work" school, and every employee renders just as good service to the Government as the working for a commercial house. "Government snaps" do not exist here, and the motto of "Work, work, work," is so impress on pupils that they are made to feel in a measure that their education is coming to them as a result of their own labor and efforts, not as a gift from the Government or as being forced upon them.

As in the past, particular attention was given to agricultural instruction and training in all its branches. Practical work on a large scale was carried on in dairying, stock raising, gardening, horticulture, poultry raising, and general farming. As to the extent of this work I might mention that we had this year 800 acres of wheat, 400 acres of oats, 400 acres of corn, 72 acres of potatoes, and about 50 acres of other garden supplies, besides quite an acreage of individual and experimental plots by pupils, large acreage of alfalfa, English blue grass, stock beets, cane, and other fodder crops. Results from small grain crops were very unsatisfactory and discouraging on account of continuous wet weather thru the harvesting and thrashing seasons, much of this grain being lost and damaged before it could be thrashed, otherwise the yield would have been immense. All other crops promise good yields, the fruit crop being the largest in the history of the school, including cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, and apples. Much of this fruit was canned by our domestic departments for winter use.

Work in the lines of stock raising and dairying was much the same as in the past. Large herds of cattle and hogs were maintained, from which was derived a large per cent of the meat consumed by the school. The large dairy department was conducted in a creditable manner, and in connection therewith we have a well-equipped creamery, thus enabling us to give our pupils thorough training and experience in dairying, butter and cheese making. During the past year sales of thoroughbred hogs, bulls, and high-grade dairy cows were made to several other Indian schools. Herds of four different breeds of hogs were maintained. Besides the care and breeding of this stock, pupils are given class instruction and practise in "stock judging," studying the fine points of animals, methods of feeding, value of different feeds, etc.

During the past year efforts have been made still further to increase the efficiency and thoroughness of instruction in the trades taught, and results have been very satisfactory. The leading trades are taught to a limited number of pupils in the most practical manner, well-equipped shops being maintained in carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon making, harness making, painting, printing, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing, baking, masonry, etc. The head of each department is a thorough and experienced mechanic, and the work carried on is genuine and practical, the carpenter force being fully occupied in making repairs about buildings, manufacturing furniture for school use, and each year erecting one or more buildings; the engineering department conducting and maintaining the efficiency of the steam-heating plant, electric plant, water and sewerage systems, ice and cold storage plants; the printing department issues a monthly magazine which is the pride of the service, besides doing considerable high-class job work. The other departments are fully occupied with school work of a nature to produce good mechanics of their apprentices.

The theoretical or text-book part of the instruction is not overlooked. Pupils are required to study and read literature upon the various subjects connected with their respective trades and heads of departments are required to assemble their pupils at regular intervals for class instruction and discussion of the various phases of their work. Heads of departments have also been required to deliver trade lectures occasionally.

Agricultural teaching has been given prominence all thru the course of study in the schoolrooms, while an advanced class in agriculture has been given much of the same instruction and work that students in a State agricultural college would receive. Lectures were given several nights each week upon practical subjects by members of the faculty. Reading of daily newspapers, periodicals,

and books was encouraged, the school library being well supplied with both. Several literary and debating societies were organized by pupils, which carried on active work throught the term.

At the close of the school term the graduating exercises were of a nature entirely different from the usual essays and orations. The program was more of an industrial exhibit than literary, graduates from all the trades and domestic departments reproducing and explaining their work upon the platform. For instance, graduates from the printing department set type, prepared forms, and produced a neat piece of job work with a press, explaining their work to the audience as it was done; a graduate from the engineering department exhibited an electric motor, explaining its work, construction, etc.; graduates from the domestic science department baked bread, made biscuits, omelets, cakes, performed laundry work, etc. In a similar manner exhibitions of work and illustrative talks were made by graduates from the painting, harness making, farming, and horticultural departments; graduates from the academic department also gave an exhibition on a blackboard of their ability in making rapid calculations, which was a pleasing revelation to the audience of an Indian's aptitude in mathematics. The graduating class included 7 academic pupils, 9 from industrial departments, and 10 from domestic departments.

Instruction in both vocal and instrumental music was given during the past year. A large band and orchestra were maintained, a number of cantatas were given by pupils, and a course of entertainments, consisting of five numbers given by the Central Lyceum Bureau, of Chicago, was well patronized and appreciated by pupils. The school band, by permission of the Office, made a tour thru the North Central States this summer, having engagements for a ten weeks' trip. They were greeted by immense audiences in Chicago and Milwaukee, and their ability as musicians attracted great attention and favorable comment.

Athletic training received more attention than usual during the past year for the reason that we were able, for the first time, to fit up a room suitable for gymnasium work and indoor games in our old domestic building. Pupils take a deep interest in such work and nothing could be more conducive to good health and contentment. Matched basket-ball games between our first team of boys and first team of girls, with clubs from other schools and colleges, were of frequent occurrence. On the gridiron the school was represented by a good strong team throught the fall season, while the spring and summer season brought forth from our pupils the usual large number of baseball organizations, many games with outside clubs being indulged in. This school does not harbor or encourage professional athletes.

During the past year our handsome new domestic building was first occupied and in this building our domestic science and domestic art departments have elegant and spacious quarters. Both of these departments are well equipped for thoro instruction and are presided over by competent instructors. The work carried on is very practical, and results the past year have been highly satisfactory. It is the ambition of every Chickocho girl to take one or both of these courses.

The social and religious features of the school were conducted along the usual lines, a good Sunday school being maintained, also Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations. Occasional services were held by visiting ministers of various denominations, the Catholic church being the most active and regular in this work. Social entertainments and dances are given each Saturday night, all employees being required to attend and aid in promoting sociability among pupils. A program consisting of literary and musical numbers, drills, etc., is always given. Weekly band concerts are also indulged in, the hall usually being well filled with visitors.

S. M. McCOWAN, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

[Kaw.]

WASHUNGA, OKLA., August 2, 1906.

The Kaw Training School is located 14 miles north of Kaw, Okla., in the southern part of the Kaw Reservation, about 1 mile north of the mouth of Heaver Creek. The school is located in a grove of oak trees, on a point of land between Beaver Creek and the Arkansas River bottoms. The reservation

extends from about 1 mile south of the school to the Kansas line, a distance of about 10 miles, and from the Arkansas River east about 11 miles, at its widest point. The reservation consists of 101,141 acres, and has all been allotted to the Kaw Indians, except the school farm of 160 acres, 80 acres reserved for townsite purposes and 20 acres for cemetery, giving each of the 247 allottees an average of 405 acres.

The census of the Kaw Indians on June 30, 1906, shows the following:

All ages (males, 123; females, 84), 207; males 21 years and over, 62; males under 21 years, 61; females 18 years and over, 39; females under 18 years, 45. No births have been recorded during the year, as the Kaw rolls closed December 1, 1902.

At the present time 313 leases on Indian allotments are in force at this agency. During the past year \$33,147.68 has been collected from leases for the benefit of the lessors only. A number of new houses have been built by lessees. A good showing has been made in improvements placed on the allotments. Several Indian families are working part of their allotments themselves with fair success.

A few new roads have been opened up during the year and made passable. This will continue year by year, as the work and funds of the township officers will allow, until good roads are obtained throught the reservation.

Four sales of inherited lands have been made during the past year, aggregating 960 acres, for \$14,160, or an average of \$14.75 per acre. The most of this land sold was grazing land, and not of the best quality.

The industrial teacher directed the farm work of the school during the first three quarters of the year; the laborer looked after the work the last quarter. We have 20 acres of corn, one-half of which will net 300 bushels; 20 acres of wheat, estimated at 300 bushels; 11 acres of oats, estimated at 300 bushels; 25 acres of alfalfa has yielded two crops, and about 14 acres is held for seed; 30 tons of hay have been taken up. We will get five crops this year if we are favored with rains during August and September.

The school barn burned February 9, and the dormitory building burned March 6, 1906; cause of fires unknown. A day school was maintained until the close of the year, but was not satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of obtaining attendance and the prevalence of whooping cough during the last two months. The school employees were furloughed March 31, except the teacher and superintendent.

The health of the school was good during the year, but one Indian on the roll dying during the year, and he was shot. The man who did the shooting has been convicted and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

A new henhouse was built the first part of the year. Authority for rebuilding the barn has been granted and the work begun. The contract for the new dormitory building has been let and approved; same to be completed by October 15, 1906.

The average attendance of the school for the year was 33; total enrollment, 50. Part of the enrollment were day pupils. At the close of school, owing to hot weather and the prevalence of whooping cough, the attendance was quite small. The average attendance at the time of the fire was about 40, and that number would have been maintained during the balance of the year had no fire occurred.

EDSON WATSON, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

ANADARKO, OKLA., September 15, 1906.

The Kiowa Indian Agency is located on the Washita River, north of and adjoining the city of Anadarko, Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. The agency has supervision of the affairs of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians who reside south of the river, and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians who live north of the Washita. The Indians under this agency have been allotted.

The population of the tribes under Jurisdiction of the Kiowa Agency follows:

Apaches:	
Males, 70; females, 70	155
Males over 18 years	40
Females over 14 years	54
School children between 6 and 18	35

<b>Kiowas:</b>	
Males, 500; females, 653	1,219
Males over 18 years	291
Females over 14 years	355
School children between 6 and 18	347
<b>Comanches:</b>	
Males, 681; females, 727	1,408
Males over 18 years	393
Females over 14 years	475
School children between 6 and 18	350
<b>Wichitas:</b>	
Males, 214; females, 227	441
Males over 18 years	118
Females over 14 years	132
School children between 6 and 18	102
<b>Caddos:</b>	
Males, 277; females, 274	551
Males over 18 years	156
Females over 14 years	161
School children between 6 and 18	130
<b>Total of all tribes</b>	<b>3,774</b>

The Indians under this agency during the year 1906 have made progress. More Indians have planted crops this year than heretofore and the acreage is larger. Fortunately the rains this year have been very seasonable here, and it is reasonable to suppose that the success met by those who farmed will encourage other Indians in agricultural pursuits. The crops usually raised were wheat, oats, corn, cotton, millet, sorghum cane, and kafir corn. The Indians did fairly well in the matter of raising cattle, horses, and hogs. Last fall many Indians—men, women, and children—were employed by whites in picking cotton. Many men sought and found work at good wages in the harvest fields this summer.

The greatest menace to the welfare of the Indians under this agency is the usurious money lender, who baits the Indian with a loan at high interest, and takes mortgages on whatever the Indian or his relatives may own in way of horses, cattle, wagons, etc. The Indian frequently can not pay all that is demanded and the human harpies foreclose on everything they can find, not always confining themselves to taking only that which their mortgages cover. These proceedings are constantly being combated by the agency to protect the Indian debtor in his legal rights, but the practice of the usurer tends and does demoralize the Indians who place themselves in his clutches.

To enable the Indians as far as practicable to handle their money as they desired, a plan of paying a separate check for each annuity share was adopted, and this appears to have been a very wise change from the former method of paying to the head of the Indian family one check covering the total number of shares to which he and his family were entitled. Under the old method the Indian was at the mercy of the creditor to whom the Indian gave the larger check for payment of his account.

Two hundred and twenty-seven licenses for marriage in accordance with office circular of April 5, 1901, have been issued. The Indians have shown reasonable willingness to be married by ministers under such licenses. On July 13, 1906, the office directed that the agency discontinue issuing such licenses, requiring the Indians who desired to be married to procure licenses of the probate court of the county in which they wished to have the ceremony performed. It is thought probable that this change will materially lessen the number of legal Indian marriages unless some action is taken by the attorneys of the counties comprising the former Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservations against those Indians who live as husband and wife, but without the sanction of the law.

On July 1, 1905, certain Indians under jurisdiction of this agency had on deposit in national banks \$8,831.04, derived from sales of inherited lands. On June 30, 1906, \$34,449.21 was so deposited for Indians of Kiowa Agency. These funds are protected by surety-company bonds furnished by the respective national banks where such deposits are made. The matter of offering inherited lands for sale at this agency is attracting much more interest than heretofore. The prices obtained for these lands are good. In my opinion, it would be to

the best interest of the adult Indian heirs who sell their inheritances and have the proceeds deposited as above to allow them to draw \$25 monthly instead of \$10 as now authorized.

Of the 3,716 allotments heretofore made to Indians of this agency, nearly 2,000 have been leased. The great majority of the leases are for agricultural purposes, and contain stipulation that permanent and valuable improvements be placed upon the land leased. The rentals from allotted lands usually range from 25 cents to \$3 per acre. The lessees are among the best people of the new country and seldom give any annoyance to their Indian neighbors, but appear willing to assist them in their efforts at agriculture.

The act of June 6, 1900, provided for setting aside for the use in common of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians 480,000 acres of pasture lands. These pastures are located as follows: No. 1, known as the "big pasture," with about 414,300 acres, southwest of Lawton, Okla., the nearest point being 6 miles south of that city; No. 2, with about 22,800 acres, about 10 miles south of Anadarko, Okla.; No. 3, with about 22,500 acres, located 14 miles west of Duncan, Ind. T., and No. 4, comprising about 20,400 acres, located about 8 miles southwest of Hobart, Okla.

Under authority of the Department, certain portions of these reserve pasture lands were offered for lease for agricultural purposes. Bids for leasing pasture lands for a term of three and one-half years from July 1, 1905, were opened June 7, 1905, with result that 43 bids were accepted and 11 rejected. Of the 43 accepted bidders, 38 executed leases upon the lands bid for and 5 failed to execute.

On December 1, 1905, bids for leasing certain of these reserved lands for agricultural purposes for five years from January 1, 1906, were opened, with result that 480 bids were accepted and 816 were rejected by the Department. Leases were executed by 317 of the 480 accepted bidders, 130 failed to execute, and 3 bids were canceled. The bids range from 25 cents to \$1.37 per acre.

Further bids to lease these lands for farming were invited to be opened June 6, 1906. Many bids were received, but all were rejected, as the President, on June 5, 1906, approved an act of Congress providing for making disposition of the unallotted reserved lands to homesteaders.

On March 20, 1906, an act of Congress, providing for establishment of town sites in the pasture reserves was approved. The town sites are to be sold, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians.

An act of Congress was approved June 5, 1906, providing for allotting 100 acres of land from the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche reserve pastures, containing 480,000 acres, to each child of Indian parentage born since June 6, 1900—the date of the approval of the act under which the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians were originally allotted—whose father or mother was a duly enrolled member of either of such tribes and entitled to an allotment under the act last mentioned. The work of allotting the children entitled to receive allotments under the act of June 5, 1906, is now in progress, and the work so far accomplished evidences that the Indian parents are generally making very wise selections of choice lands for their children.

The act of June 5, 1906, provides that the lands of the reserve pastures remaining after the children are allotted, and also the 25,000 acres comprising the Fort Sill Wood Reserve west of Marlow, Ind. T., shall be sold under provisions of the homestead law to the highest bidder, either at auction or by sealed bids, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide advisable, at not less, however, than \$5 per acre, payment to be made one-fifth down and the balance in four annual installments.

On June 28, 1906, an act of Congress was approved giving the lessees of reserve pasture No. 3, near Duncan, Ind. T., the preference right to purchase their holdings under approved leases at prices to be fixed by three appraisers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill last referred to was distasteful to the Indians, as most of the lands in reserve pasture No. 3 had been selected for allotments of children entitled under the act of June 5, 1906, but they were well pleased with the act providing for allotting their unallotted children and disposing of the remainder of their tribal pasture reserves to the highest bidders, none at less than \$5 per acre; also with the act authorizing the establishment and sale of town sites. The results of the sales of lands under the act last named will add materially to the tribal funds to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in the United States Treasury.

There are eight religious missions located among the Indian wards of this

agency, beside four mission schools. These missionaries work with devotion among the Indians of their several districts, and good results are apparent from their efforts.

Miss Hallow is the only field matron assigned to duty under this agency. She has worked faithfully and with great benefit to the Kiowas among whom she serves. There are also four assistant field matrons, wives of missionaries, who also serve daily in the homes of the Indians and whose constant labor is evidenced by the improved manner in which the Indian women dress and care for their homes and families.

Under this agency there are three Government boarding schools and four mission schools.

The Government schools are, first, the Riverside School, located 1 mile north of the agency across the Washita River and on a portion of the former Wichita Reservation. This school is for benefit of the children pertaining to the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians. It has a capacity of 150 and last year had an enrollment of 142, with average attendance of 130.

Second, the Rainy Mountain Boarding School, located at a distance of 45 miles west of the agency. Its railroad and telegraph station is Gotebo, Okla., the school being 5 miles south and 1 mile east of Gotebo. This school has a capacity of 124, with an enrollment of 135 and average attendance of 126, and is maintained for benefit of the Kiowa tribe. This school last year had better attendance than ever before in its history, and it is believed this new average can be maintained in the future.

Third, the Fort Sill Boarding School is located 38 miles south of the agency, between the Fort Sill Military Post and the city of Lawton, Okla. Lawton is its nearest railroad and telegraph station, the school being 1 mile north of Lawton. This school is provided for the children of the Comanche tribe, and has a capacity of 180. Its average attendance last year was 175, and can be maintained easily, as the Comanches are very desirous that their children be educated, and the number of children in the tribe of school age is larger than the school can accommodate.

The superintendents and employees of these Government boarding schools have worked faithfully, with good results. The Riverside School was handicapped in its intermediate class-room work on account of frequent change of teachers of that room last year. It is hoped no such impediment to unqualified success will be met with next session.

As heretofore stated, there are four mission boarding schools serving the Indians of this agency. The St. Patrick's Mission (Catholic), with a capacity of 100 and average attendance of 90, is located near the agency, as is also the Methvin Institute (South Methodist), with capacity of 80 and average attendance of 46. The Mary Gregory Memorial School (Presbyterian) is about 4 miles east of the agency. Its capacity is 64 and average attendance of Indian pupils from this agency 21. The Cache Creek Mission (Reformed Presbyterian) is about 20 miles southwest of this point. Its capacity is 50 and average attendance 50. The persons charged with the management of these mission schools and their coworkers have labored earnestly and with successful results. The Mary Gregory Memorial School was established several years ago under the superintendence of Rev. S. V. Felt, who served successfully as its superintendent up to two years ago, when he surrendered his charge. He has now been prevailed upon by his mission board to return to the school, and will take charge again this fall.

JOHN P. BLACKMON, *Agent*.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

ANADARKO, OKLA., August 15, 1906.

The Riverside school reserve contains 2,340.87 acres of land, the larger part of which is rough and suitable only for grazing. The Washita River forms about four-fifths of the south boundary of the reserve. The school is located on the south central part of the reserve on the north bank of the Washita River, 11 miles northwest of Anadarko, Okla.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 142—65 girls and 77 boys—with an average attendance for the year of 130 pupils.

The health of the pupils during the year was excellent. Not an enrolled pupil died during the year. One pupil was sent home on account of scrofula.

The work in the literary department was conducted by two class-room teachers and a kindergarten. The advancement made by the pupils in charge of the teacher having the advanced grades and the kindergarten were very satisfactory, but the advancement made by the pupils in the intermediate grade was not so good, due to the poor health and frequent change of teachers in charge of this grade.

A regular Sunday school and a Sunday evening session was maintained throughout the year in connection with the school. These sessions were regularly attended by the pupils and the employees.

Plant germination and class-room gardening were conducted after the plan outlined in the Course of Study, and similar to the manner described in last year's report. Much interest was displayed by the pupils and the teachers in the gardening. The garden made an excellent yield.

The school building, under the leadership of Nat P. White, made very satisfactory advancement during the year.

The pupils were regularly detailed to the different departments for one month at a time. The reason for the various steps in the different kinds of industrial work were better taught and better understood by the pupils than any time before. The boys had training in farming, gardening, and stock raising. The girls had training in general housework, sewing, cooking, and laundry work.

A regular summer detail as required in "Education Circular No. 88" has been kept this summer as has been kept for the past two summers. The detail rendered much aid in the farm work and received training which could not have been given them at a different season in the year.

This season has been very favorable for most of farm crops, as has been the last two seasons. The garden made an excellent yield. All the common vegetables were raised in the garden that the school could use. The wheat and oat crop on the school farm is fair. The corn and millet crop is very good.

One hundred peach trees were planted last spring, which have grown nicely. The shade trees which have been planted in the school campus during the past years have made an excellent growth this season and are now large enough to add much to the appearance of the school campus and furnish considerable shade.

A new warehouse, a dairy barn, and a steam laundry should be built. The importance of a laundry with machinery operated by steam can not be easily overestimated. Much more training could be given the boys in farming and stock raising if it were not necessary to keep a large number in the laundry to do laundry work by hand that could be done with machinery operated by steam. It is safe to estimate that 90 per cent of the boys attending the school who may become self-supporting men must become self-supporting by farming and raising stock on his allotment. It is therefore highly important that each boy should have much training to prepare him for his life occupation.

JOHN A. BUNTIN, *Superintendent*.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

GOTEBO, OKLA., August 30, 1906.

The Rainy Mountain School is situated 6 miles south of Gotebo, Okla., this town being the post-office and also the nearest shipping point for the school. The recent discovery of a superior quality of oil and natural gas at Gotebo and in adjacent territory has brought the town into some degree of prominence and has given an impetus to local enterprises that promises well for the future progress of the surrounding country. From surface indications little doubt can be entertained that the school farm is rich in both oil and gas, but unfortunately for the material welfare of the school the Interior Department has not power to grant the right of developing these possible resources. A liberal offer of royalties with heating and lighting privileges has been made the school by a reliable oil company, and it is a matter for regret that so profitable a source of income should be lost by reason of a legal technicality, especially as the promotion of the oil and gas interests would in no way interfere with the regular industries of the school.

Various influences contributed to make the term just past the most satisfactory and profitable the school has known. Not the least of these is the practical education the older Indians are receiving in their intercourse with their white neighbors and the consequent modification of their prejudices against the habits of civilization. A favorable season encouraged them in the cultivation of their farms, and a pressing demand for cotton pickers and general farm labor in the community left them little time for their old-time interference with the school. The Kiowa children being almost uniformly bright, and, unless influenced to the contrary, most responsive and tractable, their progress during the year both in literary and industrial branches was exceedingly gratifying. The health record of the pupils was almost perfect, only one serious case of illness occurring throughout the term.

A good garden with milk from the dairy herd lent variety to the regular bill of fare of the school during the spring months. Farming operations were not so successful as could have been wished, tho the injury of the crops from excessive rains rather than the usual drought indicates climatic changes that make the outlook for the future more hopeful. The school stock did exceedingly well, the net receipts from sales of cattle and boys amounting to \$1,533.28.

In attendance the school rose from an average of 83 in 1905 to 124 in 1906, the latter number being the full capacity of the buildings. Notwithstanding this 50 per cent increase in attendance no additional employees have been allowed thus far and the school stands in great need of more help. Especially is a disciplinarian needed to take charge of the boys.

The improvements granted during the year were extensive cattle sheds, equipment for steam laundry, bathroom for boys' building, and three storm caves. A school building is much needed to complete the school plant, the present use of dormitories for school-rooms being insanitary and wholly unsatisfactory. This one additional building granted, the school would then furnish ample accommodation for the present generation of school children, after which there should be no further need of separate schools for Indians.

Some means of adding to the school water supply will have to be adopted the coming year, this vexing question again obtruding itself in the gradually lessening amount of water furnished by the well upon which the school depends. A plan now under consideration is to furnish a pumping station at a never-failing spring located on the school farm 13 miles south of the buildings, and lay a line of pipe to connect with present water system. The distance will be inconvenient and the pipe expensive, but the plan is the only one yet proposed which gives promise of permanently correcting the original mistake of locating the school without reference to its need of water.

CORA M. DUNN, *Superintendent*.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HILL SCHOOL.

LAWTON, OKLA., August 10, 1906.

The school was opened on the first Monday of September, 1905, and in a very short time filled to overflowing, but special authority was obtained from the Indian Office to keep the pupils in excess of the regulated dormitory space for each pupil.

Total enrollment of pupils was 137—boys, 107; girls, 30. They were classified as follows: Kindergarten, 61; primary, 60; intermediate, 70.

The health of the pupils throught the year was excellent, no epidemics or serious illness occurred, except in one case. We lost a little girl who died of pneumonia, the first death to occur among the pupils at this school since its organization fifteen years ago. The pupils are neatly and comfortably clothed, and have their meals of wholesome food served promptly three times every day. Our water is pure and good; the supply, while not overabundant, is sufficient for the demands of the school.

Special stress is given to agriculture and stock raising. We will harvest this fall about 2,000 bushels of corn. Our oat and wheat crops were good, but at this date we have not been able to get this grain thrashed and can not give the amount saved. Our alfalfa crops were large; we have mowed three crops and will secure another, which will furnish us with an abundance of forage for our stock during the coming winter. The fruit crop was a failure this season, caused by late frosts and hail.

The increase in stock this year is satisfactory and promising. To date we have escaped the Texas fever among our cattle and every precaution is being taken to keep it out of the herd. We butchered 61 hogs raised at the school last winter and made our own lard and bacon for the ensuing year.

The class-room work was not altogether satisfactory. There was a lack of enthusiasm and energy on the part of some (for which there was some cause), but which I hope to see overcome at the opening of school this fall. Mr. Holland, my industrial teacher, who had been with us here for over ten years, was forced to resign last February. His resignation was a loss to this school and to the service. He was a man at all times faithful and industrious, and who felt as much interest in the success of the school as if it had been his own personal property. The harmony of the school was fairly good, no open ruptures, but at times the tension was tightly drawn.

The buildings and grounds are in good repair, except our laundry, which is a mere shift. It should be torn down and a new and modern building erected, and for which we have for the past three years estimated. A new laundry and a dairy are the only buildings needed to complete this plant, both of which I hope to secure before another annual report is in demand.

J. W. HADDON, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA., September 1, 1906.

I assumed charge of this agency on February 12, 1906, relieving Special Indian Agent W. L. Miller, who had temporary charge of the agency from January 1, 1906, until the time I assumed, having relieved Capt. Frank Frantz, who resigned the position of agent to take up the duties of the office of governor of Oklahoma.

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 on the reservation is about 60 per cent prairie or open land and 40 per cent hilly and timbered. The prairie soil is about half limestone and half sandstone 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, some of which will make valuable and productive farms when properly cleared. The entire reservation is well watered by innumerable springs and fresh-water streams that traverse its area, many of which assume considerable proportions and abound with all kinds of fish found in this locality. The reservation has a gross area of about 1,470,055 acres. The slope of the land and general course of the streams is to the southeast. It has already been proven by development that the Osage Reservation is very rich in petroleum and natural gas and constitutes one of the richest oil fields yet opened up. There is every indication that minerals in paying quantities may be found within its boundaries. Indications of goodly sized coal deposits are apparent in two or three different places on the reservation.

A census of the Osage at the close of the fiscal year 1906, shows the following population:

All ages (males, 1,005; females, 989)	1,004
Full bloods:	
All ages (males, 425; females, 413)	838
18 years and over (males, 250; females, 242)	498
Between 6 and 16 (males, 102; females, 89)	191
Mixed bloods:	
All ages (males, 580; females, 576)	1,156
18 years and over (males, 220; females, 220)	452
Between 6 and 16 (males, 211; females, 212)	423

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, providing for the division of Osage lands and funds will add something like 100 people to the roll as it now stands on account of enrolling all children born to Indian women married to white men since June, 1897, heretofore excluded by an act of Congress approved in June, 1897.

The receipts and disbursements of cash for the fiscal year 1906 have been as follows:

Receipts:	
Grazing tax	\$9,755.00
Forfeited pasture checks	3,063.07
Rental, rooms in council building	1,315.00
Sale of stone and timber	2,711.20
Agent to correct accounts	.81
Pasture rentals	110,205.01
Sale of ice	2,025.87
Royalty on oil and gas	228,267.34
Sale of beef hides	42.54
Permit tax	4,630.70
Sale of condemned property	190.00
Water permits	700.08
Deposited by individual Indians	900.05
Sale of school farm products	776.20
Sale of old iron	6.36
Sale of town lots	221,431.64
Railroad damages	6,091.36
Royalty on hay	17.50
Pipe line damages	1,181.10
Treasury warrants on requisitions	631,374.36
Balance, end fiscal year 1905	2,732.01
	1,228,458.00

Disbursements:	
Regular employees	29,774.00
Irregular employees	5,723.53
Sundry purchases	8,124.10
Miscellaneous expenses	1,681.45
Reimbursement of agent	571.48
Indians, per capita	565,344.82
Exchange (bank)	189.00
Members Osage council	1,600.00
Expense, town-site sale	5,000.05
Town-site commissioners	4,010.00
Deposited, town sites	212,417.09
Deposited, miscellaneous	391,354.88
Individual Indian deposits	60.00
Balance, miscellaneous receipts and individual Indian money	2,298.30
	1,228,458.00

The Osage Reservation was under a blanket lease for mining purposes for the production of petroleum and natural gas. This lease was originally made to Edwin B. Foster for ten years, beginning the 10th day of March, 1890, by the terms of which the nation received 10 per cent of all oil produced and \$50 per annum for each gas well developed and utilized commercially. This lease was transferred, by assignment, to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which company now operates the field, principally thru a large number of sub-leases and their assignees.

The original Edwin B. Foster lease expired by limitation March 10, 1906, but an extension for a period of ten years was granted by the Department under act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, which provides that:

Any allotments which may be made of the Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, shall be made subject to the terms and conditions of the lease herein authorized, the same being a renewal as to a part of the premises covered by a certain lease dated March 16, 1896, given by the Osage Nation of Indians to Edwin B. Foster, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and now owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, under assignments approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which said lease and all subleases thereof duly executed on or before December 31, 1904, or executed

after that date, based upon contracts made prior thereto, and which have been or shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to the extent of 680,000 acres in the aggregate, are hereby extended for the period of ten years from the 10th day of March, 1900, with all the conditions of said original lease, except that from and after the 10th day of March, 1900, the royalty to be paid on gas shall be \$100 per annum on each gas well, instead of \$50, as now provided in said lease, and except that the President of the United States shall determine the amount of royalty to be paid for oil. Said determination shall be evidenced by filing with the Secretary of the Interior on or before December 31, 1905, such determination; and the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately mail to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and each sublessee a copy thereof.

Under the foregoing the President of the United States has placed the royalty to be paid to the Osage Indians after March 10, 1900, at one-eighth, or 12 1/2 per cent, of all the oil produced under the extended lease.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year the development showed approximately as follows:

Wells:	
Dry .....	155
Gas .....	34
Oil .....	355
Total .....	544

Of the gas wells, 17 were being utilized commercially, and royalty was being paid at the rate of \$50 per annum, and the oil wells were producing an average of about 10,000 barrels of oil per day. On June 30, 1900, the end of the present fiscal year, the development shows approximately as follows:

Wells:	
Dry .....	338
Gas .....	55
Oil .....	569
Total drilled .....	962

Of the gas wells, 19 are being utilized commercially and royalty at the rate of \$100 per annum being paid.

The oil wells are producing an average of about 15,000 barrels per day, or an increase of 50 per cent in the average daily production over a year ago, and approximately 4,513,224.4 barrels of oil run during the fiscal year, and this in the face of the great difficulty of the operator to dispose of his oil. Under favorable conditions I am satisfied the next year would show an increase of at least 75 per cent, but under present conditions we do not expect to show even so well as this.

A question arose as to the right of a certain sublessee under the Foster lease to prosecute mining operations within an inclosure of one of the members of the Osage Tribe, the Indian claiming that operations could not be carried on within a cultivated inclosure without his consent as provided for in the original lease, and the matter was referred to the Attorney-General for the Interior Department for an opinion as to what is a "cultivated inclosure" within the meaning of the Foster oil and gas lease. Assistant Attorney-General Frank L. Campbell, under date of July 11, 1900, rendered an opinion in the following language:

The provision in the Foster lease is quoted in Indian Office decision of April 23, 1900, as follows:

"And the second party and those acting under, thru or by him, shall not prospect for or drill or bore any wells for the production of the substance herein mentioned within or upon any cultivated inclosure on said reservation, without written consent of the person occupying such premises, duly acknowledged before the United States Indian agent, Osage Agency.

"The provision of the act approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1048-1051), extending said lease and sublease thereunder, continued all the conditions of the original lease except as to royalties. This act contains a further provision concerning said lease as follows:

"That any allotments which may be made of the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma Territory shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the lease herein authorized."

"Under the usages and custom of the Osages a member may inclose a portion of the tribal lands for his individual use. This use, however, is confined to the surface of the land, and the individual, by occupation of such tract, acquires no title to the land nor any claim in the minerals therein. The purpose of the provision hereof was evidently to protect individual members in their occupancy of tracts which they had inclosed and placed in cultivation. That it was not considered as preventing or unduly hampering the exploration of all tribal lands and extraction of oil and gas therefrom is evidenced by the provision of the act approved March 3, 1905, supra, that any allotments made in the Osage Reservation shall be subject to the terms and conditions of said lease. Under this, a member of the tribe could not prevent mining operations under the lease upon a tract allotted to him. He would, after such an allotment, have a higher character of claim than that held by mere occupancy under tribal usages and customs.

"It may be safely said that the purpose of the provision in the lease was to protect the individual in the occupancy and use of the surface of a tract which he has in actual cultivation. He could not, however, by inclosing a large body of land prevent mining operations under said lease within such inclosure by placing in cultivation a small tract therein. If mining operations may be prosecuted within an inclosure without interfering with the use of cultivated tracts within such inclosure, such operations are not prohibited by the provision of this lease. This construction will enable the tribe, thru its lessee, to mine the oil in its lands for the benefit of the whole tribe, without injury or injustice to individuals."

Total amount received during the fiscal year from royalties on oil and gas, \$228,207.34.

Before town sites were created on the Osage Reservation, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1900, no one could trade with Indians inside the reservation without a license from the Indian Bureau; nor could any trader give an Osage Indian credit to a greater extent than 60 per cent of the next quarterly annuity coming to the Indian. The Indian trade supervisor saw that these restrictions were observed; and, moreover, by the card system he so supervised payments that the trader has practically a Government guaranty that the amount due him from each Indian (provided it did not exceed 60 per cent of his next annuity) would be paid quarterly, thus insuring to the Indians practically a cash price at profits regulated by the Department.

With the establishment of the town sites these restrictions fall. Merchants in the new towns can not be required to take out a license, there will be no Government regulation of prices, and they may credit Indians to any extent, and in the nature of things it will not take long for the Osages to be as deeply involved in debt as they were before the card system was adopted.

This state of affairs was put up to the Department with a statement by the trade supervisor that the advantages of having the accounts of their Indian debtors settled quarterly by the Government is such that many traders will prefer to take out a license and give bond that they will faithfully conform to office regulations as to prices, etc., for the sake of being allowed to participate in the benefits accruing from the card system. The agent recommended that all who desire to avail themselves of the card system be required to procure a license from the Department in much the same manner as heretofore, such licenses to be displayed in their places of business, and give an acceptable bond, the sureties on which will be required to qualify in the full sum of the bond.

The Department approved the recommendation of the agent and trade supervisor and the following rules to govern trade with the Indians:

Rule 1. The credit card issued to the annuitant will be available for credit only during the ninety days following the date thereof.

Rule 2. No credit shall be extended to an annuitant on his annuity unless he shall present this card at the time of purchase.

Rule 3. The amounts entered upon the cards must be entered thereon in ink, excepting the cents, the cents being carried in the cents column in lead pencil.

Rule 4. Each trader of whom an annuitant desires to obtain credit shall enter on the annuitant's card, opposite the firm name, the amount of the purchase, and the total amount of the annuitant's purchases from all the traders must not be in excess of 60 per cent of the next annuity pay due him.

Rule 5. Any erasure or mutilation renders the card void, and it must be taken up by the first trader into whose hands it shall come and sent to the office of the trade supervisor, who will ascertain the proper amounts to be placed thereon, and issue a duplicate to the annuitant.

Rule 6. Should a trader wish to remove an amount from a card, he will do so by drawing horizontal lines thru the amount which he desires to remove, and the person making the correction shall affix his initials thereto.

Rule 7. The issuing of due bills to the annuitants for amounts which have been placed upon the cards is positively prohibited.

Rule 8. It shall be improper for any bank or other licensed person or firm to loan or advance money to any annuitant whose card is withheld or marked "No money."

Rule 9. The trader must keep itemized ledgers, in which shall be given a sufficient description of all articles charged to the annuitants so that they can be easily and positively identified on the invoice showing original cost. In all instances the quantity must be stated, also the price per pound, per bushel, or under unit, as the case may be.

Rule 10. The trader must submit to the usual trade supervisor and keep his books, at all times, especially those showing transactions with Osage Indians, open to inspection and investigation. He should keep his license posted in a conspicuous place in his place of business.

Rule 11. All merchandise kept in the stores on sale to Osage annuitants must be marked in letters or figures with both cost and selling price, this price to correspond with the per cent of profit allowed on the different classes of goods as stated in the rules and regulations of the Indian Office. The per cent of profit allowed on military, holiday goods, toys, and novelties shall be such as is customary in general trade. In arriving at the cost of goods, traders will be allowed to add 20 per cent to the invoice price of the goods at the point of purchase to cover freight.

Rule 12. If an annuitant fails to pay his quarterly indebtedness no further credit shall be extended to him until the amount has been paid, or its payment arranged for thru the office of the trade supervisor.

Rule 13. The rate of interest on money loaned shall not exceed 12 per cent per annum.

Rule 14. Immediately after each annuity payment each licensed trader and banker must prepare and transmit to the office of the trade supervisor a statement showing

balance claimed against each annuitant or head of a family, giving the source of revenue from which it is to be paid, and, if an indebtedness is in the form of a note, or notes, the number and amount of each note.

Rule 15. Balance due on annuity cards must be reported separately, and in both lists the names must be arranged by lands and the mixed-blood accounts alphabetically.

Rule 16. All persons or firms desiring to avail themselves of the protection and benefits of the card system may do so by furnishing bonds, preferably those of approved security companies, in the sum of \$10,000 for the faithful observance of the above rules, and of the rules prescribed by the Indian Office for regulating trade with Indian tribes.

Rule 17. The penalty for the violation of any of these rules shall be revocation of license and forfeiture of bond.

The act of Congress approved June 21, 1900, making appropriations for the Indian Department, etc., provides that credit to any individual Indian, head of a family, can be extended to not exceed 75 per cent of the next quarterly annuity to which such Indian will be entitled, instead of 60 per cent as heretofore.

The Midland Valley Railroad Company has completed its line thru the Osage Reservation with a station at Pawhuska, and is now operating trains between Fort Smith, Ark., and Arkansas City, Kans. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad crosses the reserve and has a station at Nelagony, 7 miles southeast of the agency, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has a line thru the western part of the reservation 25 miles from the agency. The act of June 28, 1900, provides that—

All lands taken or condemned by any railroad company in the Osage Reservation, in pursuance of any act of Congress or regulation of the Department of the Interior, for rights of way, station grounds, side tracks, stock pens, and cattle yards, water stations, terminal facilities, and other railroad purpose shall be, and are hereby, reserved from selection and allotment and confirmed in such railroad companies for their use and benefit in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the railroads: *Provided*, That such railroad companies shall not take or acquire hereby any right or title to any oil, gas, or other mineral in any of said lands.

Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, five town sites have been sold on the Osage Reservation in the order named, viz, Pawhuska, Foraker, Bigheart, Hominy, and Fairfax. The work was done under the supervision of a commission composed of Special Indian Agent Miller, of Ohio, Julian Trumbly, a member of the Osage tribe of Indians, and the United States Indian agent for the Osage agency.

Unfortunately a great deal of dissatisfaction arose over the manner in which town-site affairs were handled, which delayed the delivery of deeds and handicapped the work very materially, thereby very materially damaging the sale of lots in the towns offered for sale last.

The following statistics show the town-site transaction from a financial standpoint:

Appraised value of lots:	
Pawhuska	\$101,382.00
Foraker	23,000.00
Bigheart	25,020.00
Hominy	44,537.00
Fairfax	45,530.00
Total	240,159.00
Sales to date:	
Pawhuska	218,185.50
Foraker	42,230.00
Bigheart	35,480.00
Hominy	40,064.00
Fairfax	41,008.00
Total	372,970.50
Number of lots unsold:	
Hominy	88
Fairfax	110
Total	207
Total receipts to date	221,434.64
Expense to date	9,016.95
Net balance	212,417.69

Warren Bennett, for several years chief of police at this agency, died on July 10, 1905, and in his death one of the very best men who ever filled the position was lost to the service. Wiley G. Haines was promoted from the position of constable to fill the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Bennett. He assumed the duties of the office on August 8, 1905.

Under the supervision of the chief of police are five United States constables and two additional farmers who act as special police on the Osage Reservation. Between July 1 and August 8, 1905, little memorandum of what was done can be found. The opening of town sites on the reservation and anticipation of the division of Osage lands and funds have increased very materially the duties of our police force. Extra vigilance on their part has been necessary to enforce the rules and regulations of the department, especially as to the introduction of intoxicants. Mr. Haines, as well as the major part of the force under him, has operated as an officer in this reservation for years, hence success has followed the work of this department. A persistent effort to rid the reservation of lawless characters, especially those who have found a footing in the vicinity of Ralston, a "hotbed" of crime and the home of the "bootlegger," just across the Arkansas River and outside the reservation, resulted in reducing the number of such characters in the reservation to the minimum, and the operations of such men were held down and they were kept out of the reservation until the town sites were opened up and some of them took up their residence therein; however, no serious lawlessness has been encountered on the reservation proper.

The civil work has been very satisfactory. The officers have been active in the collection of permits and grass tax and have settled many controversies during the year between Indian farmers and their tenants. There is a noticeable improvement in the class of tenants of late, and Indian farms are kept up better than heretofore. Such men extend a better influence over the Indians, and Chief of Police Haines reports quite a number of Osages taking an active interest in their homes and living on their own farms.

The following is a report in detail of arrests made and cases handled thru the courts pertaining to the Osage Reservation:

Murder	3
Incest	2
Adultery	3
Introducing and disposing of intoxicating liquor	61
Assault	14
Larceny	32
Miscellaneous	9
Total	124
Stolen and stray stock recovered	47

Various denominational churches have been organized and are being maintained in the reservation, especially in the new town sites. Religious services are held regularly. The Missionary Baptists have been very active in this field, with a strong organization at Pawhuska, supported by the Home Missionary Society of New York, the Home Board of Southern Baptist Convention, and the Oklahoma Baptist State Convention. Rev. C. W. Burnett has charge of the work among the full-blood Indians. Some missionary work among the Indians has been done by other denominations, and many of the Osages, especially the mixed bloods, have identified themselves with church work.

The Osage Nation maintains a boarding school, located at Pawhuska, the entire expense of which is borne by the Osage tribe. There are two boarding schools on the reservation maintained by the Catholic Bureau, viz, the St. Louis School, for girls, located at Pawhuska, and St. John's School, for boys, located on Hominy Creek, about 15 miles west of the agency headquarters. During the past fiscal year the Catholic Bureau had contracts for schooling 140 Indian pupils, 75 at St. Louis School and 65 at St. John's School.

Relative to the work at the Osage Boarding School, Superintendent Laban C. Sherry has the following to say:

The enrollment for the year was 154, of which 67 were boys and 87 girls, with an average of 140 pupils.

The health of both pupils and employees for the entire year was excellent. Very few changes occurred in the different departments of the school during the year, and the employees, individually and collectively, were faithful, efficient, and loyal workers. Each member seemed to know exactly what was necessary to be done in his department and did it without having to be reminded of every little detail of work.

Mrs. Yates, the regular music teacher, resigned her position January 1, and the Department appointed a regular grade teacher to fill her position. However, the music was very

effectually carried on by each teacher teaching vocal music in her department, and Miss Wallace devoting two hours each day to giving instructions on the piano, guitar, and mandolin.

Reading rooms were maintained at each of the dormitories; a list of 33 first-class papers and magazines were subscribed for to supply proper reading matter for the pupils; and study hour was provided each evening during the week except Friday, which was bathing night.

The girls made rapid and skillful progress in the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen. In the kitchen the detail of girls were required to plan and cook the meals for each of the eight tables. The girls proved themselves splendid cooks, and always kept everything neat and clean in the kitchen and dining room. The boys, too, were detailed to assist the industrial teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and baker. They were given practical instructions in these departments. The industrial teacher, with his detail of boys, raised a splendid garden for the school. The season being just right, vegetables of all kinds grew well. The farmer also raised about 4 acres of fine potatoes and 7 acres of corn. Besides the window gardens for class-room instructions, the grade teachers required each pupil to plant and cultivate a small individual garden.

Each Sunday the pupils were required to attend Sunday school and preaching at their respective churches in Pawhuska, being accompanied by an employee, and on Tuesday evenings Rev. C. W. Burnett, a Baptist missionary, and Father Edwards, a Catholic priest, conducted services in the school chapel for the benefit of the pupils.

The new buildings added to the school plant this year are dairy, laundry, and barn, each constructed of stone. The laundry is to be equipped with machinery and operated by steam. It is to be ready for operation by September 1. The dairy house is equipped with a fine United States cream separator and other apparatus for making butter. The dairy herd consists of 17 head of good native milch cows, which produce about 300 pounds of milk and 8 pounds of butter per day. The dairy is under the charge of the school farmer.

Fifty feet of stone wall of the boiler house were torn out and repaired, and extensive repairs were made on the pump and ice plant, to put them in good condition for the season's work. The entire basement of the boys' home is being remodeled, making larger play rooms, wash rooms, and clothes rooms. The basement room used as the carpenter shop will be converted into a first-class toilet and bathroom for the boys.

This school has been in operation since 1873, without a cottage for the superintendent, he having resided in the dormitory. I therefore think it very necessary that a nice cottage be constructed for the use of the superintendent of this school. Also, a large commodious dining hall for both pupils and employees is a requisite for this school. It would lessen the number of cooks, facilitate the labor in the kitchens and dining rooms, and promote a freedom of social intercourse among the boys and girls. These buildings have been recommended by different officials while visiting this school during the last school year.

Taking everything into consideration, this school has just ended a very successful and profitable term, and we hope for even better things in the future.

At last, after several years of effort, the wealth of the Osage Indians is to be divided among the recognized members of the tribe. An act of Congress approved June 23, 1906, provides for an equal division of the lands and funds. As this act will no doubt appear in full elsewhere in this volume, I shall not attempt to quote the provisions thereof. It is one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation for the Osage Indians and country in general that has been enacted for years.

At this writing the allotting commission provided for by the act has been organized with offices at Pawhuska. The commission is composed of Charles E. McChesney and Charles O. Shepard, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and Black Dog, a full-blood member of the Osage tribe, appointed by the Osage business council.

The first selection of 100 acres each is almost completed; in fact, about two-thirds of the tribe had made such selections prior to the passage of the act. It is estimated that it will take about three years to wind up the work contemplated by the bill.

RET MILLARD, *Agent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTO SCHOOL.

[Oto and Missouri.]

OTO AGENCY, OKLA., August 28, 1906.

The Oto and Missouri Indians have \$690,000 to their credit in the United States Treasury. Of this amount, \$333,201.74 has been set aside for distribution to 300 members of the Oto tribe who were alive on April 21, 1904. Fourteen members of the tribe who live in the north have agreed to relinquish all rights to future participation in the Oto tribal fund, and these will be paid their full shares of the fund—\$1,697.78 each. The members of the tribe living on the reservation will receive \$886.22 each. Shares of minors will be retained in the Treasury during minority.

The work of making additional allotments to the Oto from the 65,000 acres of tribal land is nearing completion. Each member of the tribe whose name

appeared on the census roll of June 30, 1904, is entitled to share in the new allotment. The surplus land will be so divided as to give each as near as possible an equal share of land in acres. With the old and new allotments each Oto will have between 280 and 290 acres of land.

The tribal leases will cease on January 14, 1907. From that time on all the leasing must be done with the Individual Indians and not with the tribe. On the old allotments the number of Government leases have constantly increased, while there has been a corresponding decrease in the amount of private leasing. Many of the new allotments are only fit for grazing purposes.

The Oto school has had an average attendance of 85 pupils, that being the full capacity of the building. The children are bright and obedient and have made pronounced progress during the year. The health of children and employees has been exceptionally good.

Farm, garden, and stock are all in good condition. Hogs and cattle were sold during the year at top prices.

The new brick laundry building has been completed, but the machinery is not in place yet. A fine frame building supplied with steam heat, acetylene gas lighting, and sewerage system is nearing completion. This building will be used as a mess hall and quarters for employees.

H. W. NEWMAN,  
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE AGENCY.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., September 20, 1906.

The population of the Pawnee Indians, as shown by the census roll of June 30, 1906, is as follows: All ages (males, 314; females, 335), 649; children over 5 and under 18 years, 173.

There were during the year 30 births and 42 deaths. In accordance with the action of the tribe in council, and under the approval of the Indian Office, eight persons, the children of Indian women married to white men, were placed upon the rolls.

The past year has been one of progress among the Pawnees along agricultural lines. More land has been tilled and better and more intelligent farming done than in any former year. One of the farmers states positively that the Pawnees as a tribe have done more work on their allotments the past year than in any three prior years during his connection with the service. The improved conditions are due in a large measure to the fact that they are much better equipped for farming than ever before. During the year I have purchased for them from inherited land money 40 work horses; I have also purchased for them agricultural implements to the amount of \$3,700, and I am glad to be able to state that in almost every case good use has been made of this property. The demand for leases of Indian allotments continues strong, and the rentals received are very satisfactory. The total amount collected during the year was \$64,480.54.

On June 30, 1906, the Pawnees had to their credit in the banks of Pawnee inherited land money to the amount approximately of \$100,000. The great bulk of this money is in the shape of time certificates, drawing 6 per cent interest, only enough being kept on open account to meet ordinary needs. The funds on open account draw 3½ per cent interest. The disbursements from these funds during the year amounted to \$38,500.34, and were for the following purposes: For horses, \$5,000; for cattle, \$538.40; for hogs, \$101.25; for farm implements and machinery, \$3,701.50; for improvements on allotments, including building and repair of dwelling houses, barns, etc., and for wells and fences, \$3,238.15; for household furniture, \$1,679.77; for miscellaneous purposes, including medical treatment and the payment of debts, etc., \$3,138.35; turned over to Indians who were considered able to care for their own business affairs, \$8,008.92; paid out in monthly \$10 checks, \$8,010.

Every dollar of these funds was expended under my personal supervision. Besides repairing many old buildings, I have built 15 new frame dwellings, ranging in cost from \$300 to \$700. These dwellings are all built of the best materials, are lathed and plastered, well painted, and have stone foundations and brick flues. All are insured for three-fourths of their cash value. They were all built under contract, no less than four contractors bidding on each job. The houses are small, containing only three and four rooms each, but are

sufficiently large to meet all present requirements. They are neat and comfortable, and compare favorably with the homes of a majority of the neighboring white farmers.

Two new frame cottages were built in the early part of the year for the use of agency employees; a fine stone office building, containing a room each for the superintendent, clerk, financial clerk, and stenographer, and a waiting room for the Indians, was also erected. Over 1,000 feet of new picket fencing was built, and considerable repairing was done on the minor buildings.

All children between the ages of 6 and 18, in suitable condition of health, were in school. The scholastic population (5 to 18) is 173. Owing to the limited capacity and insanitary and actually unsafe condition of the buildings, no effort was made to bring in the children under 6 years of age. The buildings are crowded to their utmost capacity without them. The enrollment for the year was 112; the average attendance, 107.5. There are 34 boys and girls under 18 in the several nonreservation schools; there are also in these schools 49 young men and women over 18 years of age. Eleven Pawnee children are enrolled in the public schools. The employees of the home school were efficient and faithful, and brought forth as good results as could be expected with our very poor equipment. One serious hindrance to the work of the past year was the number of changes in employees. There were 3 different principal teachers, 3 primary teachers, and 3 industrial teachers during the year.

The farm and garden were a success. There has been an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables, and we estimate that our corn and oats will each yield 1,500 bushels. We will also have about 500 bushels of wheat. Twenty-eight acres of alfalfa have been sown. One-half of this is in very fine condition; most of the balance will have to be resown. We have a fine lot of hogs and cattle, and they are in excellent condition. The hogs are pure-bred Poland Chinas. The cows, numbering 20, are high-grade Shorthorns, acknowledged to be the finest bunch in the county; while the head of the herd, a pure-bred registered Shorthorn, is considered one of the best animals in the Territory.

New buildings constitute the greatest need of this school; but as this matter has been the subject of numerous reports, both from this office and from visiting officials, I will not discuss it here. It is to be hoped, however, that early action will be taken.

The missionary work at this agency is being carried on by Miss Kate Liebrick, who is employed by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Miss Liebrick has been here but a short time, but is devoted to her work, and I am sure in time will accomplish much good.

GEO. W. NELLIS,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

[Ponca and Tonkawa.]

WHITEAGLE, OKLA., August 4, 1906.

The Ponca Agency and Training School are located together about 3 miles from Whiteagle, the nearest railroad and telegraph station, and 8 miles south of Ponca, a prosperous town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Direct telephone service with surrounding rural communities and adjacent cities is furnished by the Ponca Reservation and Pioneer Telephone companies. Whiteagle, the post-office, is directly adjacent to the agency, with service of two mails daily.

Splendid climatic conditions, excellent water, and a rich soil along the Salt Fork and Arkansas River bottoms combine to make the home of the Ponca and Tonkawa Indians almost ideal in every respect. Cereals, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables, etc., all thrive well. Of the Ponca who have put in crops on Indian allotments the present season special mention should be made of the following: John Le Clair, 70 acres of corn, good; Charles Collins, 60 acres of corn, excellent; Theodore Little Hole and Edward L. Smith, for Little Dance, 60 acres of corn, good; Charles Pappan, 60 acres of corn, fair; Frank and Mike Roy and Joe F. E. Fire Shaker, 60 acres of corn, good; Thomas Primeaux and Leland Little Turile, 58 acres of corn, fair; Francis Roy, 45 acres of corn, excellent; Charles Delodge, 25 acres of corn, good; Charles Glives Water, 25 acres of corn, fair; Earnest and Harry Blue Back, 20 acres of corn, good;

Arthur Bears Ear, 20 acres of corn, good; Little Soldier, 18 acres of corn, good; Running Over Water, 18 acres of corn, good; White Deer, 20 acres of good corn and 20 acres of wheat; Silas Primeaux, 17 acres of corn, fair; John Hardman, 20 acres of corn, good; and many others could be mentioned who have worked creditably.

Twelve houses and 21 barns and granaries have been erected on Ponca Indian allotments during the past year. These have all been built on stone or brick foundations and are good substantial buildings. Nearly all of these buildings, and many others, are insured in the name of the superintendent, in trust for the Indian owner, this being the only way that the average insurance company will insure an Indian's buildings. Quite a large number of farm teams, wagons, harnesses, and agricultural implements have been purchased for these Indians by inherited funds and other moneys belonging to them. Consequently the Ponca Indians are in a much better position to live upon and cultivate a portion of their allotments than ever before.

Of the 101,895.28 acres originally comprising the Ponca Reservation, 75,240.37 acres were allotted to 623 allottees and 523.53 acres set aside for agency, school, and cemetery purposes in 1904; 18,401.38 acres were allotted to 166 new allottees in 1895, and the remainder allotted among the old and new allottees, so that all now have nearly an equal number of acres. The work of completing the allotment of the Ponca tribal lands was accomplished by Mr. George A. Keepers, special allotting agent, in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Of all these allottees, 237 have died, leaving us inherited land to their heirs 28,644.27 acres, 12,823.12 acres of which have been sold, bringing an aggregate amount of \$260,656.47; \$35,803.52 only of this large amount remained on hand at the various banks and depositories on the 30th day of June, 1906.

During the year 27 births and 21 deaths occurred among the Ponca. Twelve couples were legally married, and 2 divorces were granted by the district court. The Ponca still continue the habit of marrying according to the Indian custom, and afterwards having the union solemnized according to law. They bury their dead in the best coffins and caskets available, and always plant a United States flag on a long pole over each grave. "Sackcloth and ashes" and the giving away of nearly all personal property is considered the proper thing by the members of the family of the deceased.

With the exception of a few confirmed old inebriates who hang around the saloons and dives of Ponca and get drunk on every possible occasion, the Ponca have conducted themselves in the most commendable fashion in years. One or two quasi religious societies of mescal bean eaters were organized, and which seem to have had quite a restraining influence, especially among the younger members of the tribe, in the use of intoxicating liquors. No harmful physical result is yet noticeable among the users of the bean.

Quite an important experiment is now beginning to be tried here in the matter of having the superintendent in charge of the agency appointed legal guardian of the Indian minors and incompetents; this necessitated the resignation of existing guardianships and the turning over of all funds, which is now being accomplished in a very satisfactory manner. This will occasion much increase in the work and responsibility of the superintendent in charge.

The Ponca Training School has closed another very successful year under the able management of Mr. Dankwardt, assisted by a corps of conscientious, loyal employees. The enrollment was 102; average attendance for the first quarter, 73; second quarter, 97; third quarter, 89, and the fourth quarter, 100. The capacity of the school is 100 pupils. Practically the same conditions exist, and the character of the instruction and work performed is the same as fully set forth in my last annual report. Every department has been splendidly managed. The school herd of cattle has been reduced in number and much improvement made by selection, and by heading the herd by a fine animal purchased from Chillico. The water system has been completed and an ample supply of the finest spring water is now furnished both the school and agency. All the children properly belonging in school have attended—102 at the training school, 19 at Haskell Institute, 12 at Chillico, 3 at Carlisle, 1 at Hampton, and 2 in the district school.

There are now three district schools on the reservation, to wit: No. 83, Bressle, capacity, 60; enrollment, 50; average attendance, 41.5. No. 85, Bliss, capacity, 50; enrollment, 12; average attendance, 8. No. 80, Whiteagle, capacity,

40; enrollment, 44; average attendance, 32. The first two have a six months' term each, and the third has a nine months' term. All of these schools will admit Indian pupils on an equality with white children, but only two mixed-blood pupils availed themselves of the opportunity at the Whiteagle school. Most of the Indians here prefer the Indian training schools.

The missionary work at this agency is under the management of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. J. Shouns being directly in charge. Miss Mabel Atkins, a consecrated worker, has also done good missionary service "without money and without price." A new church is being erected on the agency premises which will, no doubt, greatly facilitate the missionary work at this point.

The Tonkawa are the same contented lot, enjoying life and its benefits, under the fatherly care of Mr. Garrett C. Brewer, who has been directly in charge of these Indians for a number of years. All live in comfortable houses, and a few of them work a small portion of their allotments. None of their children attend school, and no special religious work has been done among them during the year.

The annual census taken June 30 shows the following population:

Ponca (134 families):	
All ages (males, 277; females, 203)	570
Males 18 years and over	169
Females 14 years and over	176
Children 6 to 10 years, inclusive	137
Tonkawa (17 families):	
All ages (males, 22; females, 25)	47
Males 18 years and over	17
Females 14 years and over	21
Children 6 to 10 years, inclusive	5

H. M. NOBLE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 6, 1906.

The Sac and Fox Indian Agency and School are located 6 miles south of Stroud, Okla., on the San Francisco Railway, and 9 miles southeast of Davenport, Okla., on the San Francisco and Santa Fe railways. Stroud, Okla., is the shipping point.

There are two tribes of Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency—the Iowa, of Oklahoma, and the Sauk and Fox, of Oklahoma.

The Iowas formerly resided in Kansas, but becoming dissatisfied they left and settled in the vicinity where they now hold allotments of 80 acres each. The census shows that there are but 88 members of the tribe left, and only a part of this number live upon their allotments. A good many of them live with the Oto Indians, who are more prosperous and who still have some land which has not been allotted. The dream of these Indians has been to secure a tract of land where they could all live in common and play Indian once more as they used to do years ago. With the Oto Reservation disposed of, this dream will be over. A few of these Indians have been addicted to the use of the mescal bean, but not to a great extent.

The Sauk and Fox Indians formerly lived in Kansas, but removed to this vicinity by agreement about 1870. At that time between 80 and 100 of them remained in Kansas, for the reason, they maintained, that they had never given their consent to the agreement disposing of the Kansas reservation. These were removed by force in 1887 to the reservation in Oklahoma, and are known as the "Kansas Sauks." They are stubborn and suspicious. There are, however, only a few of the original band left, smallpox having taken off a large percentage in 1890. This part of the Sauk and Fox tribe, like the Iowas, prefer a tract of land to be held in common, and there is at the present time a rumor to the effect that if they can possibly get the money a number of them will return to Kansas, purchase a tract of land, and establish an old-time reservation.

This part of Oklahoma is well adapted for agricultural purposes. All kinds of grain, forage, cotton, etc., grow well in favorable seasons. Cotton is one

of the leading crops, and no man need be idle for want of work at good wages but a small part of the year. The Indians have accomplished more on their allotments during the past year than at any time heretofore. They raise the same crops as their white neighbors.

All of the Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency received allotments in severalty in 1891, and the surplus land was thrown open for settlement the same year. There is no reservation except that on which the agency and school are located. Many of the allotments are situated in white communities. Purchasers of inherited Indian lands have come among the Indians and there is no community in which there is not a white family owning their own land.

From external appearances, in driving over the country, one can not distinguish the Indian vicinities from others. This has been brought about largely by the fact that many of the allotments have been leased to whites for several years.

Title to the allotments of 80 acres made to the Iowa Indians is held in trust by the Government for twenty-five years. Title to the allotments made to the Sauk and Fox Indians of 160 acres each is held in trust for fifteen years on one 80, and twenty-five years on the other. The trust period, therefore, on one 80 expires September 4, 1906, when, if patents are issued the Indians, they will be able to do as they choose with the land. Many of the Indians have asked for an extension of the trust period on that part of their allotment on which the trust expires in September, but whether their request will be granted is not known. If it is not granted there will be great traffic in land in this vicinity as soon as the trust period expires.

Ten tracts of inherited Indian land were advertised for sale during the past year, of which number deeds to four tracts were approved, at an average price of \$16.10 per acre. The ruling requiring that the funds derived from the sale of land should be held in trust, reduced the sales to quite an extent. There are over 100 tracts of inherited Indian land left among the Sauk and Fox allotments, and in some cases the heirship is very much confused.

All of the Indians are required to be married according to the laws of the Territory, and as soon as they are found living together as man and wife they are required to comply with this law. In some cases they do this of their own volition.

No regular missionary work is carried on among the Sauk and Fox Indians, but among the Iowas there is one regular missionary. The Sauk and Fox people—that is, the full bloods—take no interest in any religious belief except their own form of worship, which takes up a great deal of time and requires that all members meet at stated intervals, usually at the very time when their crops demand a great deal of attention.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Pulmonary troubles, induced by dissipation and exposure, are most frequent. Cases of venereal diseases are rare.

During the year there were 21 cases of drunkenness on the agency reservation, where the offenders were arrested and confined in the agency jail. A number of Indians were arrested in the neighboring towns, but no record being kept the number can not be given.

Large quantities of whisky are sold to the Indians in the towns along the boundary line of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In Cushing, Stroud, Prague, and Shawnee, the sale of whisky to Indians is notorious. Convictions are difficult, for the reason that the only direct evidence usually obtainable is that of the Indians themselves, to whose testimony little credence is given by the average jury. Legislation should be enacted by which the sale of liquor would be entirely prohibited in the towns named. Under present conditions many of the Indians from the Indian Territory, as well as those of Oklahoma, make it a business to visit and loaf around these towns until every cent they have is either spent for liquor or they have been robbed by a low class of whites who secure their living in this way.

The only case of violence among the Indians occurred on December 8, 1906, when an Indian woman was attacked at the dance ground, 25 miles south of the agency. The woman uttered only a few words before losing consciousness, and died in that condition two days later. From the few words uttered, her husband was suspected of having committed the crime and he was arrested, but as yet sufficient evidence has not been secured against him to warrant prosecution. Only a few Indians were at the dance ground at the time, nearly all having come to the agency for payment.

The enrollment of the Sauk and Fox school was 82, and the average attendance during the year was 74.5. Nearly all of the children of school age were enrolled in some school. A number were excused from attending on account of ill health. Twenty-five children of school age were enrolled in white public schools. A majority of these were children of mixed blood, but there were several full blood children among them.

The instruction given in the school here is along lines in which these people will have to earn their living in after life. The girls receive thorough and practical instruction in housekeeping, cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing, etc., and are better equipped along these lines than many of the girls of white families. The boys receive instruction principally in farming and stock raising. Last year the crops raised were equal to any in the country on land of similar character.

The school farm is poor, and it is difficult to make it a success from a financial standpoint. No farmer in this country, if he were obliged to pay a farmer \$55 per month and calculate pay for pupils, would expect to make anything on a farm like the one attached to the school.

The health of the children has been good during the past year in comparison to what it was in former years. The Sauk and Fox children are not strong physically, and there is nearly always some one who needs the attention of the physician. The only serious cases during the year were one case of typhoid fever, one of pneumonia, and one of abscess of the mastoid process. By the very best care and attention all recovered.

The census is as follows:

Sauk and Fox:		
Males (over 18 years, 137; under 18 years, 115).....	252	
Females (over 14 years, 150; under 14 years, 106).....	256	
Between 6 and 16 years.....	122	
Births.....	24	
Deaths.....	10	
Iowa:		
Males (over 18 years, 10; under 18 years, 22).....	41	
Females (over 14 years, 31; under 14 years, 16).....	47	
Between 6 and 16 years.....	28	
Births.....	3	
Deaths.....	4	

W. C. KOHLENBERG,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

[Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, and Mexican Kickapoo.]

SHAWNEE, OKLA., September 1, 1906.

The Shawnee school and agency are beautifully located about 2 miles south of the city of Shawnee and 8 miles north of the city of Tecumseh, the latter being the county seat of Pottawatomie County. Shawnee has a population of about 22,000 people and is fed by three railroads, viz, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The Santa Fe road passes thru the back part of the school yard and a switch connects this road with the school warehouse. A street car railway system passes thru the school farm and connects the cities before mentioned. A station has been placed on this line for the benefit of the school and is only about one-fourth mile from the school buildings.

This agency has a scholastic population of about 600 pupils, tho a large part of this number are nonresidents, leaving about 800 who reside in the vicinity of this agency. There are three tribes of Indians under this agency, viz, tho Citizen Potawatomi, the Absentee Shawnee, and the Mexican Kickapoo. It has been impossible to take an accurate census of these Indians for the reason that a large number of them are nonresidents and are what would be called a moving population—not residing long at any one place. Inasmuch as no funds are provided for the taking of the census, therefore, it could not be accu-

rately taken at this agency. The allotment rolls show that of the three tribes there were originally allotted, approximately, 2,760 Indians. Of this number about one-half have sold all of their land.

The school reserve consists of 340 acres of most excellent farming land well located and adapted to the purpose for which it was set aside. All of the reserve is now in a fair state of cultivation excepting about 60 acres in addition to the land taken up by creeks, school yards, and lots. About 50 acres is in alfalfa, which I find to be the most paying crop that can be raised in this locality at this time and under present conditions. It yields from four to six crops every season, and will average, on the rich bottom land, over 1 ton per acre at each cutting. An excellent young apple orchard will begin bearing fruit next year. A number of peach and cherry trees were planted this season, but will not yield any fruit for about three years. A fine young vineyard of 1,000 vines yielded the first fruit this season. An abundant crop of corn was raised on the farm this year, and the school enjoyed the largest assortment of garden products, in abundance, in its history. Because of this school being located in the midst of a most excellent agricultural and horticultural district, we have made instruction in these lines a specialty, and we have succeeded well, at least in that the school has been made a good example along these lines, and we have demonstrated the adaptability of this soil and climate to certain farm products.

In many cases the older Indians are following our experiments at the school with good results, and instead of raising only "corn and cotton" many of them now have small orchards, a small field of alfalfa, and are learning to cultivate potatoes, onions, beans, etc., for the market. The Indians of this agency depend almost entirely upon farming pursuits for their livelihood.

Various acts of Congress have been passed permitting these Indians to sell their allotments and, in my opinion, all have been detrimental to them, unless it be the act authorizing the sale of "heirship Indian land." It is true that a considerable number of them have the proceeds received from the sale of their land well invested, but these cases are the exception rather than the rule. Many of those who have sold all of their land are now a burden to the community, and the very people who have been largely instrumental in securing legislation which would place the Indian lands on the market and who have largely profited by the purchase of Indian lands are already complaining that "the Government should take care of the poor devils." At the time most of the Indians of this agency sold their own allotments the surrounding country had not as yet been settled up and the Indians could not realize the great importance of their holding the lands set aside to them by the Government. They did not know what the absolute title to a tract of land meant—that to dispose of such title and spend the proceeds of the sale, left them to live upon the section lines without a home or the means with which to buy one. Those who were unfortunate enough to sell all of their land are now, generally speaking, in this condition. They not only have no financial means with which to get a home, but they are also unable to compete with their white neighbors in the securing of such means, and therefore they seem to be left by the wayside in this seeming uncontrollable strife of the "survival of the fittest." Most of those of the Indians who have thus far held to their lands can now better understand what title to a tract of land—title to a home—means, and there is a marked decrease in Indian lands placed upon the markets for sale.

A fine lot of hogs are kept at the school, from which we sell a considerable number every year. They do remarkably well in this locality, where they have alfalfa fields to run on while young and plenty of corn when old enough to fatten for the market. The school farm became so badly infected with the Texas fever ticks that it became necessary to sell all of the cattle on the place and thus leave the pastures empty for a few seasons in order to starve out the ticks. The Indians raise only the stock used for their immediate use.

All of the Indians of this agency have been allotted, and various acts of Congress have since been passed which has made it possible for them to squander a large number of their allotments or the proceeds received therefor. The last act of Congress permitting Indians of this agency to dispose of their lands is contained in the act approved June 21, 1900, having particular reference to the Mexican Kickapoo Indians.

It is to be presumed that Congress acted as it seemed best from the evidence at hand when the amendment in question was under consideration, but if any question exists in the mind of any person familiar with the passage of this amendment as to whether or not the act was a benefit to the Indians in question that person should visit the place in Mexico where these Kickapoo Indians

have attempted to permanently locate. There he will find the remnants of a once strong tribe of Indians who owned at one time the lands about the present city of Chicago. From the vicinity of Chicago they have been pushed westward with the tide of civilization until now they are crowded entirely out of the United States and into a barren wilderness in Mexico. Not only have they been crowded out of our borders, but under the act of Congress approved June 21, 1906, all but about 50 of them have lost every foot of land they ever owned in the United States. It is true some have received small amounts of money for their land, but it is also true that they are just like children when it comes to the selling of land or the handling of large amounts of money. Since the purchase of these lands the title thereto has passed thru several hands, and mortgages have been recorded against nearly every tract. Why were these rapid transfers made? Plainly to get the title into the hands of so-called "innocent purchasers," with the hope of heading off any possible efforts in behalf of the Indians by the Department of Justice or by Congress. A "guilty conscience" seems to be clearly defined in a person taking such steps in regard to the title of land he may have purchased from an ignorant Indian. The only reason that the 50 Indians above mentioned have not disposed of their land is because the probate judges have been good enough to them to declare them "incompetents" and appoint a legal guardian over them.

The educational work of the school has been carried on in the usual manner and with satisfactory results. Three well-made new brick buildings (two dormitories and a children's mess hall) have been completed. The interest manifested in the school work by both pupils and employees and the older Indians has been very good and gives much encouragement for better work and results the coming year. A considerable number of the Indian children of this agency attend the public schools of the counties in which they live. The Catholic Church maintains a school for boys and a school for girls, located at Sacred Heart, Okla. About 50 Indian children attend these schools, which are conducted in an admirable and up-to-date manner.

The Catholic Church maintains the above-named missionary school, and they have various churches scattered over the country in the vicinity of the Indians' homes. The Friends maintain three missionary posts for the Indians of this agency, one being located at this place, one at McLoud, Okla., and one at Mardock, Okla. These missions are all in charge of wide-awake good men and women who are devoting their lives to the uplifting of the people of their communities.

The moral surrounding of the Indians of this agency is not good. Scattered around over the country are small and large towns, full of vice. The moral standing of the Shawnee and Potawatomi Indians is especially good as compared with other Indian tribes. The Kickapoo are less attentive to enforcing proper morals among their people.

All of the Indians of this agency, excepting the Big Jim's band of the Shawnee and the Kickapoo, comply with the laws of the country as to marriages, and the bands named above are fast coming into line in this regard, it being sometimes necessary to enforce the law with them.

No Courts of Indian offenses have ever been established at this agency. The Indians all being allotted are subject to the laws of the country.

The roads of this country are cared for by the county officials and the township officials in the usual manner. The Indians generally work their poll tax alongside of their white neighbors.

FRANK A. THACKERY,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEGER SCHOOL.

[Cheyenne and Arapaho.]

COLONY, OKLA., September 14, 1906.

The land allotted to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians in this district is located in three counties, viz., Washita, Custer, and Roger Mills. The most of this land is allotted along river and creek bottoms and much of it is good farming land, while the other allotments adjoining are usually rough and rocky and only suitable for grazing. The country surrounding as well as these lands is rapidly coming into prominence as good farming land, consequently the land is

appreciating in value each year. The original number of allotments in this district was 868. Since that time 74 allotments of deceased Indians have been sold.

There are at the present time 425 existing leases on these allotments, nearly all of which require a certain amount of improvements to be placed on the land in addition to the cash payment. With five or six exceptions, all of the able-bodied Indians worked a part of their allotments.

At the time I took charge here I found a great many private agreements between Indians and white men for the use of the Indian lands. This had existed for some time and was usually the result of the Indian wanting something that the white man had and trading the use of his land for it. An illustration of some of the bargains the Indians made is cited as follows: The Indian traded the use of his land for a secondhand six-shooter and a pig. These private agreements between Indians and white men are entirely broken up, so that at the present time the leasing rules are strictly complied with and the Indians are better satisfied. The actual increase in the number of acres under cultivation by Indians in this district during the present year was 1,331 acres. The season has been a favorable one and their crops good.

Thirteen allotments were sold during the year. The minimum price paid per acre was \$1.42, maximum, \$23.40, and the average price was \$11.53 per acre. The moneys derived from the sale of those lands were placed in the local bonded banks to the credit of the Indian, and are drawing from 34 to 64 per cent. The Indians are very much in favor of the rules of your Office governing the use of the money derived from sales, particularly in the fact that your Office requires that they are not to be permitted to mortgage or dispose of articles of use purchased with the money. They feel that under this plan they are protected in keeping the necessities, as the temptation of disposing of them is prevented. All Indians having these moneys have requested articles of use, which your Office has granted, and without exception they have not attempted to dispose of them.

Stock raising is just beginning here. A small number have only a few head. During the year a strong desire was manifest toward raising stock, but the funds with which they might secure the necessary start were available to only a few. In several instances purchases were made of cows with calves in numbers of two to ten head.

It should be remembered that many of these Indians are in limited circumstances, but their disposition seems to be very good. Considering what they have had to do with and the results of the year's work, I am pleased to state that the general results toward advancement are gratifying and much better than I had anticipated in one year.

The school buildings which were badly in need of general repairs have been placed in good condition. The sewer which was unsatisfactory has been taken up, its course changed so that it now empties into a spring creek below the school and is now perfectly satisfactory. The school grounds have been much improved by filling and grading.

One hundred and sixty-five acres were under cultivation, 60 acres of wheat, 65 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats, 5 acres of cotton. These crops promise a good yield. A garden consisting of 10 acres furnished an abundance of all kinds of vegetables. In addition to this each school child had an individual garden, and under the instruction of the schoolroom teachers they were planted and tended by them. These gardens were excellent, and much interest was manifested on the part of the children, and the good results can not be overestimated. An orchard of 350 trees was set out the past spring. This is growing nicely.

During the year 175 head of cattle, including calves, 21 head of ponies and horses, 103 head of sheep, and 20 hogs were sold. These were a surplus that could only be kept under the conditions here at an expense.

I regret that the attendance for the first part of the school year was so small. The cause of this was because of my being a new man to the Indians here and the desire on their part to receive from me concessions, privileges, and promises that were only to gratify a selfish desire at a sacrifice to the good of the work. This has all been outlived, so that at the present time the best of feeling prevails.

I have been told by many outsiders who have been in touch with the school that the school has made a marked degree of improvement during the past year. I feel that we are entitled to such credit, and as the way is paved for the coming year we are in a position to do better this year. The employees' force, with two or three exceptions, were faithful and competent. Their standards were good, and the pupils were brought nearer to that standard.

The Red Moon School is much in need of general repairs. The walls need replastering, calcimuling, painting on the exterior and interior; in fact, a complete overhauling, for the protection of the buildings as well as better sanitary conditions. Considering the number of pupils and the small number of employees, I think the school has had a successful year as could be expected under the conditions. I am of the opinion that for the general good of the Indian and the Indian school work it would be best to discontinue the Red Moon School and increase the enrollment of the Seger School.

The Indians here are certainly blest with sincere and able missionary workers. Three churches are mentioned, two Mennonite and one Dutch Reformed. One Mennonite Church is located near the Red Moon School, and the Dutch Reformed Church is located near the Seger School. The missionaries are given certain hours in which to meet with the pupils. I find their work with the children is very helpful in the school work in general. Their labors with the older Indians have been a wonderful help in bettering the morals, instilling also a broader and better sense of justice. I commend especially the excellent work done by the Reverend and Mrs. Roe, of the Reformed Mission Church.

The morals of the Indians are much better, but there is still room for much improvement. Drinking seldom occurs. The eating of mescal is prevalent and its demoralizing effect is alarming.

The old marriage customs are not practiced. All marriages are performed in compliance with the laws of the Territory.

Twenty-five hundred dollars was paid to the Indians by this office for labor. The nature of this work was in improvement of agency and school grounds, such as grading and filling, repairing agency buildings, etc. They worked faithfully, and if twice the amount of money was available they would have been very willing to have earned it.

The general health of the pupils was exceptionally good. With the older Indians this was about the same as former years. Tuberculosis is rapidly increasing. I trust that the day is rapidly approaching when a sanitarium for the dreaded disease can be reached by them during its early stages.

In summing up the work of the year and comparing it with former years, I would say that much has been gained and the Indians as well as the schools have made satisfactory advancement.

R. C. PRESTON,

*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEMAWA SCHOOL.

CHEMAWA, OREG., August 14, 1906.

The school plant is a valuable one, having a capacity of 600 pupils. It has been improved the past year by the erection of a dwelling for employees and two barns of modern construction—one for horses and one for the dairy herd. The hospital, for which an appropriation was made, has not been built owing to the rise in the price of material and labor, which advanced the cost of the building beyond the appropriation.

Extensive repairs have been made in the dining room, the kitchen, the boys' large frame dormitory and lavatories, putting them in excellent condition. Effort has been made to put the buildings in first-class repair rather than to increase the capacity of the school.

The enrollment for the year was 711. School was continued thru July and August, allowing the next two months for vacation, which gave the pupils an opportunity to pick hops in September and to attend the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition early in October. Prior to this, on July 6, a large delegation of pupils attended the dedication of the Sacajawea statue at Portland, Oreg., and participated in the exercises.

The work in the class room was in harmony with the authorized course of study, including the cultivation of individual gardens. Four literary societies—two for boys and two for girls—held weekly meetings. Usually they met simultaneously, but joint sessions were held monthly, varied by occasional debating contests with the literary societies of neighboring district schools.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have strong organizations at the school, in both of which societies pupils take great interest. Services were held regularly on Sunday, by Mr. G. A. Forbes, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Salem, and Father Datin, of the Catholic Church.

The pupils enjoyed a reasonable share of athletic sports, winning the usual number of victories over the schools and smaller colleges of the Northwest. Undesirable pupils who enter schools simply to participate in athletic sports and to play in the band were not admitted.

The seasons were very favorable and excellent crops were harvested. The fruit crop was especially good. After canning sufficient fruit of various kinds to furnish the pupils' tables an average of three times a week during the whole year, 16,000 pounds were dried and stored for use. Eighteen and one-half acres of raw land were cleared of stumps and added to that in cultivation.

The blacksmith and wagon departments have been interrupted by frequent changes of instructors during the year, but the other departments have been kept up to the usual high standard.

The pupils' health has received particular attention. Every precaution has been taken to exclude those not in perfect health at the time of seeking admission. An open-air extension of the hospital was established last spring, where pupils having a tendency to tuberculosis live, sleeping in tents, and are treated, as far as possible, along the lines followed by the management of the open-air sanitarium of Portland, Oreg. The results are proving very satisfactory.

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT, *Superintendent.*

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDERONDE, OREG., September 3, 1906.

The conditions are about the same as reported in my report for 1905, the better class improving their homes, building houses, barns, fences, etc. Quite a number of the Indians have purchased cows, horses, harness, wagons, etc., during the past summer. By reason of the sale of some 10,000 acres the Grande Ronde Reservation is now but 8 by 10 miles in extent, instead of 8 by 12 miles as formerly. There has been sold 2,699 acres of inherited Indian land, the tracts being scattered thru the reservation. Very little leasing is done. Those who want their allotments cultivated prefer doing it themselves. A considerable portion of the tillable land was allotted to Indians who are now too old and physically unable to farm their land, and, having no children and being unwilling to lease, this land lies idle.

This year quite a number of the Indians have taken an interest in farming and have made substantial improvements on their allotments. Many have purchased stock, principally cows and heifers, with the intention of increasing their herds and getting better stock. The crops, owing to a favorable season, are turning out well, everybody having good grain and an abundance of hay per acre. Thrashing is now going on. Three machines, one steam power, all owned and run by Indians, are in full operation. I estimate the crop at between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of grain. As a matter of fact a large majority of these Indians are self-supporting, living on their own allotments, improving the same and getting a better class of horses, cattle, and, in fact, all kinds of stock. All harvesting is done by the Indians with their own mowers, binders, and thrashers purchased with their own money, receiving no help from the Government whatever. A great many have gardens, raising potatoes and other produce sufficient for their needs during the winter.

During the past year 10 houses were built, also 5 barns; and it should be remembered that all the work is performed by Indians. They first cut the trees on their own allotments, haul the logs to the mill, help the sawyer (who is an Indian) to get out the lumber, haul it to their allotments, and then, either by themselves or with the help of other Indians, build the house or barn, whichever it may be. Of the 15 buildings erected not a day's work was done by other than Indians, and these buildings will compare very favorably with the houses and barns erected by white men in the neighborhood, making a good appearance and being very substantially put together.

Commencing February 7, 1906, and ending June 30, 1906, there was paid in actual cash to the Grande Ronde Indians \$44,880—\$204 each. This money they have been looking forward to for the past three years, expecting to be

paid from day to day, and by reason of their expectations a number of them have refused to work or in any manner make an effort for their support. This money now having been paid and invested or disposed of, they have gone to work and are again becoming industrious and respectable citizens. In my opinion there would have been more improvements made, more stock purchased, and a better use made of the money if it had been paid as soon as the land was sold. As it was, the Indians got into debt at the different stores, and of course in two years their indebtedness for supplies in many cases amounted to more than the \$204 they received. It is well known, generally speaking, that an Indian does not like to work, and in a majority of cases will not work unless compelled to, and if he has something to look forward to will certainly not work as long as he can use his future prospects to obtain a living.

A majority of the Grande Ronde Indians are fully capable of taking care of themselves, transacting their own business, looking after their own interests, etc., and should be permitted and encouraged to do so; in fact, with the exception of the school, they do not nor have they received any help from the Government for years.

As to the school a great many are clamoring for a day school, and in one section of the reserve have corresponded with the county authorities in regard to the establishment of a district school. Their argument is that they are citizens and should be treated as such; that other citizens' children go to school at 9 o'clock a. m., returning home at 4 o'clock p. m.; that they are home all day Saturday and Sunday, and by so doing their parents get a very large amount of help from the children, while the Indians send their children to school the 1st of October, there to remain until the last day of July, except for a few days vacation during the Christmas holidays; that their children commence going to school at 6 years of age; at 10 years of age their girls often get married, and at 18 years of age when the boys of school age he leaves home and works for himself, so virtually the parents have never received any help from the children; that so far as food and clothing received from the Government is concerned, they are willing and able to provide the same for the children. For the past year quite a number of Indians have talked this matter over with me, and are very earnest in their desire to have either day schools or district schools established.

Since the 5th of July there has been a large number of applications for deeds to their allotments. Some I have refused to listen to, others I have forwarded, but recommended that the application be denied, giving my reasons therefor. So far as the Grande Ronde Indians are concerned I consider the act of May 8, 1906, providing for the issues of deeds, one of if not the best move that has been made in many years. The Indian who wants to make improvements both as to land and stock will obtain a deed and go ahead. No matter what is said or done, there is in the minds of the most intelligent and better class of Indians a feeling that he may be working for somebody other than himself; in other words, that his patent is only a sort of promise and that the United States could and may take a notion to move him to another reserve, taking his land and improvements for other purposes. More especially do the Grande Ronde Indians have this feeling, gained from personal observation. A white man having homesteaded a tract of land on the west line of the Grande Ronde Reservation, making improvements, clearing the land, and so on, the United States ordered a new survey, and by the survey the best part of this man's land and all his improvements were brought into the reserve and allotted to an Indian. The Indians now say if the United States can do this with a white man, what is to hinder the same action being taken with the Indians' land. They all understand what a deed means, and also understand that their land will be assessed and taxes paid on receipt of a deed.

The work in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory, the pupils have taken interest and the classes have made good progress. Pupils enrolled, 62; average attendance, 59.3. The general health of the children was very good until July, when we had an epidemic of measles, every pupil in school being taken down, all making a good recovery.

The work in the sewing rooms, laundry, kitchen, and on the farm has been carried on the same as last year, the pupils being detailed to the different departments, the girls to the sewing room and kitchen, both boys and girls to the laundry. The boys do all the work on the farm, caring for the stock, milking, etc., with the assistance and under the direction of the industrial teacher. The school plant is in fairly good condition, altho the school building proper is very old. Necessary repairs have been made from time to time. Under the

direction of the class-room teacher the pupils were given a certain piece of land for a garden, the pupils preparing the soil, planting the seed, and doing all the work necessary. This is certainly a part of school life that the pupils enjoy, and I may say that all take great interest in the work.

DR. ANDREW KEESHAU,  
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., August 9, 1906.

This agency is located 32 miles north of Klamath Falls, Ore.; the Yainax subagency is located 40 miles east of here.

There are parts of four tribes of Indians on this reservation: Klamath, 761; Modoc, 229; Palute, 118; and Pitt River, 59. Of these there are males, 634; females, 628; children of school age, both sexes, 316. Births, 25; deaths, 25; marriages, 9; divorces, none.

The health of the Indians during the past year seems to have been better than a year ago, yet there seems to be an increase in tubercular troubles.

These Indians seem to want to take advantage of the schools for educating their children, and it has been little or no trouble to get their children into school. There have been several pupils transferred to nonreservation schools during the past year, but some of the pupils of this reservation attending nonreservation schools have returned in ill health and two have died. No deaths have occurred at either of the schools on this reservation.

There are two boarding schools on this reservation, the Klamath school located at this agency, and the Yainax school located 40 miles east of here. The Klamath school has a capacity of 110 pupils, the Yainax school has a capacity of 90 pupils. The Klamath school is very well located, has fine water, also plenty of water for irrigation purposes. The Yainax school is poorly located and has poor water. The class room and industrial work at both of these schools during the past year has been very good. The discipline of the schools, however, has not improved any over last year. As is usually the case in most Government schools, there have been too many changes of employees for the good of the schools.

The Klamath school is now being repaired and enlarged, it being the intention to abandon the Yainax school and accommodate all the pupils at the Klamath school. The pupils at the Klamath school can be given good instruction in dairying, stock raising, irrigation farming, lumbering to some extent, and the common trades. The girls of the school are taught plain housewifery, dairying, and poultry raising.

When I assumed charge of this agency and schools I found all the buildings in sad need of repairs. Some buildings have been repaired during the past year and there is hope that all will be in good repair before the end of this year. New roofs have been placed on several buildings and several have been painted.

There are two sawmills on this reservation, one at Klamath Agency and the other near the Yainax school. The one at this agency is run by water power; the one at Yainax is a steam sawmill. These are both very good little mills and can saw all the lumber needed by the Government and the Indians.

Much has been done during the past year to settle the conflicting land claims on this reservation. The Supreme Court has decided against the State of Oregon in the swamp-land claim, which will probably settle that matter in favor of the Indians, unless the State can find some other way of bringing the matter before the courts again.

A bill was past by Congress this year authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to exchange 87,000 acres of land in the northeastern part of the reservation for the 111,000 acres contained in the old military-road grant owned by the California and Oregon Land Company. I have examined both of these bodies of land, and have also recommended that the exchange be made. This exchange will undoubtedly be made within a short time. This will remove all restrictions to a large tract of land running thru the reservation and which contains over 21,000 acres of allotted land. Trust patents have been withheld from these Indians on this land for the reason that it was claimed by the California and Oregon Land Company.

There are several fine bodies of timber land on this reservation which are held in common by the tribe. There is also a great deal of worthless land on the reservation, covered with scab rock, and is of little use except for grazing, and is very poor for that.

Five grazing permits have been issued for this year. Stockmen pay at the rate of \$1.50 per head for cattle.

About all of these Indians have been allotted land, but no trust patents have been issued, for the reason that much of the land has been in dispute, but as these disputed land claims are about settled trust patents will be issued in a short time.

On account of the high elevation of this reservation and the Cascade Range of mountains being so near, farming has not been carried on to any great amount of success, but more attention is paid to stock raising. The Indians own about 2,500 head of horses, 80 mules, 8,000 head of cattle, 400 hogs, and 1,000 domestic fowls. An effort will be made this year to have the Indians fence more of their allotments and raise alfalfa and rye for their stock.

Two irrigation ditches have been constructed on the west end of the reservation, but they have never been properly completed and have not been of much use so far. The Modoc Point ditch was begun some time ago, but has never been completed.

Congress has ratified the McLaughlin agreement with the Indians of this reservation, appropriating over \$537,000 for the payment of certain land. According to the agreement about \$160,000 of this money can be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of irrigation, for the purchase of stock, etc., for the Indians. The Indians have expressed their wish to have this money expended for their benefit, and undoubtedly some irrigation work will be done this year. There are many allotments that should be irrigated.

The large Klamath marsh in the northern part of the reservation should be drained. This can be done by opening up the Willamits River near the lower end of the marsh. When this marsh is drained, several thousand acres of what is now marsh land will be made good hay or grazing land.

Heretofore, only the informal leasing system has been in force on this reservation. I have installed the regular system of leasing land here, and about 375 leases have been drawn on allotments this year. The Indians are getting from \$10 to \$50 each for their allotments for grazing and haying purposes.

Most of these Indians are very industrious, and are usually looking for some work to do. There are very few idle Indians on this reservation this summer. There has been a great demand for labor all thru this section of the country, and there is no excuse for any Indian being idle. The Indians furnish wood for the Government, put up hay for themselves, work for white ranchers, work on the irrigation ditches, raise horses and cattle, and freight supplies for the Government and the whites.

The roads of this reservation are in very fair condition, considering the fact that most of them are mountain roads. Several bridges and other repairs have been made during the past year. I have divided the reservation into districts and have appointed a road supervisor in each district. All able-bodied Indians are required to work three days each on the road each year.

There have been eleven Indians punished in the Indian court here during the last year. The Indian court is composed of three Judges, who hold court about once each month. Court is held at this agency and also held at the Yainax subagency.

The police force of this reservation is very efficient. The salary of the police has been raised from \$10 per month to \$20, and the salary of the police officer from \$15 to \$25 per month.

The Methodist Church has been assigned this reservation for missionary purposes. I am sorry to say that they have sadly neglected this field. The church has had two different missionaries here since I have been here, but both were old men and unfit for missionary work among the Indians. At present there is no missionary here, nor has there been one for several months. I have encouraged the Indians to fix up their church, which is located 7 miles south of here, and this has recently been done without any assistance from the church. The Methodist Church should either send a good missionary here or abandon this field in favor of some other church.

So far as I have been able to observe, these Indians seem to be above the average Indian tribes in morality. I have issued several marriage certificates during the past year, and several Indians have procured marriage certificates

from the county clerk of this county. There have only been two instances to my knowledge of where an Indian man and woman have tried to live together without being properly married.

The present force of employees are doing good work, and seem to be faithful and loyal. There have been too many changes in the school employees for the good of the service.

HORACE G. WILSON,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREG., August 6, 1906.

A census of confederated tribes residing on the Siletz Reservation on June 30, 1906, shows 438, or 1 more than the former census.

Health conditions have been comparatively favorable. In June one of the Indians brought smallpox home from the valley, but so far the disease has been confined to three members of one family.

During the past year flour only has been issued to about 63 old and indigent people. Several who were thus assisted last year have sold land and have not drawn rations while drawing \$10 per month.

The Indians have raised a little more grain this year than last, but a part of the increased acreage is due to the presence of a greater number of lessees—23 against 20 last year. More attention should be paid to dairying and fruit growing. Also the fern hills would support a larger number of goats and sheep.

Since November 6, 1904, the date when the order restricting heirs of proceeds of sale of inherited land to \$10 per month went into effect, and which date is coincident with the beginning of my administration, the proceeds of sale of 44 allotments or portions thereof (total acres, 3,301.52), have been deposited in bank, amounting to \$23,498, or about an average of \$7.12 per acre. Some few pieces sold as high as \$20 and \$25 per acre. Eight additional deeds, calling for \$4,104.55, are on for approval. Of the amount deposited there is still about \$12,000 unused in bank. This draws interest at the rate of 2 per cent, or in case of time deposits, 3 per cent.

The Siletz training school has had another successful session. The average was 53. Parents are quite friendly to the school, and but little difficulty is encountered in getting the available children in school. Day schools are considered impracticable on account of the homes being scattered, the unspeakably bad roads during winter, and the violent river which half of them would have to cross daily. The spring was unusually wet, but there was scarcely a drop of rain in July, so that the hay harvest was satisfactory. All of the school hogs, as well as most of those owned in the vicinity of the agency, were sold. School closed for vacation July 31, so that those who felt disposed might spend the month of September in the valley picking hops.

KNOTT C. EOBERT, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA, OREG., August 22, 1906.

The Umatilla Reservation is located in Umatilla County, the boundary reaching to within 2 miles of the city of Pendleton, Oreg., on the east.

The chief agricultural pursuit in this county is the raising of wheat. There are about 70,000 acres of allotted land in cultivation, and an equal amount in the brakes of the mountains which is chiefly valuable for grazing purposes.

There are about 1,200 Indians residing on this reservation, of which number about one-fourth are of mixt blood, principally of Canadian-French descent.

The Catholic and Presbyterian churches each maintain missionary work on this reservation; the former conducts the St. Andrews Mission School, which has a capacity of about 100 pupils. Several more of the pupils are being educated in the public schools of Adams and Athens, and 85 of the mixt blood have attended the Catholic Academy at Pendleton the past year.

As a direct result of the informal leasing and a laxity in administration of affairs heretofore, a very disorganized and unsatisfactory condition existed during the beginning of the year. The Indians were much broken by factions, each wishing to control the affairs of the reservation and dictate the policy of its administration. Quite a long train of petty grievances were thoroly memorized and recited on every occasion that an opportunity offered. Some wish to fence the springs on the range to the exclusion of others; some were especially anxious to have the location of certain cemeteries defined; some wish to inclose the range of the reservation with wire fences; some wish to receive at least the interest on the funds held by the Government; others wish merely to be let alone to live in communal bodies and to follow their own wishes and old-time Indian customs. A dozen or more councils were held during the year and no agreement of a majority of the Indians assembled was ever reached on any one subject.

The informal leasing of their lands by allottees has been the primary cause of the lack of progress and other evils which have retarded the advancement of these Indians. Under this method of leasing the Indians, in nearly every case, leased their land for less than it was actually worth; the lessees would often pay them in such amounts and at such times as suited the convenience or the caprice of the lessee. Unscrupulous persons would find it to their advantage to keep the lessors supplied with whisky to make the Indian more at his mercy in the matter of discharging the indebtedness to them. Many lessees under the informal system cultivated thousands of acres of land each, thus ignoring allotment lines with their fences in order that as much as possible would be contained in one field.

The lease regulations promulgated by the Indian Department have been rigidly enforced. The clause requiring able-bodied male allottees to cultivate at least 40 acres of his allotment was especially emphasized, with the result that a great many finding they would not be permitted to lease the remainder of their allotment decided to retain and cultivate the entire allotment. A great many more acres of land have been cultivated by the allottees themselves than ever before. Many have failed to raise even fair crops, but many others have been very successful. When they discuss among themselves the reason for these partial failures it is believed that another year will show that they can profit by experience.

Formal Government leases are being required in every instance where the land is leased at all. In converting these leases the prices of rent have been raised, in many instances from as low as 60 cents per acre to \$1.50, from \$2 to \$2.25 and \$2.50, from \$2.50 to \$3 and as high as \$3.25 per acre per annum. All lessees are restricted in their holdings to 640 acres each.

A very discouraging feature of the leasing of these allotments has heretofore been in the fact that the holders of large acreages of this land farm it on such a scale and with such equipments that none but wealthy people could follow their example. If an allottee should sow his 160 acres of land in wheat, when the harvest fell due he would be at the mercy of the owner of the combine in order to get his crop harvested. No harvesting would be done for him until the owner of the combine had finished his own crop, and then the exorbitant rates charged for cutting and thrashing, if done at all in time, would be greatly discouraging even to a well-equipped ambitious white man. The 200 acres of grain raised on the school farm could not be harvested until the lateness of the season threatened the destruction of the crop with the autumn rains because of inability to secure headers and thrashers earlier in the season. To overcome this difficulty the agency should own a complete thrashing outfit for the use of the school farm and the allottees in the immediate vicinity, and the allottees encouraged to form partnerships and purchase similar equipments for each township or neighborhood on the reservation. It is believed that there has been a sufficient number of successful wheat growers among the allottees to accomplish this purpose another season if properly urged in time. This will be the beginning of the end of leasing on this reservation. The Indians have in several instances this year leased from women and incapacitated allottees to the full 640 acres permitted by regulations.

The annual conflict between the Indians and the stockmen who wish to drive their stock across the reservation to summer ranges was again precipitated and gave a semblance of excuse for many exaggerated and distorted Associated Press dispatches. The order from the Indian Office refusing to give permission to stockmen to cross the reservation was carried out to the letter, but the insufficiency of police (there being but four) and because of the threatening

attitude of cattlemen, who had been misinformed as to their rights to cross the reservation, it was thought best to secure the aid of a soldier patrol. This aid was granted and two lieutenants with a squad of soldiers each made an effective patrol of the reservation. Later, by the assistance of Special Agent McCheaney, the Indians were induced to grant a right of passage to stockmen under such conditions as the Department might require. It is believed that this vexatious question is at last definitely and satisfactorily settled.

The question of dipping the scabby ponies on this reservation in order to free the range adjacent to the reservation from the mange was presented to this office thru the Indian Office by the Bureau of Animal Industry and directly by the State veterinarian of Oregon. A prolonged and earnest effort was made to have the owners of these ponies unite in some method for effectively treating the disease, but without securing any united action. A great many of the Indian owners of ponies treated their own, but a great many scabby ponies are still running at large on the range.

Quite a number of full-blooded Indians are accumulating small herds of cattle and several enterprising white men who have married Indian women have increased their herds greatly in proportion to their due share of range. This matter will be a source of contention and injustice if not limited in some way soon.

A great deal of dissatisfaction over the allotments made under the Slater Act of 1885, under which this reservation was allotted, has arisen. Charges of unfairness, and even dishonesty on part of the allotting agents, are still made, and adjustment being insisted upon. Quite a number of suits have been begun in the Federal courts to cancel allotments and secure them to the petitioners. There are a great many petitions for allotments on file in this office, and the number is being constantly added to by industrious attorneys in behalf of their clients. The Indians, in council, have been presented these applications for allotments, and have in every instance refused to approve of them.

The former laxity in the marriage customs of these tribes has placed a large number of estates in a very complicated and uncertain condition. Many attempts have been made to determine the heirs both in the State and Federal courts. The conflict of the laws in the matter of descent and distribution is as yet unsettled by any decision wide enough to give confidence as to the right method for the disposition of these cases.

The opposition to guardianships on the part of the Indians has been overcome in a great measure by the selection of a suitable person to discharge this trust. Heretofore these guardianships have been widely distributed among various persons, mainly incompetent and often unscrupulous. The probate court, acting in harmony with the superintendent of the reservation and the selected guardian, is gradually bringing to account all of the incompetent and untrustworthy guardians and compelling their resignation and restitution of funds to the person selected to succeed them. This course has been highly satisfactory to all persons rightly concerned. Some opposition has been made by jealous banking institutions because they did not get the deposit of the funds. The funds are deposited in the saving department of another bank and draw 4 per cent interest. The guardian selected has given a fidelity bond of the highest character to the probate court for the proper accounting of these funds. He also has agreed, in writing, not to disburse any of these funds without first getting the approval of the superintendent in charge of the reservation.

Quite a number of pupils from this reservation are attending nonreservation schools at Carlisle, Haskell, and Chemawa. The Kate Drexel Catholic Institute has been under able management and appears to have accomplished good results during the school year.

The Umatilla training school has been greatly handicapped during the first part of the year by reason of a lack of attendance. Up to October 20, 1905, there were but 18 pupils enrolled, altho the school has a capacity for accommodating 110 pupils. The opposition of the patrons to this school has been gradually overcome, to the extent that the school closed with an enrollment of 51 pupils. The employees, with rare exceptions, rendered faithful and efficient services during the entire year. The teachers did some excellent work in the individual gardens, which the children cultivated under their supervision. During the vacation months there were several instances of a child returning to the school with his parent to secure a ration of perishable vegetables which he had raised. A very friendly feeling has been manifested toward the school during the latter part of the year. The school farm has done fairly well in all its departments; the entire farm is now being cultivated by the school force

instead of being leased as heretofore. Very little sickness among the pupils, and no deaths are recorded for the year. The medical attention was very prompt and efficient.

The Catholic and the Presbyterian missionary work has been very gratifying, and much good has been accomplished. Some score of habitual drunkards, some few of whom were women, have been given appropriate sentences by the Indian court when found drunk upon the reservation; the sentences have been worked out under the supervision of the school force. Eleven convictions of Indians for introducing intoxicating liquors on the reservation and five other persons for the same offense have been made by the Federal court. Quite a number of whisky sellers have been fined in the State courts for selling intoxicating drinks to the Indians.

There have been no convictions for greater crimes. There were three suicides, one attempted suicide, and two violent deaths under a railroad train, the latter caused, it is believed, by the persons being intoxicated on the track. One Indian, Joe Bennett, after being sentenced by the Federal court and committed to the county jail in Pendleton, Oreg., secured, thru the assistance of his sister, a quart bottle of intoxicating liquor, which resulted in his death in the jail. It is not clearly known whether the contents of the bottle or a fall after becoming intoxicated caused his death. No inquest was held, altho one was asked for by the superintendent of the reservation.

A very small number of the full-blood Walla Walla still insist on following the old Indian practices in marriage relations. When the family records of the reservation being brought up are completed, legal marriages will be insisted upon and enforced.

O. C. EDWARDS,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARMSRING, OREG., September 1, 1906.

Warm Springs Agency is located 58 miles southwest of Shaniko, Oreg., from which point mail arrives each day except Sunday. Visitors may reach the agency by this stage line. Warm Spring is also 65 miles from Dufur, the shipping point, and a stage runs from there to Wapinitia, 30 miles from the agency, where school teams will meet employees or officials if notice is sent that they are coming.

The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer. The lowest temperature recorded during the year was 8° above zero, and the highest 107°. The average annual rainfall is less than 9 inches, and there is very little snowfall.

The area of this reservation is about 30 by 35 miles in extent, containing 640,000 acres of land lying between the Dechutes River and the Cascade Mountains. The west side of the reservation is covered with fine timber. The eastern portion contains valuable agricultural land, but also much stony waste land. About 50,000 acres of this land is arable.

The Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, and Palute tribes of Indians are represented on this reservation, but they are so intermarried that it is impossible to obtain population statistics by tribes.

Total population	702
Males over 18 years of age	245
Females over 14 years of age	264
Children between 0 and 18 years of age	102

There are also 70 Indians who are allotted on this reservation, but who are permanently absent and hence not included in this census.

Farming is the principal occupation. The products are wheat, barley, oats, hay, vegetables, and fruit. The hay is principally grain hay. The school has a small tract in alfalfa that is under irrigation which produced this year 8 tons of hay per acre, worth \$10 per ton. There are only a few narrow bottoms that can be irrigated as this tract is, but there are about 5,000 acres of bench land that could be irrigated by diverting the waters from the mountain streams, and at comparatively small cost. Steps should be taken to secure this water for the exclusive use of the Indians before the reservation is thrown open for settlement. The hay, grain, and fruit crops were almost ruined by a freeze the middle of March.

There are several thousand horses on this reservation. The Indians have this year sold horses to the value of about \$5,000. Much improvement could

be made by selling off the surplus ponies and investing the proceeds in good stock. Many of the Indians have good herds of cattle. The greatest fault with the cattle-raising industry is that they hold the steers till they are sometimes 7 or 8 years old rather than sell at the prevailing market prices. More good cattle should be raised and a better system of marketing the surplus product adopted.

In 1896 the land on this reservation was allotted to the extent of 140,000 acres. Many of these allotments were selected without regard to their adaptability to agriculture, but because the map showed that they joined the allotment of some relative or friend. Numerous Indians are now anxious that their allotments be changed. These allotments are being examined as rapidly as possible, and in a short time recommendations will be made in regard to them. No land has ever been leased here, and altho one-third of the original allottees are dead, no inherited land has ever been sold, as there is a strong sentiment against such action. Grazing permits for cattle and sheep were issued during the year, from which a revenue of \$496 was derived.

The police force on this reservation consists of seven privates. They are very efficient, especially since the pay was increased to \$20 per month. During the summer the police are organized as a fire patrol. This summer they have put in about a month fighting forest fires on the reservation and have succeeded in keeping them under better control than those were kept in forests adjoining.

The court of Indian offenses has very little work here. No serious crimes have been committed during the year. Family and property disputes and cases of drunkenness have constituted the bulk of the business of the court. Since the Indians have been allowed to buy intoxicants the same as other citizens many of this tribe have taken advantage of this opportunity. Every Indian found under the influence of liquor on the reservation is promptly arrested and given a jail sentence of thirty days at hard labor. This has had a very deterrent effect on such indulgence.

There are over 100 miles of public roads on this reservation, and the counties in which it is located will spend no money for road improvement. During this year each Indian has been required to work four days on the road, and many have voluntarily worked ten or fifteen days. As a result, three new roads have been built, making new and easy grades where formerly there were almost inaccessible hills. About twelve hundred days labor have been performed during the year in this way upon the roads. There are many other places where such improvements should be made.

Authority has been granted to construct a telephone line 33 miles long, connecting with Sinnasho and Wapinitia, and reaching the telegraph at The Dalles. This will be completed soon.

The sawmill has cut about 100,000 feet of lumber for the new day school that is being built on the reservation and will cut that much more for improvements at the agency and school and for Indians. All this work was performed by Indians.

Many Indians are improving their farms and putting more land under cultivation.

The United Presbyterian Church has two missionaries here and three church buildings. They have been doing good work during the past year. The missionary at the agency, W. W. Gordon, has resigned after five years of faithful service. J. A. Speer, who spent ten years among these Indians, is again located at Sinnasho, and appears to exert more influence for good upon the Warm Springs Indians than any other missionary who has ever been there.

This reservation has a boarding school at the agency, built in 1890, to accommodate 150 children. Children now on the reservation who should be in school number about 120. Much trouble has been experienced during the past in enrolling these children at the beginning of school, as the parents would take them away to the mountains and then to the hop picking and not return till almost winter. Before school opened last fall the Indians were told that all children who entered late would be kept during vacation as a summer detail. Over 40 children were kept a portion of the time and 8 all summer. This is having a very beneficial effect this year, as school opens to-day with an attendance of 70 compared with 28 two years ago to-day.

This school plant is fairly well equipped. The buildings are frame and in fairly good condition, except for a few minor repairs needed. There are good water and electric-light plants and sewer system. A new horse barn was completed this year and the old horse barn remodeled and enlarged into a dairy barn to accommodate 20 cows. The buildings were all painted, a new dairy

herd, dairy and farm machinery, and a supply of good horses and mules were purchased. So the school is now in shape to do good work.

The class room and departmental work was carried on very successfully during the year just ended, tho somewhat hampered by numerous changes in the force of employees. With our new equipment and excellent force of employees we enter upon the new year with prospects of unusual success.

A day school plant is under construction at Simnasho, 20 miles north of the agency. This will be a model plant when completed. School will be opened there about November 1.

CLAUDE C. COVEY,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

### REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CARLISLE SCHOOL.

CARLISLE, PA., August 31, 1906.

The history of this school since its establishment in 1883, its splendid location for training Indian boys and girls, and its high standing as an Indian industrial school are so well known that I feel but little need be added here on those points. Situated in the heart of quiet Cumberland Valley, one of the best and richest farming sections of Pennsylvania and populated by a very prosperous class of people of uniformly good habits and high Christian character, the location of the school is almost ideal. Carlisle is surrounded by mountains on three sides, at a distance from the school of from 4 to 10 miles, and with the broad valley and the long expanse of mountain ranges covered with a coat of green for nearly nine months of the year and with a mantle of snow during the winter months the view is ever pleasing and picturesque.

The climate is healthful, and this fact is attested by the generally excellent health of our students, which has continued most satisfactory during the year. The one exception is, of course, tuberculosis, which is so common in the Indian race. Because of this disease 10 pupils were returned to their homes during the year. At least half of these were sent within a few months after their arrival here, thus showing that those afflicted were doubtless affected before they came. With the splendid sanitary conditions here and the excellent food and care received, I feel safe in asserting that the percentage of serious or fatal cases, even from this disease, is much smaller than it is with an equal number of these young people in their own homes.

Six deaths occurred during the year, four of them Alaskans. All died of tuberculosis excepting one, whose death was from pneumonia.

Many improvements adding to the health, comfort, and convenience of pupils and employees have been made during the year, and tho the most of the buildings and equipment are old, the plant is at the present time in excellent repair. The new auditorium, with seating capacity for 1,200 persons, was completed last winter and with the fine, large stage, fully equipped with curtains and fittings, and the substitution of incandescent for arc lights, is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to all. The new library, 40 by 60 feet, occupying the first floor portion of the addition to the school building under the auditorium, is also finished, and affords a spacious, comfortable, well-lighted reading room in conjunction with our large library, which is so popular with our students.

Our greenhouse, completed nearly a year ago, has proven to be a valuable addition to the work of the school industrially, affording the means for practical instruction in plant propagation and growth for nearly all our students. It is also a source of much pleasure and satisfaction in its unending supply of flowers and decorative plants for the auditorium, dining halls, schoolrooms, and sitting-room tables.

The school grounds, the appearance of which, aside from its educative and character-forming influence, necessarily means a great deal in making the pupils and employees contented and happy, have received especial attention and have been greatly improved. In the accomplishment of this result the greenhouse, by supplying thousands of decorative and foliage plants, has been a valuable adjunct. The beauty of our school grounds, with their many large shade trees, numerous flower beds, and clusters of shrubbery and well-kept drives, are almost universally commented upon by the many daily visitors to the school.

The industrial work has been more thoroughly organized and more closely super-

vised, especially as to the several trades, with correspondingly increased results. Several new woodworking machines, propelled by electric motors, were installed in the carpenter shop nearly a year ago. Since that time all of the millwork for our new buildings, for our many improvements, and for our numerous repairs, has all been turned out from that shop; also the cases, in hard wood, for our new library, and a large amount of cabinetwork, besides tables, stands, chairs, etc. During the year about eighty-five sets of double harness and a number of wagonettes, wagons, buggies, and surreys have been made for western schools and agencies. That they were satisfactory was evidenced by several duplications of orders. The training in the several trades is thoro and practical. They include, for the boys, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagonmaking, painting, tin-smithing (especially roofing work), harness and shoe making, printing, baking, steam and pipe fitting, tailoring, plastering, masonry, and cement work, the last three named having been added during the past year; for the girls, sewing, laundry work, and practical housekeeping are thoro and systematically taught. All the uniform dresses and much of the other clothing, shirts for large and waists for small boys, as well as table and bed linen, towels, etc., for the school, are made in the girls' sewing department. The tailor shop makes nearly all of the uniform suits for the boys.

In all our industrial work special stress is placed on having our instructors instruct and make the pupils do the work, so that we are able to say our manufactured products are in fact the work of our boys and girls. Further than this, the plan is adopted whenever opportunity offers, to place our most advanced and capable boys and girls in charge of classes. Thus individual power is developed beyond the point of mere training, so that many of our students are equipped for positions in the Indian Service or for the direction of hired labor on their own account.

Our two school farms, with a total area of about 300 acres, nearly all of which can be cultivated, have produced good crops and, with the exception of some potatoes for the mess and a small quantity of forage for the stock which had to be bought, have supplied an abundance of vegetables for the pupils and the subsistence required for our horses and our large dairy herd. The soil is, however, very much impoverished as a result of too persistent cropping and insufficient fertilization. Plans have been formulated not only to improve the fertility of the farms as speedily as possible but to raise all the forage required at the school, even for an increased dairy herd which now comprises 80 head. The farms are conveniently located with reference to the school, and a large number of our boys get practical training at farm and garden work and the care of stock during the year. The dairy boys are taught how to care for, feed, and milk the cows, and how to take care of the milk and cream and how to make butter.

Our poultry yard has been enlarged by the addition of 3 new houses, and it is the purpose to greatly increase and thoroly organize this industry, not only for the sake of the greater supply of eggs and poultry for the children's tables, but so that the students may receive more thoro training in and become interested in poultry raising, which should go with every rural home. Already our stock has been increased from 500 or 600 to more than 2,000.

A new orchard containing over 700 trees, and comprizing apples, peaches, cherries, plums, and pears has been set out; also a large quantity of small fruit, especially grapes, raspberries, blackberries, and currants. It is the intention to set out still more the coming year. I believe it very desirable at a school of this kind to raise an abundance of fruit, not only because it will promote the health and gladden the hearts of the children, but because it will afford opportunity for training our students in another most important farm industry.

Recognizing the fact that the great majority of our boys and girls will in later life follow farming as a pursuit, or at least draw their living from the farm, it follows that their training should be broad and thoro as to everything pertaining to farm life and that in all instruction, whether academic or industrial, this central fact should ever be kept in mind. We have aimed, therefore, not only to give our boys, and our girls too, more training in farm and garden work, but to teach more of agriculture in the class room. I feel that for our Indian boys and girls too much stress can hardly be placed upon this branch of their training.

At this school, however, our outing system provides the most practical training possible for our boys in the conduct of a farm, the care of stock, etc., and for our girls in housekeeping and domestic economy. Under the system all our students spend two winters and at least two, and in many cases three, summers in one of the best rural homes in eastern Pennsylvania or New Jersey. During

the past year the outing work has been carried on with the usual satisfactory results. The total number of students "out" during the year was 933, of whom 372 were boys and 561 girls.

In our academic department the work suffered to some extent in continuity and lack of interest as a result of the unusual number of changes in the teachers' force at the beginning of the year and the fact that there were from one to three vacancies throughout the year, thus necessitating much substituting and temporary employment. Every effort has been made to have the work in each subject more practical, if possible, than heretofore, and to adapt it as closely as possible to the experiences, racial peculiarities, and future needs of the Indian. The various industries and experiences of the pupils are frequently made the basis of language and reading lessons. Promotions in the grades are made at any time during the year when the progress of the pupil warrants it.

The so-called "chapel talks," a feature of this school for many years, were on the whole very interesting and profitable to pupils and employees alike. The subjects were chiefly industrial.

Once a week a teachers' meeting in charge of the principal teacher is held. Methods of teaching are discussed and suggestions and comments are exchanged with a view to meeting difficulties and more thoroughly systematizing and harmonizing the class-room work. Good educational books are read and the ideas gathered are applied to the needs of our school so far as practicable. As evidenced that our teachers are progressive and wide awake to the needs of their position I may say that, almost without exception, they take a month at some good summer school during the vacation months. They also attend institutes whenever opportunity offers.

We had this year four school gardens for our higher classes, the same being conducted in connection with the class-room work in agriculture. Experiments were made in plant growth and practical gardening. The pupils, both boys and girls, did all the work under the supervision of the teachers. For a beginning in this direction the results were very gratifying and the work instructive.

In athletics the year was a successful and profitable one. Sports of all kinds were encouraged for and indulged in by almost the entire body of students, both boys and girls. During the fall and winter months classes were organized for and drills and gymnastic exercises participated in by every student who was physically able. The results were apparent at the end of the year in the excellent setting up and bearing of both boys and girls. In their contests with other colleges and universities our football, baseball, and track teams were on the whole gratifyingly successful.

Our students are drawn from every part of the United States, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, 67 different tribes being represented. Necessarily their home life and their individual needs are as diversified as could possibly be. These facts suggested the importance of more thoroughly adapting the training in each case to the individual needs as well as inclinations of the pupil. To accomplish this plans have been formulated to procure certain data about each pupil, showing tribe, home address, whether allotted or not, previous training, and what trade or industries are to be pursued here. This data will be made accessible to the teachers in the academic and to the instructors in the industrial departments, as well as to the outing agents, thus providing for the more intelligent direction of each boy and girl's work and training during the term of enrollment, adapted to his or her individual needs.

The present enrollment is 872. The highest enrollment during the year was 1,025; total enrollment during year 1,110; average attendance during the school year, 981. It is proposed to maintain the enrollment as nearly as possible at 1,000 during the present year.

W. A. MEUCER,

Major, Eleventh Cavalry, Superintendent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ASYLUM FOR INSANE INDIANS.

CANTON, S. DAK., June 30, 1906.

There were 22 patients received during the year—13 males and 9 females. There was also one patient, a male, returned who was absent at the close of the

fiscal year 1906, making 23 in all. Two female patients were discharged on furlough. There were six deaths during the year—4 males and 2 females. The number of patients in the asylum at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is 54—32 males, 22 females.

The fact that insanity exists among the North American Indians has been discussed in my previous reports, and I need only say now that the number of full-blood patients is constantly increasing. It is clearly established in our experience at this asylum that what some people term "enforced education and civilization" of the Indians has nothing whatever to do with causing insanity among them. We have full-blood patients who lived at considerable distance from an agency, have had very little to do with white people, and no attempt having been made toward their education. Moreover, the types of insanity among the full-blood Indians at the asylum can not be traced especially to a mental or nervous strain in the line of education or civilization.

Dr. John F. Turner, the physician and assistant superintendent, reports as follows:

I have 54 patients under treatment in the asylum at this time—32 males and 22 females—65 per cent of whom are full bloods and 35 per cent mixed-blood Indians. Three males and 2 females are afflicted with dementia epileptic chronic; 2 males, dementia alcoholic; 2 males and 3 females, dementia senile; 1 female, dementia syphilitic; 5 males and 2 females, dementia chronic; 1 female, dementia terminal; 1 male, diplegia spastica infantis; 1 male, dipsomania; 3 males, epilepsy grand mal; 1 female, epilepsy petit mal; 1 female, epilepsy syphilitic; 1 female, hemiplegia cerebral; 5 males and 3 females, imbecility congenital; 1 male and 2 females, insanity circular; 1 female, kleptomania; 1 male and 1 female, mania acute; 1 female, mania periodic; 2 males, melancholia acute; 4 males, melancholia chronic; 1 female, melancholia hypochondriacal; 1 male and 1 female, melancholia delusional; 1 male, deaf mutism.

The greater number of these patients have the tubercle, tubercular, or other diathesis, in addition to and upon which their physical condition often depends, which requires constant surveillance and treatment. This class of patients requires reconstructive, tonic, and an abundance of fresh air and sunshine combined with alterative and other treatment as required by each individual case.

In this connection I wish to refer to a case of a Hinnecock woman who was admitted here June 1, 1905, from Idaho, suffering from syphilitic dementia. Her condition was such that the odor from the ulcers, and her ravings, made it necessary, for the protection of other patients to remove her into a basement room during the warm weather. Under a course of treatment her ulcers all healed, she gained 19 pounds in weight, and became rational; I removed her into a ward room as soon as practicable and although still under treatment, she now helps with the work in the ward, is neat, and comfortable.

It is an old saying that a man is as old as his arteries. It is very rare indeed that we find at the autopsy table healthy vessels in the hereditary weakling. A case in view, under my care, is a Hinn Indian 65 years of age, admitted to the asylum November 16, 1903, with advanced arteria sclerosis, pulse weak and slow. He had obstipation, anasarca, and weighed 150 pounds. The contour of his head is that of a degenerate. This man inherited non-resisting nerve cells and unstable blood vessels, and upon the occasion of his wife's death, delusions and hallucinations appeared which rendered him dangerous to other persons. After I had relieved this man's dropsy, by a combination of potass bitartras, potass et sodii tartras and digitalis, he weighed only 100 pounds and his mental condition was much improved. I then put him on cascara sagrada and nuxvomica and he now weighs 140 pounds, has no dropsy, and he is active and comfortable.

An Arickara Indian woman, age 45, was admitted to the asylum June 30, 1906, suffering from cerebral hemiplegia of left side, caused by cerebral hemorrhage with resultant inflammation, producing atrophy and disorder of the motor centers of the posterior limb of internal capsule or right hemisphere. She is unable to walk and can help herself but little. In regard to the treatment of this case I am using massage and passive motion, also active motion by the aid of a wheel chair in the open air. I am in need of an electric apparatus for use in the treatment of this case and other cases.

All patients are bathed regularly at least once a week, their bedding and rooms are kept clean and well ventilated, and their food is healthful and well cooked.

I desire to emphasize what has been heretofore said in my annual reports regarding the condition of many of these patients as regards their care while among their people. The mental condition of many of them is such that they have no conception or regard for personal decency nor cleanliness and with little or no care except what the agency or school officers can give, which at the best is very inadequate for this class of unfortunate people, from the lack of suitable quarters in which to place them and experienced persons under whose care they should be placed.

Several of the patients perform light labor to a limited extent—weeding gardens, sweeping and cleaning their rooms and the asylum grounds, etc. All the patients are allowed plenty of outdoor exercise. Playing ball, quilts, and other amusements are encouraged and practiced.

The asylum grounds have been fenced, trees and shrubbery planted, grass lawns arranged, and the whole appearance greatly improved. All kinds of vegetables suitable to the climate are raised in abundance for the supply of the patients, including sweet corn and potatoes; also sufficient grain and forage for the animals.

Lack of sufficient water has rendered the sewerage, closets, etc., unsatisfactory, but this will be soon remedied, as we hope to have an abundant supply of water in the near future. A new water plant is being installed.

A well for water supply, 6 feet in diameter, 20 feet deep, with steel casing, 875 feet of 4-inch water main, also a horse barn and a carriage house, both frame, each 40 feet long and 32 feet wide, have been constructed during the year. The horse barn and carriage house were to replace those destroyed by fire.

I take the liberty of stating that there should be constructed two additional buildings for the accommodation of patients, one for the males and one for the females, and these are very much needed. There is no place in the asylum for the isolation of the worse from the better class of patients—no room or place for contagious or other cases which should be removed from contact with other patients. A due consideration for sanitary and healthful conditions suggests strongly the need of more room. The number of patients is increasing, and the capacity of the present accommodations will soon be filled.

OSCAR S. GIFFORD,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., August 8, 1906.

The school is located three-quarters of a mile north of the city of Chamberlain, on the east bank of the Missouri River.

Most of the buildings are of brick, the ones occupied by the girls and boys being two stories with basement. The grounds are limited in extent, owing to the proximity of the hills to the bank of the river. An artificial pond has been created from the overflow of the artesian well from which a small stream flows thru the center of the grounds. The grounds are ornamented by a fountain and some shrubbery which has not yet attained a size to make it attractive. The buildings are heated by individual furnaces and lighted from a central acetylene-gas plant. The water is pumped from the Missouri River by water power obtained from an artesian well, and after passing thru settling tanks is distributed to the buildings by a very complete water system. There is a gas-line pumping plant in connection with the water system to be used whenever the water-power pumps are in need of repair. The sewer system is in good condition, with the exception of the main. An appropriation has already been obtained to replace the old one of terra cotta with cast-iron pipe, which will make the system complete and satisfactory. The sewage is emptied into the Missouri River below the point where the city of Chamberlain obtains its water supply.

The children who attend this school are practically all from parents who own allotments on some one of the neighboring reservations and who depend on the soil for a living. The children, too, have allotments and will, almost without exception, return to their homes upon the completion of their education. For that reason the energies of the school are directed to giving such instruction as will best fit the returned student to make a respectable living on his allotment. No attempt is made to teach the trades complete, but only such of each trade as will put the pupil in a position to construct most of the buildings needed on a farm, shoe his own horses, and make the simpler repairs to his machinery, care for his harnesses and keep them mended, and make him independent of having to run to town for the repair of every little break in his equipment. The training of the girls is to fit them for competent housewives, to cut and fit their own clothes, cook good wholesome food, keep a house clean and in order, care for the sick, and know something of the care of chickens, pigs, and other domestic animals.

The location of the school is one of the most healthful. The air is dry and pure, the water is of the best, the drainage good, neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter extreme, and the altitude suitable. The most serious cases that were treated at the hospital were for pneumonia, from which only one death resulted. This was the first death ever to occur at the school. Other cases consisted mostly of tonsillitis, sore eyes, and skin diseases.

The work in the schoolrooms was exceptionally good and marked progress was made. There was only one graduate, a girl, but her literary attainments

would compare very favorably with those of any white girl completing the eighth grade in the public schools.

The customary amusements were provided, with the exception of band music, which was lacking on account of no suitable instruments having been provided. Instruments having been recently purchased, this lack has now been overcome. Baseball, tennis, and track athletics have been encouraged, but all attempts to build up a professional baseball or football team have been discouraged. Saturday evenings have been given to games and other forms of amusements. Tuesday evenings were devoted to the exercises of the literary society, to which most of the larger pupils belonged.

The accommodations at the boys' building should be doubled and the capacity of the chapel increased by a half. A well-equipped gymnasium should be provided for the use of the pupils in the winter and about 160 acres added to the size of the school farm.

The highest enrollment for the year was 204 and the average attendance 185. On account of the good work done in the last year the school is popular with the Indians of the neighboring reservations. Little trouble will be encountered in filling the school to its limit.

HENRY J. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1906.

No events of a noteworthy character have transpired on this reservation during the last year. The Indians, so far as I have been able to ascertain during my brief time in charge of this agency, are equal to any other like number of Indians for intelligence, sobriety, morality, and industry. While most of them have received their allotments, very little effort is being made toward their cultivation, as they prefer to work on the roads and bridges where quicker returns are obtained.

The census of the Indians belonging at this agency shows a total number of 2,530, an increase of 4 over last year's census, 2 in births and 2 transferred from Pine Ridge Agency, divided as follows: Males, 1,222; females, 1,308; males over 18 years of age, 609; females over 14 years of age, 874; children between 0 and 10 years of age, 536.

This reservation is about 60 miles wide by 82 miles in length, containing 2,807,840 acres of land, more or less, of rolling prairie, badly broken but well watered. The soil is composed of what is known as gumbo. It is better adapted for stock grazing than any other purpose, there being very little land suitable for cultivation. At the present time the entire reservation, except the northern row of townships, is under lease to stockmen, that portion under lease being subdivided into 8 pastures numbered from 1 to 8. Four of these leases, namely, 1, 2, 3, and 4 will expire June 1, 1907. The other four expire June 30, 1909. The northern row of townships constitute what is known as the trail over which all stock coming to and going from the reservation must pass. A toll of 30 cents per head is collected from this source.

The following statement shows that a large volume of business is transacted at this agency, viz:

Receipts:	
Treasury Department .....	\$270,083.80
Collections from cattle trail .....	18,160.30
Grazing leases .....	00,285.40
Sale of subsistence to employees .....	457.77
Sale of beef hides .....	2,433.80
Fines, court of Indian offenses .....	37.60
Total .....	382,358.67
Disbursements:	
Indian agent .....	1,800.00
Indian police .....	2,338.01
Additional farmer .....	720.00
Judges Indian court .....	238.00

Disbursements—Continued.	
Pay of agency employees	\$13,957.47
Sundry Indians, labor in lieu of rations	60,528.01
Per capita payments	122,888.27
Sundry Indians for beef cattle	25,692.33
Sundry Indians, wood for agency	30.87
Sundry Indians, wood for schools	646.25
Sundry Indians, hay for agency	660.60
Sundry Indians, hay for schools	702.06
Sundry Indians, hauling Government freight	1,770.78
Open-market purchases from whites	53.20
School and field employees	14,815.51
Employees on trail and superintendent of live stock	1,767.23
Irregular labor and open-market purchases from whites for schools	3,800.53
Traveling expenses	124.41
Total	253,047.10
Deposits:	
Account of sale of subsistence	457.77
Collections from pastures	90,285.40
Collections from trail	18,100.30
Sale of beef hides	2,433.80
Fines, court of Indian offenses	37.50
Unpaid shares of annuity payments	1,120.24
Total	112,495.01
Unexpended balances	10,816.43

There was disbursed on this reservation during the last fiscal year for the payment of irregular labor employees the sum of \$60,528.01. This labor was employed largely to build roads and reservoirs and to repair bridges. From a careful inspection of all the work done on the roads, reservoirs, and bridges it is evident that all of this work could have been done for one-half the amount, making due allowance for the difference between Indian and white labor. The soil on this reservation being, as above stated, composed mostly of what is known as "gumbo," which is subject to washouts during the heavy rainstorms. It would seem that only such work as is necessary to keep the roads in repair should be done, unless it were done under the supervision of a civil engineer, whose duty it would be to lay out roads on section lines, superintend the building of grades, cuts, reservoirs, etc., as much of the work along this line has not been properly done, and consequently has been destroyed by washouts.

There are other improvements on this reservation that are as badly needed as the repairing of roads and bridges, which, by the consent of your Office, could be done from the irregular labor funds, namely, the building of a telephone system which would connect the agency with all of the subagencies and day schools, the building of irrigation ditches where needed, the fencing of pastures on the tribal lands for Indian stock, also the putting under cultivation of several large tracts of land in the immediate vicinity of the Indian settlements, on which could be grown corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., and which would not only teach the Indians practical farming but would furnish a large part of the subsistence for their maintenance.

No. 1 day school is situated on the south side of the Moreau River, 65 miles from the agency. There is no school plant at this place. The school has been conducted since March, 1905, in a building belonging to the Congregational Church. Estimates have recently been sent to the Indian Office for the construction of a school building and employees' quarters at this school. The school has been conducted since its beginning by temporary employees, and no school work has been done that is worthy of the name. This has been partly due to the insufficiency of room and lack of supplies. But these difficulties might have been greatly lessened by a proper interest on the part of the employees, which was not shown. The total number of days attendance for the year was 3,407. The scholastic population is 86 and the probable increase of attendance 12.

No. 5 day school is situated on the north side of the Moreau River, 50 miles from this agency. The general condition of the plant is good. This school has

been conducted since November last by employees—a teacher and housekeeper—who are new in the service, but who will do well with some direction. It is my opinion that all of these day schools should have regular supervision, and that without it there will be no effective work done except in exceptional cases. The total number of days attendance for the year was 2,531, the school not being in session in September and October. The scholastic population is about 40, but a number of these pupils attend school at other places. The probable increase in attendance is 6.

No. 7 day school is situated at Whitehorse substation, 35 miles from this agency. The general condition of the plant is good. The same observation applies to the employees at this school as No. 5 day school, both the teacher and housekeeper being new to the service. They are both good and competent people, but have not begun the work with the proper spirit, and are in need of supervision and direction. The total number of days attendance for the year was 3,860. The scholastic population is about 40, but a number of these children attend school at the agency boarding school and other places. The probable increase in attendance will be 12.

No. 8 day school is 60 miles from the agency and about 12 miles from the Cherry Creek substation. I have made no inspection of this school, but from the best sources of information obtainable the plant is in good condition. The teacher is a good, energetic man, who is constantly busying himself with repairs and improvements, and who has the betterment of the Indian child at heart. The total number of days attendance for the year was 5,264, and scholastic population about 100. A number of these pupils attend school at Rapid City, S. Dak., the agency boarding school, and other places.

It is my opinion that something should be done in the way of organization or regular inspection to bring these day school people in touch with the outside world and with each other.

The report of Superintendent Mossman of the agency boarding school is transmitted herewith.

The general health and sanitary conditions, with the exception of tuberculosis, have been very satisfactory during the past fiscal year. Acute diseases were less in frequency in the winter than for the four preceding years. There was a wide-spread epidemic of mumps, which was mild in form and with no fatalities. Tuberculosis is a serious menace. It is increasing, and directly causes or complicates most of the fatal illness. There is great need of a rigorous system of isolation of infected persons, and the prevention of contagion. There were 80 births and 78 deaths during the year.

All marriages on this reservation are performed in a legal way. Divorces are obtained in the civil courts; hence no record of same is kept at this office.

During the year the Indian court tried 59 cases, covering various crimes and misdemeanors, for which fines and terms of imprisonment were imposed.

I took charge of this agency on August 1, 1906, and from information obtained from all sources I understand the police service was poor, caused by the inefficiency of the members of the force. An effort is on foot at the present time to reorganize this department, and with the salary now allowed it is thought good reliable men can be obtained.

The mission work on this reservation is well represented by the Episcopal, Catholic, and Congregational churches, having 12, 10, and 6 churches on the reservation, respectively. The work being done by the missionaries, so far as I am able to ascertain, is very satisfactory. Their influence is felt by all of the people on the reservation.

THOMAS DOWNS,  
Special Agent, in Charge.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., August 16, 1906.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the school, the enrollment being 162 and the average attendance 146. We gave those pupils who reported at school on time ten days vacation at Christmas, which helped fill the school a little more promptly than in previous years. The desertions numbered only 8 for the year, 7 being returned to the school and 1 for summer detail.

The literary work of the school improved somewhat during the year, a change of teachers in the highest room during the latter part of the year very materially improving the work in that department. There is, however, much improvement to be made in the literary work before it can compare favorably with the industrial work of the school.

The industrial work of the school was very good. The laundry work was done respect-

ally well, much very beneficial instruction being given the girls in doing family washings. The work in the girls sewing room, kitchen, and housekeeping department was also very good. The work in the bakery was poor, while the carpenter, shoemaker, and boys' seamstress were here only part of the year, those departments being for sometime with no one to direct them.

The farm and stock raising was successful, as usual. We will have a large crop of potatoes and considerable quantities of corn fodder, popcorn, beets, pumpkins, millet, and smaller garden stuff. A hailstorm which came soon after the garden began coming thru the ground very materially diminished the stand of vegetables.

We have now a herd of 55 fine cattle and have killed several old cows and steers for beef during the year. Our venture of raising horses at the school for its use and instruction of the boys has been very measurably successful. We now have 5 fine young horses, some of whom are about old enough to use. Our hogs and poultry are flourishing, the failure to get the new blood needed for breeding stock last year has had a bad effect. Our dairy herd has produced a large quantity of milk, all of which was used on the children's tables, besides raising a fine lot of calves.

The discipline among the employees has been much improved. The girls showed marked improvement during the year. The boys could not be in much worse condition as far as discipline, or lack of discipline, is concerned.

The health of the pupils was very good. Not a single case was sent to the hospital for treatment until March. At that time we had an epidemic of mumps, but the children were none of them seriously ill.

Music in the school experienced a setback by the resignation of the band leader and the transfer of the mandolin club instructor. We were able to fill the position of band leader later in the year, but as he is now promoted to another position we will begin the year with no one in charge of our musical organizations.

Religious instruction has been given all children at their respective churches by their respective pastors. On Sunday evenings devotional exercises were held in the school assembly room.

The night work was very successful, all employees except the matrons, baker, and cook having classes in some subject two nights each week.

The buildings have been put in fair shape and the carpenter has kept them repaired. They are old and need constant attention to keep them in a habitable condition. Several small additions and some new buildings, the largest of which was a superintendent's cottage, were made during the year, most of the work being done by the school carpenter and the school boys.

Improvements granted for this year are a new picket fence to inclose the entire school grounds, material for reflooring a part of the school plant, and making of sidewalks.

We ought to have a heating plant, a system of lighting, and one new building for employees' quarters and children's and employees' kitchens and dining rooms.

The employees, as a rule, worked hard to make the year a successful one.

E. D. MOSSMAN, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER, CHERRY CREEK.

CHERRY CREEK, S. DAK., August 10, 1906.

I really began my work as teacher of industries among the Cherry Creek Indians the 1st of February. I have found the women pleasant, kind, and most of them industrious, but rather inclined to follow their own inclinations as to cooking and household duties. Some have responded to the white woman's way of making bread, and have seemed really pleased with a half dozen loaves of white, flaky bread as a reward for learning the white woman's ways. When asked later if they make their bread that way, they would say the men eat too much of it, or it takes too much flour. But a great many do bake nice yeast bread, cake, and pie; but the favorite way, I am sorry to say, is the quick, easy, camp-bread, very like our baking-powder biscuit. Camp bread, jerked beef, and coffee is the usual bill of fare.

I have not tried to make any radical changes in those lines, being a stranger to them and to the language. I have commended my efforts principally to meeting them and studying wherein I can be of help to them, and of gaining their confidence and proving to them that I am their friend and have their interest at heart.

The Indian women have shown greater interest in sewing than in any other line of work. I have insisted that they come and help while their garments are being made, doing basting and hand work also in many instances. I have taught them to use the sewing machine by guiding the treadle with one foot until they were able to guide it alone. I have allowed them to choose their own way of making their clothes unless they seemed in doubt, and then I introduced perhaps a gored skirt, a full waist with short yoke, or a shirt-waist sleeve, also some cunning way of dressing the little "tots." The great difficulty in those lines is in inducing them to shorten the little girl's dresses. I have also succeeded in getting them to buy and make warm underwear for their children, also in providing themselves and children with shoes and warm stockings, also overshoes in the winter, three things I consider far more essential than changing their style of dress.

And the Indians have great confidence in the white man's physician and medicine, owing to the untiring application to duty of the physician in charge, Dr. Edith L. Maddren. The Indians say, "She comes when we send for her, and we know when she comes she will cure us." No distance is too long and no weather is too hot or cold for her to travel.

Doing is what counts with the Indians; talking amounts to but little. I have had the opportunity of helping them a great deal in caring for the sick. I find them exceedingly helpless in the use of the most simple remedies, altho cheerfully following my advice in nursing during my stay in camp, and in some cases during my absence, if they were thoroughly frightened.

In one case of pneumonia in the early spring, during the physician's annual leave, some woman came to my building to do some sewing for a sick girl. I inquired who and where the sick girl was, and, upon visiting her, found her with a very high temperature

and labored breathing, the Indian woman preparing clothes for her burial. I applied remedies I had used in similar cases, which soon gave her relief. I remained several hours, until she seemed much better, then left instructions with the Indian woman to follow the treatment just as I had done at a stated time. That night late I visited her again and found her resting very comfortably. The next morning she felt worse, (think clothes be made at my building. I called again and told the girl that she didn't need to must make the effort to live and think only of getting well. I also took a little clock to tell the time. She took new courage and made the effort to live, following my advice to time the weather changed and it began to rain. While I made hot applications to the chest a friend sat by and held an umbrella to keep the rain off of the patient. However, the girl lived and will soon bless the home of a nice young Indian man. If she keeps house as carefully as she followed my instructions in taking the medicine, her home life will be a success.

In connection with this little outline of experience, I would recommend that a suitable building near the matron's quarters be furnished for the care of the sick, where they can be brought and cared for. Nursing in camp, with the patient's bed made on the ground, is very difficult as well as unsuccessful.

A word about houses for the Indian habitation. The majority I have visited are worse than no house at all. They are built with low ceilings, dirt roofs which leak, with straw and pieces of dirt falling down from above; dirt floors, which are covered with microbes, and vermin; one small one-half sash window, with no means of ventilation, and a door. During the rainy season this spring I found people who were trying to live in the house; and as it leaked so badly, they had the tent stretched over the bed to keep the water off of them while they slept. Unless the houses can be built of the proper material—shingled roof that will keep them dry, floored, plastered, or chinked with plastering so they can be whitewashed and made sanitary, especially for the older ones—I say, if we are going to teach the Indians to live in houses, teach them the right way or don't teach them at all. I would recommend that lumber be furnished and necessary material to fix up their houses and make them habitable, and that the work be done by the Indians, manufactured out of lumber, and that the tables, bedsteads, and cupboards be adapted to that line of work, as it is hard work to make farmers out of them all. Give an Indian or anyone the kind of work they are fitted for and they will do it much better than the kind they dislike.

In many cases where I have tried to induce them to buy furniture for their homes I have received the reply, "We don't have much money and we have to have food." I have succeeded in getting a good many to buy tubs to wash their clothes in, instead of sitting in the creek with water flowing around them during the process. Some have bought tables and chairs, also cooking utensils, but there is great room for improvement still.

Owing to the great distance of the homes from the station, I have been greatly handicapped in getting around to visit those at a great distance, as no team or means of conveyance has been furnished me. However, the doctor has been very kind in letting me go with her and in giving me the use of her private saddle horse to carry on my work with.

I have experienced a good deal of difficulty in finding the Indians at home during the summer months. After they have returned from taking their children to school, I hope to get back again to good, earnest work. I feel that the Indians themselves are coming to help me. I realize, however, that little has been done except a beginning.

LILLIAN MALABY, Teacher.

#### REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER, WHITEHORSE DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, S. DAK., August 6, 1906.

My time since appointment to present position as female industrial teacher on this reservation has been spent mostly at Cheyenne Agency while waiting for quarters not yet finished at this station. While there have substituted about four months at agency office, agency hospital, and at boarding school.

I found the wives of Indian employees living at the quarters had been taught to care for their homes while at school and the older women by my predecessor, who was with coming they would try to have their homes as neat as possible.

At time of semiannual payments and on ration days the number camped near is very large. I am then able to help these people in many ways, and, with the few stoves for cooking and camp stoves are very poor, I have been able to teach them something in this line. At present all who are able are away gathering wild fruit and turnips or putting up hay on their allotments.

During the winter there were many sick and aged people who needed special care. These I was able to help in many ways by supplying them with warm clothing and a few delicacies when they seemed to need a special diet for a short time and something besides the usual rations.

Furnished materials for patchwork to some aged women and reading matter to the sick and returned students.

It was encouraging to see the results of patient, persistent effort meet with success, as, when a child was in danger of becoming blind thru neglect, to see all sores on face and hands disappear and eyes perfectly well again. It is not easy to bring about such results, and a great deal of tact is required, and the interest of all in a family must sometimes be gained before result is satisfactory.

Made about 60 articles for hospital and those who could not sew, and, besides cutting garments and instructing others in the making of their own clothes, repaired many sewing machines, nursed the sick, and gave instruction to those whom I left in charge; distributed garden seed to 18 families, and urged all those near agency to put in a garden

back of the Indian quarters. This they were glad to do in most every case. Gave instruction in housework, personal cleanliness, making paper flowers, crocheting, and knitting, and in many other ways when they needed help and advice. Some required paper patterns only and were able to do the rest of the work alone. Many have good machines and do very nice work.

Since June 26 I have been at this station. I find I can be of more service to these people here, as there is no doctor nearer than the agency, 40 miles away, and besides more people are camped here permanently because of the day school and to work on the roads, making in all about 500 persons who come to this station for mail and to trader's store for supplies.

On the Trees camp, about 15 miles from here, is another day school, and there is also one at Green Grass camp, 25 miles from here. These also come to me for help and medicines in case of sickness or accident, as the doctor is so far away. Gave medicines to 20 persons last ration day, and many children with infantile disorders were brought to me by anxious mothers for simple remedies and advice.

Urge all those caring for tubercular cases to use greatest caution in disposing of sputum and to burn all cloths and to bury wet ashes used by them for that purpose. When boys have this trouble I tell them to spend most of their time riding horseback when weather permits and the disease is in the incipient stage. This is one of the things they are willing to do.

As water has to be carried from the river in barrels, and is about half a mile from here, I can not enforce the proper amount of bathing and washing as I would like to do if it was nearer. Several of these people did not go to the Indian celebration July 4, but remained at home to care for their stock instead.

The older Indians seem to be well and strong in spite of their mode of living, but the younger ones must live differently, as there is much scrofula and tuberculosis among them. It is customary for all to use the same cup for drinking water out of the same barrel even where there is sickness.

I find that the returned student is very sensitive about criticism from his own people, and for that reason they need support and encouragement until their number is stronger. Would suggest that young men who have nothing to do at home during vacation, because they have no stock to care for, be not allowed to loaf around and get into trouble; but that if they refuse to do work when they get a chance to earn something, they be sent to a nonreservation school.

I would recommend that a cistern be built near my quarters, that I be furnished a sewing machine and an organ, and that my quarters be finished as soon as possible and a room for class work; also that I be furnished lime for whitewashing log houses, this to prevent house infection, and that a disinfecting apparatus be supplied, as whitewash is not sufficient after a death from tuberculosis.

ELLEN E. SEXTON, Female Industrial Teacher.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK, S. DAK., August 28, 1906.

The census roll accompanying this report gives the population as follows: Total population (males 480, females 532), 1,012; children of school age (males 110, females 120), 242. All of said children were attending school here except those excused by the physician or those living at other agencies.

There has been about 250 acres of land newly broken and planted to corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables by the Indians, and the prospects for a fair crop is very encouraging. Nearly every one of these Indians who are the head of a family were issued seed corn and potatoes last spring that were produced at the agency and school farms, and they were induced to plant the same, and with the favorable conditions thus far will be benefited very much in the way of food for themselves and stock.

These Indians have been very successful with their cattle during the past year. The winter being a favorable one, there was scarcely any loss, and the increase has been very satisfactory. We have branded 1,500 calves this year, using the I. D. and the owners' private brands, and they are of very good quality, being nearly all white faces. I most cheerfully state that my Indians are exercising greater interest each year in caring for their cattle and horses. This is shown by their willingness to put up hay, build sheds, and personally look after their stock to some considerable extent.

The following is the amount of vegetables raised on the agency and school farms in the year 1905, as shown by my property return:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Corn on cob	27,830	Parsnips	2,350
Pop corn	780	Carrots	3,200
Potatoes	20,400	Cabbage	2,000
Pumpkins	18,000	Cucumbers	100
Beets and mangels	95,225	Tomatoes	50
Onions	10,130	Celery	500
Radishes (winter)	4,520	Melons	1,000
Squash	2,840		

There has been about 20 changes made in Indian allotments during the year, for the reason that when allotments were made at this agency many of the younger Indians were away at school and did not make their own selections, and a great many are not satisfied with the selections made for them by the allotting official, and many have requested this office to secure for them allotments suitable to make homes for themselves and families.

Upon their allotments this year we have erected 75 new frame houses, 50 of which are completed; the other 25 will be by November 1, 1906. All dimension and sheathing lumber used in these houses was furnished from the cottonwood lumber sawed at this agency last year. These houses are 10 by 24 feet, 8-foot posts, and all except two have been built by Indians of this reservation. Each house has a good cellar 8 by 12 feet, and a good stone foundation under it. They are all plastered inside, good brick chimney on them, and painted on the outside. They are well built and good ventilation provided for. They are very much appreciated by those who have them. It has required a great deal of energy, patience, and perseverance to erect and complete these 75 houses with Indian labor; however, they have done exceedingly well and are to be congratulated for the interest they have shown in trying to build sanitary homes for themselves and families.

The Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School has been under the supervision of William Fuller, assistant superintendent, and very good results have been achieved in the several departments. The enrollment and attendance for the past year, by quarters, are as follows: First quarter, enrollment 94, average attendance 81; second quarter, enrollment 112, average attendance 107; third quarter, enrollment 114, average attendance 102; fourth quarter, enrollment 105, average attendance 104.

Two deaths occurred among the pupils during the year. The usual detail of both boys and girls have been required at the school during the vacation period to assist in gardening and in the several departments.

We have an excellent garden again this year, which will be of great assistance in the maintenance of the school.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School, located at Stephan, S. Dak., on this reservation, is still conducted by Rev. Father Plus Bohem and is doing excellent work. The enrollment and average attendance at this school are as follows: First quarter, enrollment 51, average attendance 51; second quarter, enrollment 59, average attendance 56; third quarter, enrollment 51, average attendance 53; fourth quarter, enrollment 54, average attendance 53. Many valuable improvements have been made at this school during the past year in the way of sewerage and bathing facilities, which are first class and up to date. Three thousand dollars has been expended at this school, in addition to the amount received from Sioux funds, for educational purposes and \$500 for charitable and religious purposes.

The Protestant Episcopal Church on this reservation is ably conducted by Rev. H. Burt. There are five mission stations with the same number of church buildings. There are 500 baptised members and 150 communicants. Services here have been kept up regularly at all stations but one during the past year. There were 4 marriages performed by this church and 22 burials. Three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents has been contributed for the support of this society by its members.

The Catholic society is also ably represented by Rev. Father Plus Boehm and Rev. Ambrose Mattingley.

The Presbyterian society is represented by Rev. Daniel Renville, a native clergyman.

All of them are doing much toward the civilization of these people.

The moral standard among these people compares favorably with that of the white people living in this community. Very much less drunkenness among the Indians than there is with the same number of whites. Ten marriages have been performed in compliance with the State laws of South Dakota during the past year.

The Indian court consists of three full-blood Indian judges, who are respected among the tribe. They convene once each month for the purpose of trying such cases as may be brought before them. Nine cases have been tried by this court during the year and their decisions have been just and sustained by this office.

There have been two cases taken into the United States Federal court for introducing liquor upon the reservation, but conviction failed for the reason that it is very difficult to get the facts from an Indian who violates or assists in violating the liquor law. The police force are energetic in the performance of

their duties and render valuable assistance in maintaining sobriety and moral influence among the tribe.

Very little has been done in road work and repairing during the year for the reason that sawing lumber and building houses and sheds has kept these people in employment when they were not engaged in putting up hay for their stock.

The general health of the Indians and of the pupils of our school has been good; one case of diphtheria at the Catholic Mission School occurred. Strict quarantine, isolation, and disinfection prevented further spread of the disease. Very few deaths were due to acute diseases, few to old age, and the most to tuberculosis in its various forms. Consumption is the most prevailing disease, and while we have no panacea for its treatment, fresh air, hygiene, and diet are of the greatest benefit. The sanitary condition of our girls' dormitory is not good. We need a new building, sewerage, and bathing facilities.

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN, *Agent*.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FLANDREAU SCHOOL.

(Flandreau Sioux.)

FLANDREAU, S. DAK., August 25, 1906.

The attendance at this institution for the past year has been very satisfactory, having been held at the number provided for in the Indian appropriation bill, viz, 375 pupils. Had I so desired, an attendance of 400 pupils might easily have been secured, but it was deemed best for the pupils to prevent any overcrowding; consequently many desirable pupils were refused enrollment.

The work of this department has been fairly satisfactory, altho several changes have taken place in the force, which as a rule are detrimental to good results in class-room work. At the close of the year the work was well organized, and in the hands of very competent instructors, so that I look for better results during the coming year.

The prescribed course of study has been carefully followed, and has proved very interesting and profitable. Class gardens have been cultivated, and open air-lessons given from time to time. A literary or debating society, officered by pupils, and under the supervision of teachers has been conducted during the year, and much benefit derived therefrom.

A temperance society, called the Lincoln League, having over 200 student members enrolled has held semi-monthly meetings during the year and much interest has been shown in the work, so that I feel that some good has been done with the students in the cause of temperance.

The work in the industrial department has been good all of the year. As stated in other reports, I feel that the faculty in this department is composed of men of more than average ability, and as a result good work is always accomplished. The shops are well managed, and pupils take a great interest in their work. The products of the farm, garden, and dairy have been bountiful, and while others have had partial failures in some crops, our cellars and bins have been filled to overflowing, giving the pupils an ample supply of vegetables during nearly all of the year.

The results in the domestic department have been all that could be desired, and the girls have acquired much valuable information. An appropriation for a domestic science building has been secured, and when this is complete and equipped for use more and still better work can be accomplished.

The usual attention has been given to athletics during the year. Boys have been interested in baseball and foot ball, while the girls have taken to basket ball and tennis.

The very important branch of music has received the usual attention. Vocal exercises are given daily in the class rooms to all grades. A young ladies' orchestra, organized two years ago, is making good progress and rendered some very creditable music at the commencement exercises at the close of the year. The school band, while not composed of so many pieces as in other years, is able to render creditably much more difficult music of higher grade than heretofore. Several new instruments have been purchased and others will soon be added so that a first-class instrumentation will in due time be secured.

The sanitary conditions of the school are good. The location of the plant affords excellent drainage and an abundance of good water is provided. No epidemic has appeared during the year, yet the hospital has contained some cases more or less serious during a greater part of the year.

The outing plan is carried on during the summer vacation and the month of September with the boys only. As stated heretofore, the placing out of girls has not been satisfactory owing to the fact that "hired help" or "domestics" are wanted, and not those who would add to the moral responsibilities of the family. The demand for boys far exceeds the supply, and in nearly every instance satisfaction is given the employer, it frequently happening that the same boy works several years in succession for one man.

I believe the work of the school has been fully up to its standard of other years, and that much good has been accomplished. The school is popular among the Indian population of its territory, making it a very easy matter to keep a full attendance.

As stated heretofore, there are about 200 Flandreau Sioux nominally under the charge of the superintendent of Riggs Institute who are living within the vicinity of Flandreau. These people vote, pay taxes, and are considered full citizens of the State of South Dakota. This Indian population is gradually decreasing, for many have sold, and others will sell their small real estate holdings, here and move to some of the larger reservations where they have relatives who have land in abundance, and will assist them in gaining a livelihood. Of the able-bodied Indians a large majority are temperate and law abiding, supporting their families by means of small crops from their little farms, and money earned in the surrounding country.

CHAS. F. PERCE, *Superintendent*.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1906.

The Indians of this reservation are very poor, having comparatively nothing except a few head of cattle and horses. For many years past farming has been uncertain on account of the country being visited by drouth; this being the case and they being easily discouraged, they have done very little farming. They have done very well, building roads and dams in summer and during the time that work was furnished them, which has proved a great benefit to the reservation.

The Indians for many years past have been living in small log huts, poorly ventilated, which no doubt has been to a great extent the cause of their being infected with tuberculosis, from which disease they have died. I have completed the sawing of 600,000 feet of cottonwood lumber, to be used in building some good, roomy houses for them. The greater part of this has been done by themselves.

I have placed somewhere between 3,500 and 4,000 cattle and horses upon the reservation under the permit system, which at \$1.50 per head per year will give them a revenue of about \$12 per capita.

At present the Indians are putting up their hay for winter. The morals of these Indians are above the average. Their marriage customs are the same as those of the whites. The Indian courts have had very few cases, just settling a few family differences.

The school—there is only one here, which is a boarding school—has been run in a very satisfactory manner, and the pupils all seem to have advanced as well as could be expected.

The buildings at the agency and school are in very good condition, some painting having been done during the year.

R. H. SOMERS, *Agent*.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIERRE SCHOOL.

PIERRE, S. DAK., September 1, 1906.

This school is located 2½ miles from Pierre and comprises 19 buildings, the greater number of which need considerable repairs.

During the past year new baths, toilets, and lavatories have been installed and partially completed, also about 400 feet of new sewer has been laid. Two acres of new lawn has been made and additional trees planted. Thirty-three acres have been planted to garden and prospects are good for a very large yield, while 100 tons of hay have been harvested from the remainder of the farm.

The school produced 0,120 pounds of beef and sold 20 calves. It still has 32 cows and a good herd of young cattle and hogs.

The general health of the school has been excellent, there having been very little sickness. The enrollment was 105, with an average attendance of 142.5

Good progress was made in literary work. Reading rooms for the older children have been successfully maintained, as well as an excellent band and orchestra.

Good work has been done in the carpenter and harness shops.

A new school building costing \$16,000 is being built; also an artesian well to produce gas for plant use and power to operate irrigation plant is being sunk.

J. C. LEVENGOD, Superintendent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 27, 1906.

Pine Ridge Reservation is located on southern boundary of South Dakota, embracing the counties of Washington, Shannon, Washabaugh, and Lugenebel. The reservation is 100 miles long and 60 miles wide, and contains about 8,165,200 acres; railway station, Rushville, Nebr., on Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 25 miles south of agency; nearest military post, Fort Robinson, Nebr.; post-office and telegraphic address, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Population as per census of June, 1900, is 6,727, and is given in tables below by districts:

Classified population of the Indians and mixt bloods of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., 1906.

District.	Under 6 years.		Over 6 years and under 18.		Over 18 years.		Total.		F. miles.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Wakpamni:									
Indians	36	35	63	52	172	200	271	287	189
Mixt bloods	48	40	67	48	59	62	174	150	83
White Clay:									
Indians	81	74	124	108	316	320	521	502	296
Mixt bloods	9	9	15	10	22	23	46	42	25
Wounded Knee:									
Indians	82	86	100	124	322	355	513	565	337
Mixt bloods	26	23	41	47	48	46	115	116	56
Porcupine:									
Indians	50	62	88	65	168	186	206	303	176
Mixt bloods	33	34	56	54	46	50	185	138	51
Medicine Root:									
Indians	67	64	94	80	220	254	381	408	243
Mixt bloods	16	38	33	42	46	45	96	125	54
Pine Creek:									
Indians	52	60	79	71	233	240	364	370	213
Mixt bloods	96	81	151	131	161	177	408	392	182
Total	596	608	920	832	1,813	1,968	3,826	3,998	1,454

Births and deaths, by districts, as reported by additional farmers, are:

District.	Births.	Deaths.
Wakpamni	46	28
White Clay	41	35
Wounded Knee	52	64
Porcupine	48	36
Medicine Root	33	34
Pine Creek	65	43
Total	286	241

The above figures show an increase of 24 for the year. Our records show that within the past two years 54 transfers have been made from the Pine Ridge to other reservations. Adding these 54 to the present census, 6,727, the actual natural increase of population for two years is shown to be 91.

The amount of cash, approximately, disbursed to Pine Ridge Indians during the fiscal year 1906 was as follows:

Beef cattle purchased from Indians for issue	31,142.62
Wood and hay purchased	4,123.00
Hauling freight, Rushville to agency and agency to day schools and stations	6,031.88
Labor on roads, dams, ditches, and fences	45,000.00
Per capita interest on trust fund, and sale of hides and grazing tax	20,350.00

During the fiscal year 1906 \$35,635 less was spent than during the same period in 1905.

During the year \$45,000 was expended in the employment of able-bodied Indians in lieu of rations, in building and repairing roads, construction of dams, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, repairing boundary-line fence, and reservation telephone line. All roads made and repaired are in excellent condition. The irrigation dams constructed on White Clay, Wounded Knee, Medicine Root, Bear Creek, and other streams are built to stay and are in good repair. Filling was driven for foundation of all dams built on streams.

As yet the Indians are not utilizing the water from the irrigation ditches to any great extent, but are beginning to learn something about irrigation and its benefits.

The Indian population of the reservation last year was 6,700; 5,700 of these are on the ration roll. During the summer and for about six months about 1,000 of the 5,700 are dropped from the ration roll; 500 of this latter class are able-bodied men who are given work under our working system or employment found for them outside of the reservation. The balance of the 1,000 are the families or relatives who depend on said workers for a living for six months of the year. This leaves some 4,100 on the ration roll who draw rations monthly during the year. The ration issued to these people, except beef and flour, is very small; the amount issued monthly to each person on the ration roll is as follows:

40 pounds, gross, beef.	12 pounds flour.
2 ounces baking powder.	2 ounces salt.
1 pound beans.	1 ounce soap.
1/2 pound coffee.	10 ounces sugar.
3 pounds corn.	2 pounds bacon.

The old, helpless, and sick are given extra rations, or nearly enough to make a full ration, as provided in treaty. As far as practicable the older people are employed in hauling our freight from railroad to agency and from agency to day schools and substations. This arrangement gives many of the older ones an opportunity to earn a little money to buy clothing with.

There were 75 marriage licenses issued from this office during the year.

There were 800 allotments made during the year; 1,650 in all have been made since this work was inaugurated, August 20, 1904. Of these allotments, 312 have been approved, trust patents issued, and delivered. Thus far no leases of allotments have been entered into by those having received their trust deeds.

The judges of our Indian court continue to render excellent service. They have tried and disposed of 43 cases during the year.

Our police, as a rule, render good service. The increase in their salary authorized will enable us to secure a better class of men.

The Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations maintain churches at the agency and in each of the districts on the reservation, and are doing excellent work.

There are 30 day schools in operation on the reservation with an average attendance of 20. The Oglala boarding school at agency had an average attendance of 210. The Holy Rosary Mission, Catholic, 4 miles north of the agency, had an average attendance of 210. For a full report of schools and school work on the reservation see reports of J. J. Duncan, day-school inspector;

Doctor Ross, superintendent Oglala boarding school; and Rev. Mathias Schmitt, superintendent Holy Rosary Mission.

The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. A report of the sanitary conditions of the reservations is given by Dr. James R. Walker, agency physician.

June 3 last, lightning struck our large two-story barn, setting fire to same. The barn and contents, 150,000 pounds of oats, and 150 tons of hay were completely consumed.

Two suicides occurred among these Indians the past year. There were two cases of horse stealing and two cases of introducing liquor on the reservation. These cases were tried in the United States court; parties were convicted, and sent to the penitentiary.

There were no murders committed during the year. No cases of insanity among these people developed this year.

A new 4-room agency office has just been completed.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGLALA SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., August 15, 1906.

This plant, except for the poor and dilapidated brick sidewalks, is in very good condition and repair. These walks, I trust, will soon be replaced with cement ones.

The enrollment for the past year was 247, and the average attendance was 210.65, with a capacity of 210. Eighteen children, 4 boys and 14 girls, were excused from school on account of sickness during the year, the development of tubercular symptoms being the cause of the dismissal of 11. Six pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools and 10 to reservation day schools.

There were 20 runaways, all boys, during the year, which shows a decrease of 12 from the previous year.

There has been considerable work accomplished in the literary department. I quote from the teacher's report:

"At the beginning of the school year the number of teachers was reduced from five to four. This discouraged the work and made it necessary to reorganize and reclassify the entire school. Consequently, for several weeks, until we had perfected our organization not much good was accomplished. We have given our time principally to reading, writing numbers and language. We have tried to keep in mind the things that the child will need after he has left school, and it has been our aim so to fortify the children that they will be able to protect themselves in any business transaction in which they may be interested. Our most advanced class was doing fifth-year work. Four literary entertainments were given this year, and the children acquitted themselves with credit."

The farm was planted this spring as follows: Wheat, 10 acres; oats, 25 acres; corn, 25 acres; speltz, 8 acres; and alfalfa, 8 acres. Ten acres of soil were plowed and partially planted with corn and potatoes. The 10 acres of ground under cultivation in the garden was planted as follows: Potatoes, 6 acres; sweet corn, 4 acres, and the balance with the usual garden vegetables. The prospects regarding the farm and garden are excellent, and a better than usual crop is practically assured. The alfalfa field of 15 acres has been cut once, and 8 acres twice, but am saving 7 acres to be cut and thrashed for seed.

Our irrigation ditch was cleaned out its entire length of a little over 2 miles this spring by Indian labor under working system, and the carpenter worked over three weeks repairing and renewing parts of the four flumes. The ditch was extended thru the garden, and a number of lateral ditches were dug and gates put in; this work was also paid for out of working fund.

The new addition to our commissary was finished this spring, and the roofs of the school buildings are now being painted. The following new machinery was installed: An oil separator was attached to the engine, and a steam mangle and washer was added to the laundry. A fire hydrant has been placed near the barn, and the 700 feet of 4-inch pipe to connect with the water main is now being laid by the engineer.

RALPH H. ROSS, Superintendent and Physician.

#### REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL INSPECTOR, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 25, 1906.

Recognizing the fact that one great value of the day schools is the direct influence they may have on the homes of the Indians among whom these schools are located, it has been my aim to get the teachers and housekeepers to visit the homes of the Indians, and to study the conditions of the homes. For this reason especially I recommended, and you kindly had printed, "Reports of homes visited by teachers" and "Reports of homes visited by housekeepers," and in this, my fifth annual report of the day schools, I wish to give some of the condensed items in these reports, and to call special attention to some of the findings in the reports.

#### Condensation of teachers' and housekeepers' reports on patrons:

Reported upon.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Total number of.....	391	393
Have never attended any school.....	279	279
Have attended a Government day, or boarding, or Catholic mission, school.....	83	96
Have attended Terrell.....	22	10
Have attended Lincoln Institute.....	3	3
Have attended white public schools.....	9	1
Wear citizen's clothes.....	365	59
Progressive.....	23	25
Take interest in school.....	276	271
Patronize some church.....	274	300
Member of some church.....	265	291
Patronize doctors.....	276	305
Visits made to schools for medicine, advice, etc.....	714	512
Visits made to the schools.....	1,017	963
Draw rations, except while working.....	317	
Reported as having sufficient clothing.....	265	
Reported as having sufficient clothing.....	261	

The teachers made 920 visits to the homes of the Indians, and 474 visits were made by the housekeepers.

Other items in the reports upon the men show that 25 wear short hair, 261 work, 140 can read and write, 137 have a working knowledge of English. The 391 men are reported as having about 6,151 head of cattle and about 4,501 horses, and as having put up 6,050 tons of hay.

Only 40 of the 391 own any kind of fowl, and the total number of fowl owned is 422.

Only 83 of the 391 own any kind of cow, and the total number of cows milked is 204. There being 2,095 men, women, and children in these homes reported upon, or about one-third of all on the reservation, would make only 1 chicken for every 6 persons, on the average, for all reported upon, and less than 1 cow for every 10 persons, on the average. Taking these facts into consideration, it would seem that no more profitable instructions could be given than along these lines, teaching them to milk, raise chickens, and keep the Indians from running around.

Other items in the housekeeper's report on the women show that of the 393, 271 occupy one-room houses, 30 have only 1 window, and only 180 are reported good as to "cleanliness of home, beds, children, and of the women" themselves, the rest being reported poor or bad; 218 belong to sewing societies—church societies; 2,183 children have been born to these mothers, and 1,327, or about 60 per cent, are still living; only 0 have no beds; 295 have tables; 350 have chairs; 80 have sewing machines.

Probably the worst feature of all is the fact that only 70 of the 393 are reported as having good ventilation in their homes; the rest are generally reported as bad. In many of the houses the windows are fastened in immovably. During the winter months there is no effort made to ventilate. Is there any wonder that so many infants and children die? From July, 1901, to July, 1906, the records of "births and deaths" kept at the agency shows that 1,193 died during these five years. Of this number 307 died between infancy and 1 year of age, and 203 from 1 to 5 years of age, 100 died between 6 and 17, and 292 died between 18 and 50 years of age, leaving 171 who died above 50 years of age. In other words, 40 per cent of all deaths were from infancy to 5 years of age, which would not be correct to attribute to tuberculosis. Would not all these facts show that too much prominence and blame is given to deaths by tuberculosis, and not enough stress put on the real causes, which are improperly ventilated homes, uncleanness, improper diet, inattention to the personal and medical needs of these mothers, running or und with sick children or before they are strong enough, going to the houses in the dead of winter, and camping out in thin canvas tents? For lack of milk, infants are known to be fed on coffee boiled in a black coffee pot. Teach these Indians to keep clean houses, raise chickens, keep chickens, milk cows, and you will not only educate them, but you will not need any tubercular sanitariums, and it will be a much cheaper method of preventing deaths. There is plenty of good, wholesome, fresh air in Dakota, and all right if kept clean.

The day schools had an average enrollment of about 23. One more school will open next year. Total value of garden products raised at the day schools and issued to the pupils was \$837, No. 18, Mr. Hunt's, being the largest, \$113. This does not include the amount used by the teachers. Cost per pupil on the basis of the average attendance was, in round numbers, \$70.

The following will show in figures the faithfulness of the housekeepers, who do a lot of good in giving instruction in household duties:

Number of articles cut at school, 4,552; made at school, 3,620; washed at school, 29,169; ironed, 28,501; which is good, considering there are very few girls above 12 or 14.

With an enrollment of over 650 there were during the year 1,304 tardy cases, or less than 2 to a pupil; time lost by tardiness, four hundred and forty-one hours, less than one per pupil.

J. J. DUNCAN, Day-School Inspector.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., August 22, 1906.

School opened on the 1st day of September, and throughout the year the attendance was good, 240 pupils being enrolled, a number never reached before. The capacity of the school was greatly increased by the addition of a three-story brick-veneered building, which is 40 by 100 feet. It contains a large hall, a spacious dormitory, and fine sewing rooms for the girls. The total cost of this addition amounts to \$28,000.

The staff of the Holy Rosary Mission School consisted of 18 sisters, 3 fathers, 2 scholastics, who acted as disciplinarians of the boys; and 13 brothers, who were in charge of the industrial work.

The literary work of the pupils was good on the whole, many of them having marked progress. During the Christmas holidays the boys and girls gave dramatic entertainments, which were enjoyed by all visitors. Also the exercises at the closing of the school were very good; an especially pleasing feature was the fact that the pupils put aside their natural bashfulness and spoke loud and distinctly.

The boys received a practical training in such industrial pursuits as farming, gardening, care of live stock, and the various mechanical trades under the direction of the brothers. The girls were instructed by the sisters in the mysteries of dairying, cooking, housekeeping, plain and fancy needlework, and all the other occupations common to thrifty and well-regulated homes.

One boy died suddenly of heart failure; one girl died of tuberculosis at her home. Just toward the end of the fiscal year two measles broke out among our children and caused no little work and anxiety to the good sister in charge of the sick rooms. As to the rest, the health of our pupils was pretty good.

With a few exceptions the boys and girls gave full satisfaction as to their conduct. Our missionary work was very satisfactory and comforting, the Indians showing a great interest in religious matters. From July 1, 1905 to July 1, 1906, 277 were baptized, 323 interest in religious matters. The total number of Catholics in this reservation is about 2,240 of them being adults. The total number of Catholics in this reservation is about 2,240 of them being adults. For Christmas some 500 people came to the mission from all parts of the reservation to take part in the religious exercises held there. The others assembled in great numbers at our various churches and meeting houses to celebrate the birth of our Divine Savior, and they showed by their pious and good behavior that they have made progress in the fear and love of God. Especially the full-blood Indians often show a hearty good will. All they need is instruction and a good example on the part of those white people with whom they come in contact.

The greatest event of this year, for us, was the congress of the Catholic Sioux Indians of South Dakota, held at our mission from July 11 to 15. The spirit of the congress was highly edifying, and very much good was achieved. Over 3,000 people all told were present. A special feature of the congress was that 40 men took the pledge from the hands of His Rev. John Starbuck, bishop of Lead, S. Dak., not to drink any whisky for one year. I hope they will keep their promise.

MATTHIAS SCHMITT, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 21, 1906.

This, my tenth annual report as agency physician for the Pine Ridge Agency, should be a summary of the work done, and of the results during these ten years, for this gives sufficient time with uninterrupted observation to eliminate fortuitous circumstances relative to the sanitary and vital conditions of the Oglala Sioux. But more pressing calls for my time make the research necessary to give it this character impossible in time to submit it with the annual report of the agent; but I will present for consideration a matter which is of vital importance to these Indians:

From 1900 to 1903 the medical service on the reservation was rendered by the physicians working together according to a definite policy, which reduced the death rate among these Indians so that from decreasing in number they began to increase. In 1903 this policy was abrogated, contrary to the advice of the physicians, and a portion of the population of the reservation was assigned to one of the physicians and the remainder to the other. This action was a misfortune which has almost amounted to a calamity to these Indians, for it has made it impossible for the physicians to visit the Indians as frequently as they did when they were located at one point, and working under one policy, or to supervise the sanitary conditions of their homes as they could formerly. It has made it impossible for the medical service on the reservation almost impossible. It has made it impossible for the two physicians to give such service as they were giving, and which was of a demonstrable value in saving and prolonging lives. It has resulted in a greatly increased death rate among these Indians, so that from increasing they are decreasing in number. And, while it has decreased the efficiency of the medical service it has increased the cost of it. This action was entirely unnecessary, and this arrangement of its evil consequences is for the purpose of securing some remedy for them.

This arrangement of the medical service appears to be established beyond recall, and as the demand for the services of the two physicians is more than they can attend to, the only way in which the conditions can be remedied is by the appointment of sufficient physicians to give the service called for.

A physician has been appointed for the Oglala boarding school, but this gives hardly any relief in the matters complained of, for the pupils are required to be physically sound before they are admitted to this school, which leaves the sick depending on the two physicians, as formerly, except such cases as may occur among these pupils during ten months of the year.

There is no other matter pertaining to the affairs of these Indians of as much importance to them as an adequate medical service, for it means the difference between pres-

ervation and increase or their extermination as a people. Those of them who must need medical service are not able to employ it, and if they are allowed to employ a physician they are apt in the present state of their mental development to become the victims of charlatans who will rob them with little regard for their benefit.

The population of the Pine Ridge Reservation during the year ending June 30, 1906, was:

Enrolled Indians.....	4,870
Nonenrolled Indians.....	203
Enrolled mixed bloods.....	1,810
Nonenrolled mixed bloods.....	135
Whites.....	351

Total.....7,375

For medical service these were assigned as follows: To the Oglala boarding school, physician, 250; to the day-school physician, 2,740; to the agency physician, 4,390. During the year the agency physician treated 1,265 cases of sickness.

Among the population assigned to the agency physician the births were: Indians, 130; mixed bloods, 51. The deaths were: Indians, 145; mixed bloods, 27.

The relative great death rate, which results in a decrease in the number of these Indians, is due to tuberculosis and to improper care of their infants, both of which could be prevented by proper medical supervision.

During the year the agency physician attended a meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, where much that is useful in treating the disease was discussed; and he also visited various sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis and gathered data that may be used in the planning and conduct of a similar institution for the benefit of these Indians.

Ten years ago these Indians, with few exceptions, preferred the ministrations of their medicine men to their sick to those of physicians. Now, with few exceptions, they want the physician to see their sick, and are dissatisfied if he does not do so, and they endeavor to treat them according to his prescribing. The medicine men still practice to a large extent among this people, but faith in their incantations and mysteries is almost extinct, and reliance is had on the simple which they use. The Indians employ their medicine men much more than they would if they could get the services of a physician; but because of their number and location it is impossible for two physicians to give the services they demand, and many of them must be disappointed.

But the dissatisfaction resulting from this disappointment is evidence that this people are advancing in the ways of civilization, for ten years ago the most of them would have been indifferent as to whether a physician saw their sick or not, or even opposed his seeing or treating them. There is no other method that will bring this people to a full recognition of the benefits of civilization as quickly as will a civilized method of caring for their sick and afflicted, and there is nothing that will retard such recognition so much as to create a dependence upon such methods and then deny the means for carrying them out. This again brings to attention the crying demand of this people for additional medical aid.

JAB. R. WALKER, Agency Physician.

## REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL PHYSICIAN, MEDICINE ROOT AND PASS CREEK DISTRICTS.

KYLE, S. DAK., August 21, 1906.

Bearing in mind the comparatively short time these Indians have been under the influence of civilization, the sanitary conditions, as a whole, may be called fairly good. My experience has been, that the average Indian—when not handicapped by one of the two great menaces to the general health, tuberculosis and syphilis—possesses a constitution that enables him or her to battle successfully with even severe disease, provided ordinary care is bestowed upon them. Particularly seems this to be true in the case of women in difficult confinements. I have had, so far, no deaths from this cause, although some cases have been severe enough to justify an extremely guarded prognosis, judging from the standard of an experience of fourteen years' practice among whites.

Particularly in these cases have I felt the desirability of having a medical assistant or a trained nurse at my disposal. So much is dependent upon the intelligence and personal cleanliness of the person to whom the nursing and care of these patients is confided that I often, on leaving, have had grave misgivings on this point alone; fortunately, however, the results have left nothing to be desired.

Tuberculosis in its various forms, said to say, is a common disease, and if my instructions in the obstetrical cases referred to above have been carried out more conscientiously than I dared hope for, the reverse is true as far as tuberculosis is concerned. While I try to make these patients understand the danger to which they, quite unnecessarily, are exposing their surroundings by expectorating on the floor, etc., and explain to them the very simple means by which such danger may well be avoided, very few, if any, seem to realize that in these cases hygiene is, at least, of as much importance as drugs. Here certainly is a right hook for a more thorough and general education of these people should be impressed upon sufferers and surroundings, and if it were possible to transfer all tuberculous cases to a barrack or tent colony, where they could be under the daily supervision of a resident physician and trained nurse, I have no doubt but that the effect would be beneficial. But a certain number of cases improvement or cure could reasonably be expected, while the incurable would get in the habit of thoroughly disinfecting their expectoration, etc., so that they would not prove so dangerous to their surroundings as they are now.

According to the sanitary record kept at my office, I have treated 587 cases during the nine months since my arrival here, and to this number should be added a number of trivial cases, which, according to instructions, have not been recorded. If it be permissible to judge from this number of cases, compared with the figures for the nine months preceding, the Indian's desire to acquire the services of the physician is on the increase.

One remarkable feature seems to be the Indian's dread of surgical interference. While I have been perfectly convinced, when discussing the subject with patients in need of an operation, that they were willing and anxious to have it performed, I have found that when every preparation on the day appointed had been completed they would either fail to put in an appearance or back out under some pretext. This refers to major surgery; to minor operations they submit willingly, but perhaps suffer more from shock than the average white man.

While medicine men and women no doubt still exist, the Indian's confidence in them is vanishing. While I rarely meet them, I believe to have seen one of the class a few days ago, at the home of Brown Ear. I was called early in the morning, found a neglected case of retained afterbirth, and learned that the child had been born eight hours before. An old woman—probably a midwife—very energetically attempted to show me how I should proceed, a courtesy which I had to decline very firmly, indeed, before I could induce her to let me do the work as I thought proper.

NATHANIEL L. A. K. SLAMBERG, Physician.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAPID CITY SCHOOL.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK., August 9, 1906.

This school is located two miles northwest of the Rapid City depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Within the past year a new railroad has been built from Rapid City to Mystic, on the Burlington lines, which gives direct route to points west. Two new lines of roads are being built into Rapid City, one from Chamberlain and one from Pierre, S. Dak. These roads are to be completed by January next, and will make the school easily accessible from all directions.

The location of the school is excellent, being on a plateau of about 40 feet above the valley of Rapid Creek, a swift and never-falling stream, which passes near the school. The climate is very healthful. Very little sickness can be traced to climatic conditions.

The enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 253, with an average attendance of 240. In matter of attendance this school is very favorably located. It is the only school to the west of Rosebud, Platte Ridge, and Cheyenne River reservations, and is not far south and east of the Shoshone Reservation of Wyoming, and the Crow and Tongue River reservations of Montana. It is estimated that the Indian population surrounding this school is 30,000. The attendance is a question of how many can be accommodated, and also of obtaining consent of agents and superintendents for transfer of pupils from their schools. So far these matters have been adjusted in harmony.

The general work of the school for the year has been quite satisfactory. All departments have shown advancement and improvement, especially farming and care of stock. The prospects for good yield on the farm are good. The fruit is estimated at about a half crop; will probably be about 440 bushels of apples. The season so far has been favorable, the rainfall being such that little irrigation has been necessary. An estimate of crops is as follows: Oats, 1,200 bushels; corn, 200 bushels; hay, 150 tons; potatoes, 1,000 bushels, and vegetables of other kinds sufficient for use of the school.

It is expected to make greater advancement in industrial training the coming year. A new industrial building with ample room for blacksmith, carpenter, shoe and harness, and tailor shops is now being constructed. A new brick barn is almost completed, and new hospital is commenced. A new power house with 50-horsepower boiler has recently been completed and fire pump installed. These new buildings and improvements with a new office building to be erected this year, will add much to the efficiency and equipment of the school.

The moral tone of the school has been good. Employees and pupils have taken much interest in general moral and religious training. An interesting Sunday school has been maintained, and societies for moral improvement have met with success. The ministers of Rapid City have visited the school on Sunday afternoons and given interesting and beneficial sermons to both pupils and employees.

There has been general harmony among employees, and as a rule interest in the work and success of the school has been manifested. There have been but few changes in the employee force and it is hoped that not many changes may be necessary the coming year.

J. F. HOUSE, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 29, 1906.

The agency headquarters are located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 35 miles northwest of Valentine, Nebr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and which is the shipping point for the agency, boarding and day schools, and four of the issue stations. A telephone line connects the agency and Valentine, and mail is received from and sent to Valentine six times a week by stage. A telephone line also connects the agency with the Rosebud Boarding School and I hope in the near future to have the issue stations all connected with the agency in like manner. I consider that this would be of great advantage not only in carrying on the work that is being done here, but also in preventing the stock from being run off.

The Big White River issue station receives its supplies from Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the Ponca Creek district is supplied from Bonesteel, S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The Big White River issue station is over 80 miles and the headquarters of the Ponca Creek district over 100 miles from the agency. The Big White River district is under the direct supervision of an additional farmer, who resides at the issue station, and the Ponca Creek district is in charge of the teacher at Mills Camp day school. There is an additional farmer stationed at the Butte Creek issue station, instead of the Butte Creek teacher as formerly, and the work is progressing a great deal better than before, both in the school-room and in the field.

The annual census of the Indians taken at the end of June last gives the following population:

Males over 18 years of age	1,338
Females over 14 years of age	1,051
Males under 18 years of age	1,188
Females under 14 years of age	844

Total number of Indians enrolled

Children between 6 and 18 years of age (males 610, females 523) 1,142

This year we have been allowed more white help in the field, and as a result the work is done better and the Indians seem to take more interest in the work. Therefore I believe that the pay of these overseers is very well spent. Under their supervision the Indians do not shirk so much, and some of them have moved on their allotments; others have made improvements in anticipation of moving on theirs in the near future.

The heifers furnished under the Stephenson T. Napper contract were some of the very best that could be bought, and the Indians take great pride in them and are putting up an abundance of hay in preparation of giving them proper grades that could be had and should make a good cross with the range heifers, they will do very well. I would prefer big bulls, but as they are not obtainable must consequently make the best of it.

One Government boarding school and two mission boarding schools (one conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church and the other by the Catholic Church) have been in successful operation during the year; also 20 Government day Mary's (Episcopal) mission for 50, and St. Francis (Catholic) mission for 250, and the 20 day schools can accommodate 600 more, or a total capacity for 1,100 school children, or more than are able physically to attend. A large number of the children are affected with scrofula and other diseases, which preclude their attending schools, but we have reached our limit, and it is now getting difficult to find proper pupils for the nonreservation schools who can be induced to go or whose parents will consent to their going.

The police force has been strengthened since the increase in pay, as we can get better men at \$20 per month, and some very good men are being enrolled. The police, as a rule, are very faithful and endure considerable hardship in performing their duties. Some of them have made long rides, and gone thru

very bad storms without any complaints, and now with this increase in pay they will be better satisfied. I am sure they will earn the increase.

Dr. Clarence D. Fulkerson, the day-school physician, submits the following report:

The health of the Indians on this reservation has been somewhat better than in former years. Tubercular diseases are more prevalent than any other and are the cause of more deaths. In the winter season the Indians live in small, over-crowded, unventilated log houses, which soon become filthy and furnish a hotbed for the germs of disease. They can not, or do not, realize how disease develops among them. Often in the winter season they do not have sufficient food and become emaciated, thus falling a prey to disease, especially tuberculosis. As plenty of wholesome food and pure air are important factors in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, it is readily seen why this disease is the scourge of this tribe. Quite a number of pupils have been excused from the different schools on account of this disease. Pupils who show symptoms of this disease are excused.

The health of the pupils in the boarding and day schools has been fairly good. In the month of June there was an epidemic of mumps at the Government boarding school, but there were no serious results. The nurse at this school, Mrs. Emma Dull, has done good work, and her careful attention to the needs of the children has prevented more serious trouble. The pupils at St. Mary's mission school have had exceptionally good health. The day schools are in fairly good condition and are well kept by an efficient corps of teachers and housekeepers. Some of the schools need a better water supply and all a bathroom. A better noon-day lunch should be furnished the children; however, the day-school inspector informs me that the lunch for the coming school term will be better than heretofore. Many of the Indians, because of their living such a great distance from the agency, do not receive proper medical attention. Those that live nearer almost always avail themselves of the services of the physicians when such services are needed.

A hospital located at the agency would be of much benefit.

EDWARD B. KELLEY, Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., August 19, 1906.

The attendance of the school for the past year was as follows: Total enrollment, 201; average attendance, 175; an increase of 31 over last year.

The literary work done in the school room was very good. The teachers can be classed as competent. As there were but two teachers and a kindergarten to handle 180 pupils it is quite evident that the classes had to be large and that the kindergarten was obliged to dispense with the regular kindergarten course. Only so much of kindergarten work was taken up as was necessary to teach English and for occupation work.

Societies were organized for the boys and girls separately. The girls' society was called the Estelle Reel Society, and the boys' the McChesney Society. They were organized by the matron, Mrs. Werner. Excellent work was done in the way of making its members stronger mentally and morally. The employees also conducted a literary society in which various topics of interest to the school were ably handled. Besides the educational features of these societies they were a source of pleasure and entertainment for the whole school.

The industrial departments of the school were managed and conducted by the best corps of employees the school has ever known without exception. In each of these departments special classes were conducted and exhibits were prepared for closing day. The demonstrative work exhibited was ably handled by representatives of these classes. The farm and garden produced an abundant supply of vegetables with the exception of potatoes. The latter were planted in low ground and owing to a wet year they were drowned out. The school herd of range cattle is increasing in number in spite of the fact that several young cows were lost during the spring blizzard. One colt was added to the list of horses, a mare colt.

The health of the school was considered excellent up to the 1st of May. Then the mumps broke out and, with few exceptions, every child under 12 years of age had them. None of the cases were severe, tho. We had one death—a boy of 9 years. He died after a brief illness of about ten days. The case seemed to have baffled the physicians, for they were undecided as to the cause of death.

Improvements were added to the school during the year as follows: A telephone, a long-felt want, now connects the school with the agency and Valentine, Nebr., our railroad station. Another piece of about 100 acres of land was fenced in near the barn, which affords a handy pasture to put the cows in over night, where they can graze, instead of being penned in the yard. The bakery was enlarged by one third, which affords more room for conducting cooking and baking classes. The dam having been washed out in spring by the high water was rebuilt. A frame wagon shed 16 by 40 feet was erected this spring by the carpenter and his detail. Its use is self-explanatory. Plans and specifications were received from the Department in regard to installing a new set of ring and tub baths. This improvement will undoubtedly be perfected during the coming year. The one great improvement that now remains is a hospital. It certainly is a necessity—in fact, more so than the telephone, and that was wanted bad enough.

All the new farm machinery which you so generously recommended and which the Department allowed us, has been put to good use and is a great labor saver during the summer months.

The farmer has started about 15 acres of alfalfa and at the present writing it is doing well. Should this crop be a success, I would recommend that we go deeper into raising alfalfa. We have some land that is almost ruined by being blown away. This land, if covered with alfalfa, would possibly recuperate.

CHAS. F. WERNER, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF DAY-SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1906.

There were 20 day schools maintained on the reservation last year with an average attendance for the year of 370. The enrollment at the close of the year was 408. Boys past 14 and girls past 12 are encouraged to attend boarding and nonreservation schools. The number of attending nonreservation schools last year was about 125. The St. Francis Mission School, located 8 miles south of the agency, enrolled about 250, and the St. Mary's Mission, 65. Rosebud boarding school carried an average enrollment of 185. This makes the total enrollment of the reservation over 1,000, which is near. A strenuous effort has been made to enroll all, giving to the parents as much latitude as possible in the selection of the school.

It is also believed that more harm than good is done by indiscriminate canvassing for pupils by representatives of nonreservation schools. I am firmly of the opinion that the advantages of these large schools, rather than by having it thrust upon him. The very fact that he is solicited gives the Indian an erroneous idea and causes him to look upon people in charge of the schools as the ones who should present the matter of transfer to the Indians and being disinterested are best qualified to advise them in their choice of school.

The scope of the day school, while limited, is broad. It seeks to prepare the pupil for life on his reservation, for that is where he returns no matter what school he has attended. It is first of all a model home where industry, thrift, cleanliness, and the essentials of life are taught. The industrial program of the day school includes only simple meal, and to keep the house neat and in order. Boys keep fences and buildings in order, and plant and cultivate the school garden. The class work is all primary; English speaking is the first object to be attained, and every class is made a language class. All work is made practical and based when practicable upon industrial work then being done and correlated with it.

The equipment of the day schools on this reservation is far behind the needs, among which are dining rooms, bath houses, windmills and tanks, agricultural implements, can should board from Monday until Friday. Also at the larger day schools an additional employee is needed to assist the housekeeper.

The clothing furnished last year was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. I wish to renew the recommendation of one of my predecessors that coats or cloaks be furnished the girls instead of shawls.

At the suggestion of the superintendent of Indian schools, gardening was given prominence than at any previous year, and as a result at nearly all the schools there is a sufficient supply of vegetables to last thru the winter. This, with the liberal attendance allowance of the Department for next year assures the schools of a bounteous noonday lunch.

Two teachers' institutes were held during the year, and were enthusiastically attended by all the teachers within reach. Subjects of a practical nature were discussed, and a study of White's Art of Teaching and Bailey's Principles of Agriculture was begun. These meetings will continue to be held at the close of each quarter.

The health of the Indian children is discouraging. I believe tuberculosis to be on the increase, and all that is in the power of the schools will be done to check its ravages. In this connection wish to recommend the employment of a contract physician for the Big White River district, which is 80 miles from the agency, and practically without medical attendance.

JESSE B. MORTON, Day-School Inspector.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION, Rosebud Agency, August 30, 1906.

The enrollment for the past year was 207, 118 boys and 140 girls; the average, 228.75. On the whole, the health of the children was excellent. Such as showed tubercular or scrofulous disposition were sent home for their own benefit as well as for those remaining at school.

The conduct of the pupils, with the exception of a few unruly boys, was very satisfactory. Their cheerfulness, politeness, and good manners were acknowledged even by outsiders.

The work in the school, as well as in the different shops, has been carried on with good results. The sewing room, with its 12 machines, works like a factory. The girls cut, fit, and make their own dresses, and do also the mending and darning. The new steam laundry is a valuable addition to the school, and works satisfactorily. Trees and shrubs were planted around the building; they are growing well, and give the whole a more cheerful aspect. Last year's crop yielded 1,400 bushels corn, 1,350 bushels potatoes, about 1,000 head of cabbage, 450 bushels turnips, 20 barrels onions, and 1,800 pounds of butter, and 600 pounds of cheese were made.

When at the closing of school the audience were told that the school would not be closed as some interested persons had told them, that the Indians could rely on the honesty of the Government who had promised their children an education, and more-over acknowledged the right of their parents to send them to a school of their choice, and that consequently the right of their children granted by the Government for an education would follow them to any school the parents might choose for them, there was a general and cheerful clapping of hands.

Bishop Starba on the last general Catholic Indian congress, at Pine Ridge, made a good move, starting a temperance society. This will prove, no doubt, a great boon for these poor people.

P. FLOR. DIEMANN, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., July 21, 1906.

The general condition of the better class of these people has not changed very materially since my last report, except in the building up of better homes and the accumulation of stock and farming implements, which enables them more profitably to prosecute their farming interests. This is due to the wisdom of placing the proceeds derived from the sale of inherited lands in bank and held in trust until disbursed upon authority of the Indian Office at Washington, for building houses, purchasing work horses, cows, and agricultural implements, these also being held in trust for the use of the Indian.

Education is paramount in molding the young into good and useful citizens, because without educational training the children will never rise above the level of their parents and associates, which would mean, among the Indians, lethargy and finally degradation. The Sisseton Indian school is located on the east slope of the De Coteau Hills, overlooking a beautiful and fertile valley, bordering on the west banks of the great Traverse and Big Stone lakes to the east. The scenery from the school and agency is of the most picturesque in eastern South Dakota, and an ideal location for a school. Altho the school buildings are old, rickety, and uninviting, the pupils have made fair progress in the last few years. Some of the boys have become quite industrious farmers, and some of the girls quite good housekeepers. With better facilities, better buildings, especially dormitories, laundry, and barns, more adequate sewerage, fire protection, and outbuildings, our school would be a greater factor in building up and civilizing these people. But as it is, the plant is going into decay on account of old age, which is not a good example to set before the people.

I consider the school farm one of the greatest, if not the greatest, source of learning that can be fostered by the Indian service, because from this source the Indian must depend upon future self-support. However, I would not neglect the mental development of the Indian child. Hence a common school education should be the maximum, so far as the Government is concerned. High education and artisan training may be well, but I do not know of one person of Indian extraction of this reservation who has acquired an education beyond the eighth grade and made good use of it. Neither do I know of an artisan who follows his trade. Consequently, experience teaches me that if the Indian becomes self-supporting, it must be accomplished by tilling the soil intelligently.

Since the restriction relative to the sale of liquors to Indians has been removed, the morals of many of these people have become notably less satisfactory. Drunkenness and licentiousness seem to be on a rampage. However, we still hope for a reformation, but the present outlook seems to be anything but encouraging, because thru the agency of liquor many unscrupulous men are enabled to transact a lucrative business among the drinking class of Indians. Hence it seems that a reformation must first begin with the white man.

Very little inherited Indian lands have been disposed of during the past year, and I am of the opinion that there will be but little doing in this line unless the rules governing the disposition of proceeds derived from land sales are changed so that the graft can secure the major part, which is not likely to occur under the present management.

Much valuable time of this office has been and is still being devoted to the suppression of illegal leasing, and I am pleased to be able to refer to the records which will show that much has been done along this line. Yet I regret to say that quite a few unscrupulous people still persist in violating the law, especially in isolated portions of the reservation. There are others who make it a business to lease Indian lands to uninformed white farmers, taking their notes or a share of the crops. In many of such cases we have caused legal leases to be made over private leases, and thus deprive the illegal lessees from sharing in the profits, which is proving more effectual than resorting to the courts for relief.

The policy of leasing Indian allotments is certainly commendable, because it is a matter of no small importance to the Indians so far as revenue is concerned. Yet the real benefits are not so great as might be expected, owing to lack of judgment on the part of many in expending the proceeds. Hence if some method could be adopted to the end that proceeds derived from leasing of lands might be treated the same as proceeds derived from land sales, and disbursed as necessity requires, I think—yes, I am sure—greater benefits would result. However, I do not mean to apply such a rule to those who are capable of managing their own affairs.

Experience teaches me that politics should be removed as far as possible from the Indian Service, because it is a notorious fact that if the agent refuses to do the bidding of petty politicians (who as a rule are somewhat unscrupulous and more or less given to graft), they attempt to coerce him by appealing to those higher in politics. Failing there, they resort to unholy methods to drive him from the service. While a man may owe his position to political influences, it does not follow that he is bound to disregard the laws, even tho ward heelers have axes to grind.

C. B. JACKSON, Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL.

SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK., August 27, 1906.

This school was in session during the ten months ending June 30, 1906. The total enrollment during this time was 67 pupils, all boarders. The average attendance was 56½ for the ten months. The tribes represented were as follows: Santee, 20 pupils; Ponca, 7; Yankton, 38; Rosebud, 2. The average age of the pupils was 10.7 years. The total cost of the school for the year was \$8,265.83. Of this amount \$473.01 represented the value of products of the school garden, etc.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the year. Only one pupil developed any serious trouble, and at the request of her people she was allowed to go home.

The literary work of the school has been carried on under Miss Josephine A. Hilton with her accustomed fidelity and thoroughness. In addition to her other work, Miss Hilton voluntarily gave weekly lessons on the cottage organ to a number of the more advanced pupils.

Our industrial work comprised all kinds of household training necessary to good housekeeping, and as they were able each pupil was detailed to the various departments in regular rotation, so as to have a knowledge of each. They were also taught butter making and kitchen gardening.

The school has an excellent garden, producing a large quantity of vegetables, sufficient to supply the pupils' tables during the year. A large part of the work of the garden is done by the pupils, each one helping in the general garden and also being assigned a small individual garden for special care.

The comparative smallness of this school makes it possible to do nearly all the work of the school by such simple methods and appliances as the pupils may find within reach at their homes.

At the close of the school year nine pupils were granted certificates indicating that they had finished in a satisfactory manner the literary and industrial courses of the school.

WALTER J. WICKS, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 27, 1906.

It is believed that general conditions are somewhat better than last year, as shown from reports brought to me by the additional farmer, whom I have had make a careful estimate of the acreage in crops by the Indians themselves; also the amount of acreage in crops put in by white men on Indian land, some with a regularly approved lease and others with only a verbal contract with the Indians themselves, shows a considerably increased acreage over the previous year's report. There having been a considerable number of new buildings erected on their allotments out of money derived from the sale of their inherited lands tends to improve the general appearance of the reservation and has a tendency to cause a desire among them generally to make some effort to better their condition.

The agency and school buildings are in fairly good condition, considerable needed repairs on both sets of buildings having been made during the year, as well as repainting a large number of them.

The report of David U. Betts, superintendent, is submitted herewith, in which

is made a quite complete statement of conditions as they exist at the school, and apparently needs no further comment from me.

By a census recently taken of the stock owned by the Indians it is found that a still further decrease is noted, and the same cause may be assigned, viz. owing to the inability of the Indians to buy on credit a lot of horses not needed for any purpose. Even with this diminished number they are sufficiently supplied to the number of heads of families if they were equally distributed, which of course they are not, and which fact makes a continual demand on me to reimburse allowances from their inherited land moneys held in banks subject to approval of checks by the agent, for more horses. But I have kept the purchase of horses down to what I have thought was an actual necessity in each individual case. However, with respect to the requests for cattle I have been more liberal; in fact, have encouraged them to invest in cattle. But the calls for cattle have been very limited, and in many cases where they were allowed to purchase cattle under the pretense that they wanted to engage in the cattle-raising business they soon made a feast on them, and to this habit of feasting is attributed the decrease in cattle compared with the statistics of previous years.

Water for both school and agency use is taken from the Missouri River by steam pumping plant and stored in reservoirs on the bluffs back of the school, which gives ample pressure for good service, and the system appears to be in good order.

Dr. O. M. Chapman, agency physician, reports on sanitary conditions as follows:

The general health the past year was good; less sickness and fewer deaths than common. There are recorded 49 deaths for the year. Births: Male, 27; female, 38; total, 65. This gives an excess of births over deaths of 16. While the total number of deaths is low, the deaths from tuberculosis is still excessively high—50 per cent. Last year it was 60 per cent. The total number of deaths recorded in my five years' stay here is 270, an average of 50 per year. The cause of this high mortality from tuberculosis is too well known to need explanation. The Indian is not interested enough to devote any effort toward removal of conditions that are known to be predisposing. There is constantly on hand an abundant supply of material about a sanitarium for tuberculosis is founded. Could consumption be contracted, the Indian would be a fairly healthy individual. With this exception they have less sickness than whites. Pneumonia, the rival of tuberculosis among the whites, is not a serious disease among these Indians.

Health conditions at the school was good thruout the year. Only four cases of sickness worth mentioning occurred during the year. These were pneumonia, and all made good recoveries. Two children were dismissed on account of sore eyes, and two on account of tuberculosis. As rigid inspection as possible of suspects and defectives are proved health conditions of the schools quite noticeably, and causes for dismissals are less frequent. Neglect of this point is why so many children are said to "break down," and is the chief reason why the schools are blamed for causing consumption in the children. During April, a mild epidemic of whooping cough broke out in the school, but it amounted to but little except annoyance from coughing.

Arrangement should be made so that pupils should have nothing but running water for washing purposes. Basins, or a common trough, are potent factors in the spread of the contagion causing sore eyes. Individual basins at least reflect the patient. It would be safe with running water direct from the faucet or small holes in a suitable pipe. Greater care should be exercised in dusting and sweeping of school buildings. Consumption is a dust and house disease and can be largely prevented by careful use of oil in sweeping and dusting. In this way dust is gathered up and gotten out of the house.

The over-heating of dormitories during the winter is a practice that is injurious to pupils. It makes them hot and restless when the room cools off. This is often are thrown off and the child takes cold later when the room cools off. This is often made worse by placing two small children in one bed.

The school term, in my opinion, is too long. Ten months' hard work and a continuous strain with confinement to the rooms is too much for the girls. It is not so noticeable with the boys, as they get more outdoor exercise. There are times when girls should have rest; but so, the work must go on regardless of the girls' condition, and scarcely an hour is left them for recreation. The great number of children seem to be falling in health the last two months of the term, and this proves that the strain is telling.

The amount expended for the purpose of furnishing labor to Indians and expended on roads, bridges, etc., was less than \$2,000, for the reason that there was no very great number that desired to work, as a proportion of them have bank accounts by some member of the family, derived from the sale of inherited lands, thereby removing all necessity for labor from their point of reasoning.

The leasing of Indian allotments has been somewhat curtailed during the last two years, there having been executed 333 leases for all purposes, 204 of which are for grazing, 47 for farming, and 82 for improvements. Total cash receipts from leases of all classes, \$10,283.35, including collections on unexpired term leases.

While there is considerable drinking and drunkenness prevalent among the younger Indians, there have not been any complaints since last fall that had sufficient evidence on which to base a prosecution in the United States court.

However, there was had a successful prosecution of each of the five cases in which arrests had been made, and sentences ordered by the United States court ranging from sixty days in the county jail in three cases, with \$100 fine, to one year in the penitentiary and \$100 fine in each of the other two cases, for introducing liquors on an Indian reservation. This, in a measure, has tended to curb somewhat this class of crime.

The Court of Indian Offenses is used as a court of preliminary hearing to determine if sufficient evidence exists to warrant further proceedings in any of the State or Federal courts, and also for the trial of petty offenses, and in this serves the purpose required, making further prosecution more sure of conviction.

During the last fiscal there have been sold 10,869 acres of inherited Indian land, for which deeds have been approved in the total amount of \$218,633.53, making an average of \$20.11 per acre per acre, against an average of \$17.62 per acre for the previous year, a substantial increase when it is remembered that the best of the lands were sold in the first two years of the sale of such lands. The proceeds, which are deposited in national banks selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under rules and regulations approved September 19, 1904, have gradually increased; notwithstanding the liberal withdrawals permitted by the honorable commissioner upon recommendation from this office for the purpose of paying debts and making improvements beneficial to the owners of such deposits. A statement of the condition of such deposits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, follows:

	Amount of bonds.	Balance on hand.	Deposited.	With-drawn.	Balance at close of year.
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$150,000	\$117,809.96	\$147,951.93	\$128,381.22	\$137,380.67
Iowa State National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	75,000	43,893.28	81,700.18	63,031.59	72,561.96
First National Bank, Scotland, S. Dak.....	30,000	31,614.80	18,607.63	21,895.55	28,326.80
First National Bank, Tyndall, S. Dak.....	20,000	29,438.86	9,792.66	25,039.80	13,618.72
First National Bank, Mitchell, S. Dak.....	25,000	.....	31,655.41	19,314.64	12,310.77
Minnehaha National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	50,000	.....	26,099.95	.....	26,099.95
Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	25,000	.....	20,981.25	.....	20,981.25
Total.....	\$75,000	\$22,776.90	\$36,796.33	\$24,263.11	\$11,310.12

There are 10 district schools located at different points on the Yankton Reservation in which Indian children are admitted on the same equality as the whites. They have been established by State authority and are supported by the State school fund apportioned per capita to the Indians as well as to the whites. These schools have increased in number each year, as well as in efficiency and attendance. The better class of Indians look with favor upon these schools and want their children to attend. I have encouraged such attendance and find that the 77 Indian pupils who were enrolled in district schools last year averaged nearly as well in attendance, except in a very few cases, as the white pupils.

As the reservation is becoming more thickly settled each year by farmers who have purchased inherited Indian land, these district schools will become more numerous and more convenient to the Indian homes, and it seems to be a settled fact that in time they will supplant the agency boarding school if not within the next year or two. Such action has already been recommended by an inspecting official, and contemplating such final abandonment I have not recommended any extensive improvements for the Yankton school during the last two years.

Of course the industrial and domestic training would be lacking in the district schools, but class-room work would be more effective and the learning of English would be more thorough on the part of the Indian youth by contact with white children in the public schools. To secure regularity in attendance by the Indians as a class would be the main drawback, but I think this could be overcome by adopting the plan suggested in my letter of August 17 to your Office, namely: To pay a stated tuition to the county district school officials of, say, \$5 per month for each child attending the district schools, and thus make them attend in compliance with the State compulsory educational law, which requires twelve weeks attendance in each year, eight weeks of which shall be consecutive. The recommendation referred to is intended as an inducement to the State school authorities to put the State law in operation relative to the attendance of Indian pupils.

R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANETON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 3, 1906.

During the ten months school was in session we enrolled 122 pupils. The average attendance for nine months, from October to the close of school in June, was 109. The attendance for nine months, from October to the close of school in June, was 109. The Episcopal convocation held on the reservation in September kept a number of the pupils from entering school until after convocation. This gave a low average for September and reduced the average attendance for the year to 99. The capacity of the school is 120. The enrollment and average were quite good in sending their children to school. They were given their choice of sending to the boarding school, to the day schools, or to the nonreservation schools. A few, however, refused to send to either of the schools. They were "reservation citizens" and no one seemed to have any authority to compel them to send their children to school.

The health of the pupils during the year was good. A light form of whooping cough passed thru the school; about one-fourth of the pupils took it. Six pupils were excused from school during the year on account of sickness. One pupil died during the year. The schoolroom work was in charge of two teachers. The pupils did not make the first grade pupils for one teacher. There should have been three teachers for the number and progress they should have made. There should have been three teachers for the number and progress they should have made. There were enough beginners and advanced pupils in the different departments. The beginners need special attention, and if the teachers are overcrowded they do not get the necessary attention to make good progress.

The pupils were regularly detailed once a month to work in the different departments. In the sewing room the girls were taught to cut, fit, make, and mend garments. The boys were also taught to do mending. The work done in the laundry was not as good as I would like to have had it. The laundress lacked interest in her work. The boys and girls detailed to do farm and garden work under the supervision of the farmer and industrial teacher. We have under cultivation at the school 30 acres in oats, 5 acres in millet, 17 acres in corn, 1 acre in alfalfa, 5 acres in potatoes, 2 acres in sweet corn, and one acre in garden vegetables. The crops are all looking fine and promise a good yield. The garden will produce all the vegetables the school can use.

The school stock comprises the following: Five horses, 23 cows, 17 steers, 12 heifers, 15 calves, 1 bull, 10 hogs, 1 boar, and 45 pigs. During the year the following stock was sold: Fifteen steers, 5 cows, 2 horses, 1 bull, and 21 hogs. There are two churches, Episcopal and Presbyterian—near the school, where the pupils are taken twice each Sabbath for religious teaching.

The water supply of the school is taken from the Missouri River by a steam-pumping plant and pumped into two large storage tanks. From these tanks the water is distributed to the school and agency. The pressure is sufficient for good fire protection. The system is in good working condition.

The sewer system seems to be in good condition and is working all right at present. This school is nicely located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 14 miles from Wagner, our nearest railroad and telegraph station. The buildings are in fair condition, but need painting and some repairing. To the buildings of the school plant should be added an oil house for storing coal oil, and a hog house built to accommodate 50 or 75 hogs. I believe much good was done for the Indian youth during the year, notwithstanding the drawbacks we had to contend with.

DAVID U. BETTS, Superintendent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PANGUITCH SCHOOL.

[Shivwits, Palute, and Kalbab.]

ORTON, UTAH, July 31, 1906.

The fiscal year 1906 has been one rather discouraging in several ways: First, the buildings falling us, we felt quite sure of being able to enlarge the present brick building making room for our present number at least, but on securing bids found the price beyond our available funds. Second, the children went home for their vacation, and a number of them having permission to assist their parents in gathering pine nuts, failed to return until the early winter; closed up the passes and made return impossible until after the spring floods; some of them did not return here until June. This caused a small average attendance. Third, the health of the superintendent has been such as to make it difficult to perform her duties satisfactorily, and the school languished. Other employees also suffering from ill health, until the advent of new blood (employees), which has revived us all, and we are finishing the year with flying colors.

Our closing exercises, with the industrial features, were a credit to the school and a delight to those who witnessed them.

The Indians have had more profitable work recently than at any previous time in my administration, but the Shivwits lost all their early crops by the terrible floods in the Santa Clara Valley last spring. The Kalbab are very des-

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

titute, but a few of them are employed as herders at a fair salary, which is some help to all. Industrially, therefore, all are gaining somewhat, and the desire for a better way of living is growing among all the bands. The children's month at home in the summer is a great stimulus to that desire.

Four of our boys have been appointed as forest guards, and another, just from Carlisle, where he has been five years, closely following two years at Grand Junction, is now acting as farmer at the school. He is doing the work, as, indeed, I believe they all are, and we rejoice that they can go right to work when they complete their time of preparation.

LAURA B. WORK,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG SHIVWITS AND PALUTE.

SHEEP, UTAH, August 15, 1906.

Great advancement has been made during this past year in the ways of civilization of our Indians along many lines. Our women are becoming better housekeepers and better cooks. The one line most marked, tho, is sewing. Our sewing machine has been a blessing, it improved the appearance of children and women wonderfully. We combined sewing class and mothers' meeting. At these meetings many quilts have been made, as well as garments, and the training of children has been dwelt upon and difficulties encountered in housekeeping.

The singing classes for young men and children which have been held all year have been a benefit. It does us good to hear the songs sung all over the reservation; this has, also, been a great inspiration to our own services.

Our Indian men have completed a large pasture fence which incloses a pasture of 8 square miles of the best grassy land in the surrounding country. Their crops are not so good this year, as the great floods prevented putting in seed until late; then the rains came, beating the ground so hard that much of the seed sown was not able to push thru the ground. They became very much discouraged when between 3 and 4 acres of their best land was washed away in the floods, together with most of their best fruit trees. One blacksmith shop has been completed and furnished and a small salary paid. This has been a benefit, also, to our Indians.

Hoisting of funds for the new building for church services has been completed, and we hope to have the building dedicated this fall.

There has been less sickness during the last year and fewer deaths than since we came three years ago. The Indians attribute this to their becoming Christians and "washing all over"—grown folks twice a week and babies every morning.

We held an Indian camp meeting in July, where our Indians met surrounding tribes or representatives of the same. About 200 Indians were present. Four ministers of the Utah presbytery were present to help conduct the services, also 10 mission workers and school employees. Services were held three times a day and all felt it was a great success.

The boys and girls are now home for their vacation from the Panguitch school. We see such a change in them from year to year and they are doing their best now to help us in every way. We hope that this next will bring greater results than the one just past.

SADIE Mc. FOSTER, Field Matron.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTE AND OURAY AGENCY.

WHITEROCKS, UTAH, August 21, 1906.

The agency proper is located in Uinta County, on a reserve comprising approximately 2,400 acres, between the Uinta and Whiterocks rivers, at a point some 14 miles in a northwesterly direction from the military post of Fort Duchesne. The subagency is located at Ouray, Uinta County, Utah, at a distance of 34 miles from the agency proper, at the junction of the Duchesne and Green rivers.

There are now under charge of the agency about 1,250 Indians, all of whom have been allotted land, mostly in the vicinity of and contiguous to the several agencies, but in some cases lying remotely therefrom. The country covered by allotments extends over an area some 150 miles in length by 40 miles in width, thereby increasing the difficulty attending the proper supervision of these allotments, the time incident to covering the distance between the more remote of these allotments and the agency being considerable. The agency has supervision over the affairs of the Uinta, White River, and Uncompahgre Ute, the Uinta and White River being located in the vicinity of the agency proper at Whiterocks, and the Uncompahgre along the lower Duchesne River and in the section along White River and its smaller tributaries.

During the greater part of the fiscal year which has just expired these Indians have experienced many changes incident to the allotment of land in severally and the subsequent opening to settlement of the reservation. In their

past history they have encountered many experiences in changes from one location to another, and they have doubtless had many grievances as well as approximations. In the past, however, they have been treated as a tribe, with tribal relations, and have been maintained within reservations, while now this is bringing radical changes in the conditions affecting their daily life.

Since the opening of the reservation on August 28, 1905, these Indians have, however, been brought out of their seclusion and thrown in contact with the white man; and, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, they have become full citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities thereof.

As a result of these changes much discontentment has arisen, a condition not wholly unexpected, but one which should be understood as arising in the very nature of the case from the radical changes which have taken place. Such discontentment is but natural and to be expected; and white men under similar conditions would, in all probability, put forth as many or more complaints than the Indians themselves.

This dissatisfaction among the Indians at first manifested itself in open antagonism and threatened hostility, but later it became evident that an idea of leaving the country entirely was being agitated among them. Early in the spring of the present year this idea had gained considerable headway, and about 300 of the Indians, men, women, and children, started away with the avowed determination of going to the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Many of these Indians were advised against their contemplated action and explained that they would probably meet with many hardships if they persisted in their course. A few were in this way persuaded to remain at home, but the larger portion of those who started were still persistent in their desire to continue their journey. It is believed, however, that practically all of them will return to their homes in the fall and early winter, and, while their departure can not be considered but unfortunate, it is thought that upon their return they will be more contented than before leaving.

While, as a result of the opening of the country to settlement, the Indians have been placed in a position to profit by association with the whites, much detriment has been encountered, due to their having learned of the demand which exists among the settlers for all classes of supplies. Everything salable which the law permits to be sold is offered by the Indians to these parties, in many cases for very much less than the actual value, with the result that many Indians who heretofore have worked fairly well are now living in idleness, being subsisted upon the revenues obtained from such sales. One commodity which has been an exceptional factor in unsettling the Indians in their work has been the Indian pony, large numbers of which ran wild over the country. The Indians having learned that these ponies were salable for from \$5 to \$10 apiece, have given their entire time to rounding them up and disposing of them to prospective horse buyers. There is but one solution to this question, and that is to get rid of the ponies. Their sale can not be entirely prevented as long as they remain in the country, and inasmuch as they are worthless for domestic purposes it is believed that until they are exterminated they will be a detriment rather than a benefit to the Indians.

One of the most deterrent influences which has been operating against the Indian is the sale of intoxicating liquors among them. Large numbers of irresponsible parties have filled the country since the opening, having learned of the Supreme Court decision in the case of United States v. Neff, and have gained an idea that they may sell intoxicants to Indians without fear of the law; and before this idea could be dispelled a large number of these worthless persons began the business of "boot legging," and have been openly selling to any Indian who might apply for some class of intoxicant. Fortunately, however, the laws of the State of Utah prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and the county officials have been taking action wherever possible to enforce the laws. Much difficulty is had in obtaining evidence of Indians in actions against these irresponsible white persons, the Indians being desirous rather of protecting the persons from whom they have obtained liquor than of furnishing evidence to the county officials upon which to obtain conviction.

All Indians under the agency have been allotted land and have received trust patents therefor. Of these allotments, about 300 were made in 1898 on the basis of 320 acres to each head of a family and 160 acres to all others excepting wives. Of the one thousand-odd allotments made during the past year, all were allotted on the basis of 80 acres to the head of a family and 40 acres to every other Indian. But little time was had in which to make these allotments and various and sundry difficulties were encountered in the work. The allot-

ment work was, however, completed some time prior to the opening of the reservation, and it is believed that justice has been done to every Indian with respect to the character of the land selected for him, especial effort having been made to obtain good agricultural land in each case.

Approved applications for the appropriation of water for all allotments have been obtained from the State engineer of Utah, and it now remains to apply the water to the land within the time limit prescribed by law. At present this limit is placed at two and one-half years from the time specified by the State engineer, being six months after the date of approval of all applications. This period is woefully short; in fact, if it be not extended the water can not be put on the land within the specified time. It is, however, hoped that the State engineer's office will be prevailed upon to extend the period so that at least five years will be had in which to complete the construction of the canal system, and the subsequent cultivation of the lands necessary to the beneficial use of the water. It is estimated by the chief engineer of the Interior Department in charge of irrigation that the sum of \$600,000 will be required to complete the construction of all canals necessary for the irrigation of all allotments. Of this amount, the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated by the last Congress and the expenditure of this money is now being carried on under the direction of the chief engineer. It is hoped that continued appropriations will be had from time to time in such amounts as will be sufficient to carry on the work without hindrance and that the entire system of canals may be completed within a period of three years.

In order to perfect the water rights of the Indians for which approved applications have been obtained, beneficial use of such water will have to be made within the prescribed time limit. To this end, it will be necessary to make the most persistent efforts in causing all land to be cultivated. I believe under changed conditions Indians will generally do more toward the cultivation of their allotments than heretofore. On the other hand, there are very many indolent parties who can not make proper use of their allotments by cultivating them, leaving but one course open, and that is to lease all surplus lands at a very reasonable figure. These lands are now being leased in small quantities and it is expected that, within the year, a large amount of land will be handled in this manner. Should it become apparent, however, that the entire acreage of the surplus allotments can not be leased within a period of five years, some method will have to be devised by which lessees may be brought into the country. As a last resort I believe it would be desirable to let leases on allotments at a merely nominal sum, with a proviso that the land be fenced and improvements put thereon.

Tracts of land aggregating approximately 250,000 acres have been reserved for grazing purposes for Indians. These tracts comprise large bodies of the very best grazing land in the country, and are so located with respect to the Indians that they may readily and with facility graze their cattle thereon. At present the Indians own some two thousand head of cattle, and they are handling their herds in a creditable manner. With proper supervision it is believed that the cattle interests of the Indians can be increased many-fold, and it is my desire to give them every assistance consistent with the interest manifested by them to the end that they may raise cattle with profit rather than otherwise. It is believed that these lands should be held for the Indians for a considerable length of time in order that it may be demonstrated whether the holding of such tracts of land is beneficial or detrimental to the Indians. Any policy tending to restore any portion of these grazing lands to the public domain should be opposed until such time as it shall be demonstrated as to whether or not the holding of the grazing land is a benefit or a detriment. It is realized that in the early future various parties will undoubtedly become interested in the matter of having these lands restored to the public domain, and inasmuch as the tracts contain practically no agricultural land it is just as valuable to the Indian as to the white cattlemen.

The Indian population is enumerated herewith, as follows:

Utah Utes:	
Males .....	240
Females .....	105
Total .....	345

Uta Utes—Continued.	
Males over 18 years.....	154
Females over 14 years.....	120
School children between the ages of 6 and 10 years.....	78
White River Utes:	
Males.....	184
Females.....	133
Total.....	317
Males over 18 years.....	127
Females over 14 years.....	90
School children between the ages of 6 and 10 years.....	62
Uncompahgre Utes:	
Males.....	230
Females.....	257
Total.....	493
Males over 18 years.....	169
Females over 14 years.....	173
School children between the ages of 6 and 10 years.....	85

C. G. HALL,  
 Captain, U. S. Army, Acting Indian Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UTA SCHOOL.

WHITE ROCKS, UTAH, August 17, 1906.

The enrollment for the past year does not show as large an attendance as that of previous years. The actual capacity of this plant is 97 pupils, and when that limit was reached, we made no more effort to enroll others. The enrollment at times was 72 pupils, and the average for the year was 67. Those who were found to be in any way tubercular were sent home, leaving only the absolutely healthy pupils, which resulted in a record of no deaths and but very little sickness during the whole year. The plant was put in a thoroughly sanitary condition before school work was begun last September, which, perhaps, together with the exclusion of unhealthy children, gave us our freedom from sickness.

The force of employees has, in general, been good. The few changes made have worked no hardship on the school. The class-room work was carried on in a very satisfactory manner. The regular literary instruction was supplemented by basketry during the winter months and gardening in the spring, both of which aroused great interest in the pupils. The garden made and cared for by the pupils was a success in every particular. The lessons developed from the preparing of the soil, planting the seeds, watering, and cultivating furnished the classes with a welcome diversion from books. The industrial work was carried on very successfully in all the departments. The girls have had careful training in all their work and take great interest in keeping themselves neatly dressed. The boys, while more careless than the girls, have done very well in their work.

The school farm, while limited in area, has produced wonderfully of potatoes and vegetables, as well as hay. Late frosts and hail have done some damage to growing crops. We have a very good pasture, and our herd of milk cows has done exceptionally well in milk production. This plant is admirably situated for dairy products. The farm on the new school reserve, 12 miles distant, will, in a few years, produce hay for all school stock.

The plant is in fairly good condition, but too small if even half the scholastic population is put in school. The hostility of a greater part of these Indians toward the school is so marked that it is only with great effort the pupils are secured. A very few parents will consent to the transfer of their children to larger schools.

In conclusion I will say that while it is difficult to maintain attendance, the school has made progress in many ways during the year.

OSCAR M. WADDLE, Superintendent.

#### REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

##### REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

MILES, WASH., August 27, 1906.

The introduction of new elements into existing conditions thru the advance of the forces of a so-called civilization has caused a great increase in the busi-

ness of the agency, the jurisdiction of which covers a large territory and now involves so many interests that it is a physical impossibility for the agent to give personal and needed attention to all.

From the Kallispell, on the Pend Oreille River, in the extreme eastern part of the State, to the Wenatchi, Chelan, and Okinagan, west of the Colville Reservation, lies a tract of country larger than many States, including many Indian tribes speaking several different languages. Means of transportation between the various districts include railroads and river steamers around the outer boundaries; with a few good, some indifferent, and many bad wagon roads and trails in the interior; the Colville and Spokane reservations having no means of rapid transit. This deficiency will be remedied in the near future if some of the proposed steam and electric lines are built, and of this there can be no doubt, for the country is rich in productive land, much of which is already being developed, offering a rich field of profits to rapid-transit companies.

Some valuable water powers are going to waste within the limits of the two reservations, but the opening to the public for power and other purposes of the Spokane River, with its numerous rapids and occasional gorges has given an impetus to the promotion—legitimate and otherwise—of various industrial enterprises, some of which will be of decided benefit to this whole region, and it is only a question of time when the remaining forces of nature will be utilized for the general good—and private gain.

The rich soil of the valleys of the Colville Reservation along the Columbia, San Toll, Nespelem, and Okanogan rivers has tempted the cupidity of numerous persons who have made thousands of entries of quartz and placer mining claims on splendid fruit, wheat, and timber lands. In this process many Indians have been cheated, frightened, cajoled, or bought out of their rightful possessions, and it has been claimed by some eminently respectable people that such entries are justifiable on the ground that there is no other way in which the lands can be obtained within a reasonable time; that the Government forces honest people to commit perjury by placing so many obstructions in the way of those desiring public lands, and that it will be perfectly proper for the mining claimants to use them for agricultural or fruit-culture purposes after patents are granted. The virus of this reasoning has inoculated too large a proportion of the population, and it bodes ill for the future citizenship of the country. Comprehensive, methodical measures are now being taken to forestall and prevent this infamous land-grabbing scheme, and the result will undoubtedly have a deterrent effect upon prospective offenders.

The act of March 8, 1906, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue ten-year trust patents for the allotments made by Executive order dated May 1, 1883, to certain Indians of the Columbia or Moses Reserve was no doubt the result of wire-pulling efforts on the part of certain white men who have for years coveted these lands, in some instances settling upon them and actually claiming ownership by right of mythical purchase from ignorant Indians, and by other devious means. The proviso in the act that these allottees, or their heirs, may sell all except 80 acres of their holdings, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, should receive careful attention from the Department, and every safeguard should be placed around such sales, which should be made in the same manner as those of inherited Indian allotments; otherwise the Indians will be swindled out of their lands, which are extremely valuable. Most of these allotments lie along the valleys of the Okanogan, Methow, and Columbia rivers, and on the shores of Lake Chelan. Outrageous bargains have already been made, and I would urge immediate action in the formulation of protective rules to govern their sale.

The liquor traffic continues to corrode and ruin many promising young red men and women, and so long as the United States courts make it a practice to require corroborative evidence of white men in all cases of sales to Indians there will be little hope for its extermination or control. The local civil authorities seem indifferent or powerless and the whisky element holds the upper hand. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that it was not illegal to sell liquor to an allotment Indian was a sad blow to the cause of temperance, and a myriad of evils has followed in its wake.

The question of water rights for the irrigation of Indian allotments from small streams flowing thru them is assuming prominence, causing a great deal of hardship and illfeeling between Indians and their white neighbors in the

opened north half of the Colville Reservation. It is very unfortunate that the laws on the subject are so meager, for the problem is a serious one, affecting nearly every farmer in this region, and in this new age of general irrigation will lead to untold trouble and frequent litigation before it is solved. White homesteaders have diverted most, and in some cases all, of the water from sources used by the Indians for many years, even their drinking-water supply in some instances being entirely cut off. From consultation with the United States attorney I learn that there is no adequate remedy at this late day in the cases of Indians of the north half, and to prevent as far as possible the recurrence of like conditions on the Colville and Spokane reservations, about to be opened, I propose to see that every Indian allottee posts notice of claim and makes a regular filing and record of water rights where a supply is available, prior to the opening of the lands for homestead entry.

The prospect of an early opening of the Colville Reservation has led to many applications for permission to locate thereon by persons claiming rights thru their Indian blood and a few Indian claimants have settled without permission. Due consideration will be given to all of these, and I hope to submit individual claims to the Office at an early date. There has also been a flood of applications to relinquish allotments made on the north half with a view to taking land on the south half. Some of these are worthy of approval, but many are made simply because of a desire to become again for a few years "reservation" Indians, free from the troubles and annoyances to which they have been subjected as allotment Indians by their white neighbors. All will be made a subject for special report.

Four day schools have been authorized for this agency—two each on the Colville and Spokane reservations. This requires two new plants, now in course of construction, the other two being reestablished schools that had been abandoned several years ago when the Fort Spokane boarding school was opened. The establishment of the day schools necessarily presages a large reduction in the attendance at the boarding school, if not its extinction. This for several reasons is to be regretted, for the plant is in excellent condition and the site ideal for such an institution. It will be most unfortunate if the Department can not find some beneficial use for the beautiful, ample grounds and commodious buildings constituting the present boarding school in case it should be found necessary to abandon it as such.

Would not this be a good site for the Indian Reform School that I understand has been suggested?

The Indians of this agency in general have made no backward step, their industry is gradually increasing, and the certainty of abundant crops this season insures to them a better financial condition than they have ever before known. While progress has been slow the outlook is encouraging, and I have faith in a better future for these red men.

The census statistics show a considerable apparent decrease in the population of the Colville Reservation. This is principally due to the fact that in the past there have been many duplications, particularly of the Sanpoll tribe. They inhabit a territory on both sides of the Sanpoll River, which divides two of the Indian farmers' districts. Both farmers in the past seem to have counted the entire tribe and the error has not been discovered for the reason that most of the individuals have two or more names and each farmer had a different spelling for the same Indian names. On the north half many of the Indians live in remote districts difficult of access and seldom reached by employees of the agency. Thus it has been found that Indians long dead have been carried on the rolls from year to year. The assembly of the general council held by Inspector McLaughlin in November and December of last year, in connection with the proposed opening of the south half, furnished an opportunity to correct many errors and procure as reasonably accurate a census as can be obtained without considerable expense.

Several years ago 100 names were entered on the register of families by a clerk sent here for that special purpose. For some reason the work was discontinued and has not been resumed. The isolation of many of the Indian communities and families, the variety of tribes and dialects, and the unpronounceable native names militate against this work by anyone who can not give his entire time to it for months, and there is no such employee available at the agency now. Further effort will be made in the near future to establish this system of registration.

## Census of the Indian tribes of the Colville Agency, June 30, 1906.

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.	
				6 to 16 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	6 to 16 years of age.	Over 14 years of age.
1 Upper and Middle Spokane.....	89	102	191	21	46	22	61
2 Lower Spokane.....	116	136	252	26	77	26	83
3 Okinagan (north half).....	173	168	346	46	102	37	111
4 Lake (north half).....	127	113	240	30	40	29	69
5 Colville (south half).....	157	159	316	39	48	36	90
6 Nez Percé (south half).....	41	42	83	8	25	7	33
7 Columbia (south half).....	144	158	302	27	54	26	110
8 Sanpoll (south half).....	64	62	126	14	41	10	45
9 Scapolin Okinagan (south half).....	90	101	191	18	58	18	70
10 Kallspel (taken from census of 1905).....	43	55	98	12	.....	9	.....
11 Wenatchi.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,044	1,091	2,228	260	598	220	677

JNO. MGA. WEBSTER.  
Captain, U. S. Army, Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SPOKANE SCHOOL.

MILES, WASH., August 17, 1906.

The total enrollment during the year was 183 pupils; the average attendance from September 1 to June 22, 141.4. The wide discrepancy between total enrollment and average attendance was due in part to careful weeding out of the physically unfit, but more largely to very small attendance during the first quarter and the early part of the second quarter. Until rather late in the fall most of the Indians from whom the school's attendance is drawn are at work, either on or off the reservation, and seriously object to dispensing with the assistance of their children, even the smaller ones of whom earn fairly good wages in the hop fields and orchards.

The average health of the pupils has been good. There have been no deaths, no epidemics, and only a few cases of serious illness. The school physician and the nurse have been notably vigilant and faithful, and very particular attention has been paid to sanitation, ventilation, etc., in every department.

In the domestic departments the industrial training has been good. The farm and garden work has not been very satisfactorily managed and will be made the subject of special report. However, considerable crops of vegetables, fruit, and forage will be harvested.

The class-room work was in charge of faithful and efficient teachers, the two of them were inexperienced, and the work was reasonably satisfactory throughout the year. Individual gardens were maintained in connection with the class-room work, and entirely justified themselves in the interest which was taken and the results obtained. These were preceded by window gardens early in the spring, and by many interesting experiments in germination and indoor culture.

With a few exceptions which have been made, or will be made, the subject of special report, the employees were commendably faithful and efficient, and reasonably harmonious relations with others were maintained by all. Uncertainty as to the future of the school has affected the pupils, as unsettled conditions always do, and has made the work rather trying in every department.

The future of the school is at present somewhat uncertain, owing to the fact that four day schools have just been established in the several districts from which most of its attendance has been drawn, and these will without doubt greatly reduce the enrollment here. This fact having been anticipated, no important improvements or repairs were requested during the year. The plant, however, is in good general condition, and could comfortably and properly accommodate 200 pupils if they were available for enrollment.

FRANK F. AVERY, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY, WASH., August 15, 1906.

The Neah Bay Agency has under its supervision four small reservations: Makah, Ozette, Quilteute, and Hoh.

The Makah Reservation contains about 40 square miles of land, the greater part of which is mountainous and heavily timbered with spruce, hemlock, and some cedar. It occupies the western portion of the Olwimple Peninsula in the State of Washington, and includes Cape Flattery, the most northwesterly point of land in the United States.

The Ozette Reservation contains about 1 section of heavily timbered land located on the Pacific coast 20 miles south of Cape Flattery. Most of the Ozette Indians live at Neah Bay on the Makah Reservation.

The Quilleute Reservation is on the Pacific coast about 40 miles south of Cape Flattery, and contains about 600 acres including James Island, which is a peninsula at low tide. This island was used for a place of refuge in early days when other tribes of Indians made war upon the Quilleutes. Only one trail leads to the top of this island, where there are many vegetables raised by the Indians. Gardens have been made on this island by the Quilleutes for several generations.

The Hoh Reservation is at the mouth of Hoh River on the Pacific coast about 60 miles south of Cape Flattery. Being in an isolated region it is a stopping place for lawless Indians. Very few Indians make this their home.

The Makah Indians own 400 head of cattle, 100 head of horses, and a few sheep and hogs. These are about all the stock that the grazing area will support. There being no roads over which to drive stock to market, nor wharf to allow shipping by steamer, renders stock raising for the market unprofitable. The Indians of the other reservations have but few stock.

Each Indian family cultivated a small garden which furnished a good supply of vegetables such as cabbage, carrots, onions, potatoes, etc. A few acres of oats and tame grass were sown and did well; but the dense fogs and frequent rains prevailing here interfered with the harvest. Sufficient wild hay was cut from the marshes to keep the stock up thru the winter.

The Government has made no allotments on any of the reservations under this agency; but some preliminary assignments of land have been made by the superintendent on the Makah Reservation which seems to have increased the interest in tilling the soil.

There are two day schools under this agency: Neah Bay Training School on the Makah Reservation and the Quilleute Day school on the Quilleute Reservation.

The Neah Bay school has a teacher at \$72 per month, a housekeeper at \$30 per month, and an Indian assistant at \$10 per month. School was conducted ten months during the year. The average enrollment for the year was 50, and the average attendance 41. A building belonging to the old boarding-school plant was torn down and an addition to the schoolhouse was constructed from the material to furnish a room for the housekeeper's work. This cost the Government \$191 for labor and \$40.05 for new material. Lumber has been purchased to build a fence around the school yard and porches over the outside doors, and paint for the building is on hand. The fence will be completed during the month of July, 1906, by the pupils.

The Quilleute day school had three employees: Teacher at \$72 per month, housekeeper at \$30 per month, and an Indian assistant at \$10 per month. The average enrollment for the year was 65, and the average attendance was 48. Owing to a leak of room and the large attendance the school was divided, and the beginners were instructed by the housekeeper for half of each day during eight months in a room fitted up in the teacher's residence. Authority has been granted to build a new schoolhouse and to repair the teacher's residence. These improvements will be made during the fiscal year 1907.

Special attention has been given to "individual school gardens" this year. A tract of land at each day school was divided into small plots by the teacher and assigned to pupils for individual gardens. The pupils prepared the ground, planted the seeds, and cultivated the plants, each one doing his own work under the supervision of the teacher. Onions, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, peas, and parsnips were planted and are doing well. The pupils are very much elated over their first successful attempt at systematic gardening. The private ownership of property, the value of labor, and a definite lesson on nature study have been successfully taught by means of these individual gardens.

With but few exceptions all immoral acts committed by the Indians under this agency during the year have been due to a lack of proper respect for marriage vows and a low estimate put upon moral purity among the Indians.

There has been no drunkenness on any of the reservations, but many of the Indians have been reported drunk while "up sound" around the towns and cities.

Marriages and divorces have invariably been consummated according to the laws of the State of Washington.

The court of Indian offenses has passed upon many disputes and minor difficulties among the Indians. These decisions have generally been just, altho Indian judges are inclined to favor their friends in a decision.

About 14 miles of new road have been made during the year, and 8 miles repaired. Road making in this heavily timbered country, where the average yearly rainfall is 120 inches, is attended with many difficulties. All able-bodied adult male Indians have been required to work an assessment of twelve days on the Makah Reservation and five days on the Quilleute Reservation in building new roads and bridges. The Makah Indians built three bridges, one of which is 200 feet long, requiring timbers for the main span 80 feet long. All the material for this bridge, except a few spikes furnished by the Government, was cut from the adjacent forest.

Fishing and basket making are the native industries. The year was a poor fishing year. Not over \$4,000 worth of fish were sold during the year, against \$32,000 worth the year before. The "salmon run" was light and the market price low. As a result but few improvements have been made by the Indians. The outlook for the fiscal year 1907 is more encouraging.

The usual output of basket work was marketed. The local traders bought about \$1,600 worth of baskets and as many more were sold in other markets. This is an important industry which yields a profit during the long rainy season when there are but few chances to earn wages outdoors. All the female population are basket makers, even to small girls. But few men work at basketry.

Excepting tuberculosis, there has been but few cases of severe sickness. Reliable data as to the cause of death among the Indians under this agency can only be had on the Makah Reservation where 400 Indians reside, and are under the care of the agency physician. Of the 22 deaths among the Makah, 14 resulted from tuberculosis. The deaths from other causes than tuberculosis were mostly from old age and the hygienic neglect of infants. The sanitary record kept in this office reveals the startling fact that the number of deaths resulting from tuberculosis this year is greater than the number of deaths from the same cause during the two previous years combined.

The Neah Bay village government, organized two years ago, is increasing in interest and efficiency. A tax of \$1 was assessed against each dog. All dogs not paid for were killed. The money received from dog tax and special assessment by village council for public purposes was expended under the supervision of a street commissioner for street improvements.

The population of the Indians under the Neah Bay Agency is: Makah (males, 199; females, 201), 400; children of school age, 90. Ozette (males, 16; females, 19), 35; children of school age, 7. Quilleute (males, 122; females, 110), 232; children of school age, 68. Hoh (males, 34; females, 27), 61; children of school age, 10. Total number of Indians under Neah Bay Agency, 728.

The total number as shown by the census taken June 30, 1906, is the same number as shown by the census taken June 30, 1905, thus showing a stationary population.

EDWIN MINOR,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

TACOMA, WASH., August 16, 1906.

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, Humptulup, Queets, and the villages of Jamestown and Port Gamble. The census is as follows:

Puyallup	480
Skokomish	108
Chehalis	149
Clallam (Port Gamble)	110
Clallam (Jamestown)	244
Nisqualli	140

Squaxin Island.....	98
Quinalt.....	142
Qualtso.....	60
Georgetown.....	114
Humtulp.....	23
Total.....	1,770

There are several hundred other Indians within the confines of this agency who are not enrolled but who are allied to one of the several tribes above named.

The Puyallup Reservation is no longer Indian country, and the members of the tribe are no longer wards of the Government. Their valuable lands, together with their ignorance of business methods, has made them an especial mark for every rascal in Tacoma and vicinity, and their future is anything but bright.

The Skokomish Reservation is located near Union City, in Mason County, and the members of this tribe have made steady progress during the year just past. Their land is quite fertile and much improvement has been made on their allotments. There is a day school on this reservation which receives their support, and several of their larger children are sent to the Puyallup school.

The Chehalis Reservation is located near Oakville, Chehalis County, and these Indians are gradually improving their allotments and are generally prosperous. The low land is quite fertile and the higher land is used for winter grazing. The day school is well attended and has been quite successful. New roads have been built and old ones repaired, and we now have an excellent road thru the reservation to Oakville.

There is no reservation at Port Gamble, but the Government supplies a teacher here and the Port Gamble Mill Company furnishes the school building and teachers' residence. These Indians are quite prosperous, as they have steady work at good wages at the mills, the majority of them receiving 10 cents per hour and work nine and ten hours per day.

There is no reservation at Jamestown and the Government owns no buildings here. A teacher is supplied and quite a successful school was conducted there during the past year. These Indians receive quite an income from the sale of crabs, amounting, some years, to \$8,000 per annum. A few have purchased small farms and are gradually improving them.

The Nisqually Reservation is located near Roy, in Pierce County, and while a greater portion of the land is fit only for winter grazing, the other has some of the most fertile land in the State. It is rapidly being improved and farmed. These Indians own considerable stock and are prospering. The children attend the Puyallup school and district schools near the reservation.

Squaxin Island lies near Olympia, Thurston County, and consists of a few acres of not very good land, little of which is cleared or improved. The Indians live principally by fishing, oystering, and working in logging camps.

The four other reservations are included in the Quinalt subagency, the headquarters of which are located at Granville, Chehalis County. All of these tribes live by salmon and oyster fishing and receive quite an income from the sale of their catch. They are prosperous and will be much improved by the allotment of their lands, which is rapidly nearing completion. The day school here has been quite successful. Much road building and repairing has been done during the year.

The Puyallup boarding school is located near the city of Tacoma, the plant consisting of 18 buildings, all in good condition. The literary work has been excellent, as has the industrial work, so far as our facilities permitted. The health of the pupils has been good and much care has been used in selecting pupils for enrollment. Two of the larger buildings, in bad state of repair, have been torn down and the lumber used in making sidewalks and other necessary repairs and improvements. The office has been moved and repaired and a very decided improvement made in the appearance of the grounds. Other improvements are necessary, but in view of the fact that the office has decided to make certain changes in the character of the school, they will be omitted in this report.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians has been looked after by two missionaries, Reverend Mr. Ellis for Skokomish and Dungeness, and Reverend Mr. Allen for the other reservations. Many of these Indians belong to the "Shaker" Church and I find them good law-abiding citizens.

Following is a list of sales and collections made by me during the fiscal year as acting Puyallup Indian commissioner:

Number of sales of lots.....	103
Number of lots sold.....	323
Number of fractional lots sold.....	0
Number of tracts sold.....	4
Appraisal.....	\$41,150.00
Purchase price.....	\$40,824.00
Cash paid at time of purchase.....	\$17,607.00

Collections on allotted lands.....	47,070.00
Collections on Indian addition lots.....	41,538.01

Total..... 88,608.00

Received from sale of lots, etc.....	17,007.00
Received from collections.....	88,608.00

Total..... 100,270.00

Received June 30, 1905.....	58,225.00
Received June 30, 1906.....	100,270.00

Total..... 164,501.00

All the lots and tracts in the Indian addition have been sold.

HARRY F. LISTON, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP, WASH., August 6, 1906.

The results of the annual census, June 30, 1906, may be tabulated as follows:

	Tulalp.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Muckle-shoot.	Port Madison.	Total.
Males over 18 years.....	122	111	85	47	51	419
Males under 18 years.....	97	106	56	37	40	334
Females over 14 years.....	150	118	90	42	55	455
Females under 14 years.....	81	80	41	29	31	268
Total.....	450	418	275	158	177	1,176
Boys and girls, 6 to 16 years.....	112	101	59	38	45	355
Boys, 6 to 18 years.....	65	61	40	21	21	211
Girls, 6 to 18 years.....	69	51	22	21	23	186
Boys, 5 to 21 years.....	68	68	48	26	29	239
Girls, 5 to 21 years.....	70	53	30	29	25	207

Scholastic population (excluding married persons under 21 years)..... 440

This, my sixth annual report, is accompanied by reports from the Tulalp, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot reservations, or sub-agencies of the agency.

The subject of transportation and the pressing need for a launch for school and agency work has been fully set forth in the Tulalp Reservation report herewith. It has also been set forth in detail in my last annual report.

As to civilization and agriculture the conditions remain practically the same as reported last year, save that the school work in the school garden has stimulated somewhat more interest, thru our school-boy gardeners, in many families.

Few allotments have been made since this time last year. A large portion of the lands of the five reservations of the agency has been allotted. The question of allotment has brought with it, *pari passu*, the question of citizenship. Does the Indian by allotment of a piece of land to which he does not

possess the fee, become a citizen, or is his claim to citizenship as vague as his claim to a valid title, in fee simple, of his allotment? Is citizenship acquired by "possessing that which he does not possess," and to which it appears he possesses but the right of occupancy? This question is a very large and perplexing one at agencies where land is allotted or to be allotted, and it is one to be seriously considered when contemplating prospective allotment. It touches—seriously touches—the question of the management and control of the Indians, and the question of jurisdiction and legal status of the courts of Indian offenses. Does the Indian become by allotment (itself an incomplete investiture of title—If indeed there is any investiture) become, *ipso facto*, a citizen, and thereby released from all Federal supervision and control? This certainly can not be altogether true, for even the full-fledged, native-born citizen is very far from being free from the control and supervision of Federal Government and Federal laws.

The courts have determined that even the Dawes Act of February 8, 1887, does not emancipate the Indian from Federal control, nor does it abolish the reservation (even tho the latter be allotted, either in part or in entirety). Congress and the Revised Statutes have placed the control, direction, supervision, and management of all Indian matters and relations in the hands of the proper executive department and bureau, i. e., the Department of the Interior and its Bureau or Office of Indian Affairs. These powers are not delegated to the judicial branches of Government. The Federal and other courts have decided that whether any particular class of Indians are still to be regarded as a tribe or have ceased to hold the tribal relation is primarily a question for the executive department of the Government to determine, and if they have decided it, the court will follow their lead. The courts have further determined (the courts themselves, be it noted) that, in the absence of Congressional action on the subject, it is for the Executive branch of the Government, acting thru its appropriate channels, to determine when a given tribe of Indians, or any portion thereof, has sufficiently advanced in the way of civilized life, etc., as to warrant the termination of Federal control over them, leaving them to the protection only of the general laws of the country; and that, furthermore, lapse of time and allotment of portions, or all, of their reservations in severalty do not necessarily terminate the tribal relations of Indians, nor remove them from the supervision and control of the Interior Department of the Government and its Office of Indian Affairs.

The action and meaning of Congress have been somewhat more clearly interpreted and clarified by its action at its last session in enacting a law declaring that an allotted Indian shall not acquire citizenship until he has also acquired a full, free, and unrestricted title to his allotment, in fee simple, clear of all restrictions upon alienation or incumbrance. In other words, the Indian does not acquire a full, free, unclouded title to citizenship by allotment until he has acquired a full, free, and unclouded title to the said allotment. This should certainly serve to somewhat clarify an otherwise awkward situation.

There has been a very obvious improvement in road making and repairing during the twelve years which I have spent at Tulalip. Our reservation roads are known and noted to be as well cared for as dirt roads can be in this country; certainly as well cared for as are the local county roads. All this is done by prisoner labor and has cost the government not a single cent. If, as is said to be true, the civilization and advancement of a people and a country can be told by the conditions of the roads, then the outlook is not discouraging at all for our people.

Unfortunately the conditions (climate, allotment, etc.) in the Puget Sound country are not generally favorable to successful conduct of the ordinary day school, aside from the fact that success in such work requires peculiar adaptability for it aside from a mere ability to teach. In the Puget Sound country many of the Indians are allotted, and hence scattered far and wide over their respective reservations, instead of being gathered together in villages. The number living convenient to a school is necessarily limited when each family occupies 100 acres of land. This obstacle, however, would not be so very serious were it not for the hostile climatic conditions. The rains continue almost unceasingly during the greater portion of nine months of the ten months of the school year. The continual wet weather is fatal to attendance (both as to fullness and as to regularity). Pupils, and especially Indian pupils, can not be expected to come daily long distances over muddy roads in heavy rainfall for the purpose of sitting all day long in wet and chilly garments. The health of the children will not permit it. The continual exposure to the cold rains while

going to school and the sitting all day after arrival at school in wet and insufficient garments will inevitably sicken healthy children of any race. There can be no doubt of the effect upon poorly-clad and poorly-fed Indian children, remembering the racial predisposition to pulmonary troubles. These inhaled conditions are beyond the power of man. Therefore the agency boarding school appears by all odds to be best fitted for solving the educational, domestic, and industrial problems of these Indian children.

Owing to a failure of the Lummi people properly to stand by and loyally support their Lummi day school this school was abolished.

The day schools at Swinomish and Port Madison are getting along about as usual. Both could be improved with a little more enthusiastic interest in their work. These schools do not have the close supervision of the superintendent that they should have; this can not be given to them, however, until your Office has furnished the long looked for launch which will do much towards bringing closer relations between the agency and the subagencies, the superintendent and the schools.

The year's work at the Tulalip boarding school was in many respects a very satisfactory one. We hope, with the assistance of your Office, to strengthen in the coming year some of the weak points of last year. The school opened its doors with a capacity of 134, and had 6 above its capacity present for the first meal, and 11 above its capacity present for the first night. The enrollment, in spite of us, went up to 159, with an average attendance for the year of more than 155, on a capacity of 134. It is very much doubted that any other school has ever paralleled this experience of enrolling more than its capacity almost immediately after the school doors were opened.

About 6 acres of ground were broken, plowed, and seeded, from which ten mounds of stumps had to be grubbed off (by schoolboys)—1 acre or slightly more.

Considerable practical instruction, at work, was afforded the pupils, especially in hand-laundry work and in cooking for the girls, and in carpentry, gardening, and engineering for the boys. It is desired to amplify and better these desirable conditions another year.

The addition to the main dormitory building increased the capacity of the plant somewhat and enabled us to admit some pupils turned away for lack of room the preceding year, nevertheless very many were turned away again this year.

The new building for the employees has provided quarters for five more single employees, which has relieved some of the congestion but has not yet afforded sufficient quarters for employees.

The small warehouse will doubtless assist somewhat in the housing of supplies. The accommodations thus afforded, however, are not adequate to our present needs.

The school building, containing three class rooms and a small assembly hall, is a very attractive building, but we have outgrown it in the first year of our occupancy. Two additional class rooms and a much larger assembly hall will be needed very shortly.

At Port Madison a new day-school building and a new day-school teacher's residence have been erected, which give this school some long-needed facilities for work.

Missionary work remains about as treated last year, and as treated serially this year in the various reports from the respective reservations of the agency.

All the evil predicted last year from the Heff decision came and came promptly. When the information was given in the public press the saloons in this vicinity immediately held "Indian Day" with free whisky for Indians. It does not seem possible to secure any prosecutions under the State laws, as the attorneys appear to think, and certainly do claim, that the Heff decision rendered the State restrictions unconstitutional. Many able lawyers also condemn the Government for attempting to saddle upon the State what the Federal courts have declared unconstitutional, and in which declaration the United States Supreme Court has agreed. The situation is, at best, a very gloomy and unpromising one unless Congress can yet, in some manner, come to the relief of the Indian.

The situation described in the report of last year still exists this year. In a neighboring town I met with the town council seeking their enforcement of an excellent ordinance forbidding the loitering of Indians in or about a saloon, and fining a saloon keeper \$100 and imposing revocation of license for infraction of the ordinance. The council agreed unanimously to enforce the ordi-

nance. No attempt was ever made to carry out this agreement, and when mandamus proceedings were initiated to compel them to do so they called a special meeting and repealed the excellent ordinance. One can accomplish little in the face of such public sentiment. The situation in our neighboring towns is shameful—abominable.

There have been no very serious cases of crime on any of the reservations of the agency. With few exceptions the cases have usually been of intoxication or troubles arising therefrom. The Heff decision has rendered impossible the prosecution of the vast majority of whisky cases in the Federal courts.

As disciplinary and educational factors in the beginnings of self-government the Courts of Indian Offenses have been simply invaluable and indispensable. The officers and judges have been, as a rule, careful, conscientious, worthy, and consistent in all cases, both criminal and civil, coming before them for settlement. The Tulallp court, of the five courts, deserves special mention and commendation for its painstaking work and its development of a sense of responsibility. The men occupying these positions are very carefully picked and trained for such work and our Indian people have a great deal of respect for the decisions of their courts, as a rule. The scope and utility of the court has greatly widened beyond the original idea, until, as has been stated, the court is simply invaluable and indispensable. The court will convene as a board of arbitration in all sorts of disputes, etc., upon request. It has also frequently settled family quarrels and domestic strife, where the same have gone beyond reasonable bounds, by bringing the parties into court and advising and admonishing them. There can not be the slightest doubt but that in this and many other ways the court has been highly instrumental in terminating bitternesses; in adjusting differences; in preventing bloodshed or even loss of life by preventing the development, so far as possible, leading thereto; and in generally promoting peace, harmony, and a law-abiding spirit.

At its mid-June, 1906, session the Tulallp court imposed ten days' road work each upon three Indians, which sentences they, to everyone's surprise, refused to obey, whereupon they were jailed by the court ten days for contempt. Attorney Funk, of Olympia, Wash., guaranteed to secure the release of these Indian prisoners and applied for and secured a writ of habeas corpus from the superior court of the State of Washington in and for the county of Snohomish, after the prisoners had already served eight of their ten days of imprisonment. The superintendent was cited to appear, with the three Indian prisoners, in said superior court, then and there to receive such judgment as said court might see fit to determine. The superintendent made an appearance by attorney, but did not himself personally appear and did not produce or release the prisoners. An appearance by attorney, however, was made (in order to comply so far as possible with the principles of law and justice, and in order to forego any imputation of contempt for any legally constituted court), and the jurisdiction of the court was denied, in which contention the judge himself concurred, and he thereupon quashed the writ of habeas corpus. This case was of interest upon two points, (1) the status and jurisdiction of courts of Indian offenses, and (2) the jurisdiction of State courts.

No new buildings, no repairs, and no improvements have been furnished the agency this past year. The accommodations for employees have been inadequate because the school has been compelled, of necessity, to occupy some of the old and dilapidated wooden buildings of the agency. It is hoped that this congestion may be relieved by the construction of sufficient cottages for married employees. The buildings of both school and agency have been kept in as good repair as our meager means would permit.

The old sawmill, run by the water power, is about to collapse. The machinery in it, which is old, primitive, and worn out, has outlived its usefulness and should be on the junk pile. The material for a new building has already been cut out and framed, and then put in storage for seasoning. It hardly seems reasonable, however, to install the old machinery in a new building, and on that account construction has been delayed, awaiting some assistance from your Office. The Office, however, all thru this past year, has refused all requests for a small mechanical equipment for this mill, even tho the same had been recommended by supervisors who had been on and over the ground. A sum of not to exceed \$2,000 would equip this mill with a modern 40-horsepower turbine wheel of late pattern with flume and penstock, with a small modern sawing outfit, with a gang edger, and with a good planer and attachments. This would be ample. The available water power is more than ample to run it. This plant would give a mill of not less than 10,000 feet capacity of finished and matched

lumber per day—it takes the present mill more than five months to turn that out, and pretty poorly done at that. If all goes well and the mill does not break down, the present mill, running full capacity will take more than two weeks to turn out 1,000 feet of matched flooring.

A small mill plant here would afford the Indians a small market for their logs; would enable the Government to secure its lumber materials at a cost but slightly in advance of the cost of the raw material (logs); would supply all material needed for building, maintaining, and repairing the road bridges; would supply all needed coffin lumber; would supply all building material in the way of lumber; would, in a lumber and milling country, supply our young Indians and our schoolboys with training and experience in milling and wood-working, and would enable our Indian people to secure lumber for building of good homes upon their allotments. I can not conceive how \$2,000 could be spent to better or more profitable advantage than this. For some years now the Office has spent practically nothing on agency buildings and repairs, and it should certainly provide the agency with this small, but badly needed, improvement. There is little that the agency asks of the Office, and it is to be hoped that it may receive that little when asked.

Marriages are solemnized in conformity with the requirements of law. Agency license at this place, aside from the fact that it possesses no legal status, is a retrogressive step, and is not taken when it can possibly be avoided.

The Indians of this agency appear to be making gradual progress, but, like the growth of the trees in the forest, it is not always perceptible from day to day or month to month. One of the most encouraging signs is their devotion and loyalty to their agency boarding school and the sympathy and support which they afford it and its work for their children.

There are upon the Tulallp Reservation perhaps a dozen Indians of that barbaric belief known as "Shakers;" but they form a small and negligible quantity. As a class they have been troublesome, defiant of authority and law, drunken with fanaticism rather than whisky (tho not disdaining even the use of whisky occasionally), uneducated, and nonprogressive. As a class they have not at Tulallp been either progressive or desirable, and the Tulallp people themselves, as a class, are opposed to the "Shakers." This sect is one entirely of Indian origin, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the so-called white Shakers or white Quakers. Instead of improving their homes and their allotments, they spend most of their times in orgies, feasting, and in interfering with the proper care of the sick. At Tulallp they have, upon occasion, made threats of shaking away law, order, the courts, the agency, all control or supervision, the Government itself, all whites, and have promised to restore olden times and conditions existent before the advent of the white man. On the surface they assume an appearance of a crude Christianity in order to cover their real beliefs and practices, which latter are at heart unprogressive, barbarous, and antagonistic—I am speaking of the phase which appears at Tulallp and which I have known personally for twelve years.

I have seen one "Shaker clergyman" die of delirium tremens, and one other who did not go quite so far as that; both cases due to alcoholism, of course. I have seen at least 2 Tulallp men lose their reason (and ultimately their lives) from the unnatural and undesirable excitations of the frenzies. I have known them to interfere with the proper care and treatment of the sick, and thus indirectly cause unnecessary death. I have known heads of families to leave homes and even young and nursing children neglected and unprovided for, and for several days at a time, in order to gather together and follow the frenzy. In these frenzies, which sometimes last nights and days, in mixt companies, the exercise of dancing, shaking, jumping, howling, ringing bells, and lighting candles proves somewhat too strenuous for wearing clothing, whereupon the entire assemblage gradually doffs its articles of clothing until not even the proverbial fig leaf remains. I have seen little if any good ever come from this practice at Tulallp, and I do not believe that there is a scintilla of sense or real religion in it. What little benefit may have been imagined to flow from it is more than counterbalanced by the highly unnatural, excited, frenzied state of mind which its practice induces and maintains in its devotees.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ON TULALIP RESERVATION.

TULALIP RESERVATION, WASH., August 6, 1906.

Enlargement, concentration, development, to larger and more economical scales, and so-called "trust" methods in general have centralized logging and the fisheries in the hands of men with capital, that it is difficult for the Indian to compete, or even to get his lumbering and fishing products to market for anything like what his white brother does. The introduction of steam assistance in logging and of the "traps" and trap methods into fishing has still further widened the gap. It is somewhat pathetic to see even their fisheries indirectly taken in this manner from a fish-eating folk who have hitherto been self-supporting, from the very beginning. It, therefore, appears that the larger number of the future generation must derive their livelihood from their allotments, for which life they must have some education and preparation because they are not naturally an agricultural people. It may be, however, that some of the others, showing unusual mechanical talents (which is not common), may solve the problems of life by engaging in some mechanical pursuit.

By far the larger portion (in fact almost all) of the reservation has been allotted. Recent allottees have been found to be much more active in establishing themselves in homes upon their allotments and improving the latter. This would seem to indicate a degree of progress since allotment was first instituted here twenty-three years ago.

About 10 miles of established roads were repaired and renewed, some portions being gravelled, during the year. About 2 miles of new roads have been opened up during the same period. All able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 21 and 45 years put in five days in May upon road work wherever assigned. In addition to this all, or nearly all, of the prison labor (mostly cases of intoxication, etc., from the court of Indian offenses) is put upon road improvement. In consequence the dirt roads of the reservation are kept in just as good shape as the county keeps its smaller roads, and the Government is not put to one cent of expense for the maintenance of these roads.

The necessity for an agency launch must be referred to again this year, even tho it has been set forth in detail in previous reports and elsewhere. A tide-water agency, itself and its tributary subagencies located directly upon the waters of Puget Sound, and yet without the means of traversing this natural highway, is in an anomalous condition as an interior agency without horses and vehicles.

Tulalip possesses an excellent wharf not 500 yards from the doors of the agency office. The freight for the entire agency, subagency, and schools is shipped in here and then reloaded from here to the subagencies and their schools. These conditions transpire in the fall and winter seasons (which are the rainy season in this country) when even the best of Washington roads is unfit for freighting.

For transporting freight by water from Everett or Seattle to Tulalip; for ordinary communication direct with the tide-water subagencies (this is practically a tide-water agency and the water of Puget Sound are not 500 yards distant from the door of the office) for speedy, safe, direct, and economical transportation of Indian school children from tributary reservations to the Tulalip training school; also for proper patrol and protection of the large coast line of the reservation from water pirates, deprecations, etc., and for towing and offering similar assistance to the Indians in their fishing operations, a large, safe, stout, thoroughly seaworthy launch (not a toy or pleasure craft) about 50 feet long, 45-horsepower engines, and a speed of 15 miles per hour (this speed is necessary to bring the more distant reservations within easy reach) is very badly needed. Such a launch should be capable of safely transporting 30 or 40 pupils. Attention has been called repeatedly to this need before, and the need has also been called to the attention of this office by various visiting and inspecting and supervising officials. Water is the natural means of ingress and egress from this place—nature made it so.

Much of the land of the reservation is either quite hilly or quite heavily timbered. A fair portion of the cleared land is being used for pasture while the balance of it is used for the production of hay, grain, vegetables, and fruit, as the products of the soil are now beginning to form an appreciable portion of the diet of our Indians. As they are a fisher folk and both originally and aboriginally derived sustenance from the sea, it is to be expected that fishing still furnishes occasional occupation and food, and some small income to some of the families living adjacent to the water. One of the characteristics of the Puget Sound Indians, and which is unique in the history of governmental work among Indians, is that they have always been self-supporting. But this condition is being materially impaired by the white man's methods of consolidation, concentration, and especially the construction of fish traps for the taking of salmon. The two great industries of the State are fishing and lumbering, and their tremendous development, capitalization, and the application of all modern improvements, have left the Indian (dependent upon these industries for his livelihood) with his primitive methods well-nigh stranded and well-nigh destitute, and may give rise to an Indian problem where none has hitherto existed.

A few of the older women knit lumbermen's socks and weave baskets for sale. General farming will soon be the principal industry, and in a few years those now dependent upon logging for their livelihood will be compelled to depend upon their farm products.

The Government is just making a tardy start with these people to fulfil the treaty pledges of adequate school facilities made half a century ago, contemplating and providing for the building, equipment, and maintenance of an agricultural and industrial school at Tulalip for the Puget Sound Indians as stipulated in detail in the treaty with the Iwamish and allied tribes made at Point Elliott January 22, 1855. The present plant, tho small and inadequate, is comparatively new and fairly well fitted; it will be necessary, however, to make material additions to the plant if the treaty pledges are to be kept and if adequate school facilities are to be provided for our school population. The present plant does not provide facilities for one-half of those who should be in school.

The Tulalip training school opened its doors January 22, 1906, which was treaty day, being the fifty-first anniversary of the signing of the treaty with these Indian people. When the school opened its doors at 9 a. m., it possessed an estimated capacity of 154 pupils. When dinner was announced at noon, three hours after the doors had opened, 140 school children had thus walked into school and had had themselves enrolled. When nightfall came and the silence bell rung, 145 children were domiciled in the dormitory.

In spite of repeated rejections and of repeated efforts to refuse to enroll more, some pitiful and deserving cases arose which compelled us against our wish to enroll up to the number of 159, which was the maximum enrollment. This, however, could just as easily have been 250 with proper facilities for housing and caring for that number. With an enrollment on the first day of 145, and a maximum enrollment of 159 for the year, the average attendance at school for the year was 165.11, which in itself tells a story of devotion and loyalty on the part of our employees and pupils. I do not believe that another school in the service can parallel these conditions. An enrollment of happy and loyal pupils, and a corps of good and industrious employees, enabled us to complete a very satisfactory school year.

The only educational work for which we were not prepared was that along agricultural lines. The new school site had never been so used or occupied before. The school farm was not yet laid out, cleared, or fenced, and no work could show results on a farm where all the Indian stock might roam at will. The school farm will, we trust, be a reality before the close of another school year, and we expect the results to show some of the possibilities of a favorable climate and a fairly fertile soil. The education in agriculture is the most needed among these people, and much of their future success will depend upon what they can and will do in cultivating their allotments. Industrial training along agricultural lines is demanded by the treaty, by the conditions, circumstances, and environment of the Puget Sound Indians, and by the Indian Office, and it should be made one of the principal courses of training at this school.

The Tulalip Agency possesses, upon its two reservations, a scholastic population of 440. There has been a slight decrease in the scholastic population since last year owing to an unusual number of marriages among the young people heretofore in school, which situation, however, portends further increase in the scholastic population in the not distant future. The scholastic population of Tulalip alone is 138, which is more than the estimated capacity of the present Tulalip school. A large portion of the Indian population of the treaty tribes, those who made the treaty with the Government at Point Elliott, live on no reservations, but cluster chiefly along the valleys of the great rivers of the Sound. All the river valley population of the Dwamish, Snohomish, Skagit, Samish, and Nooksack rivers, and in fact all of the outside Indians between Tacoma on the south and the international boundary line on the north are tributary to the treaty of this agency and have been pledged school facilities at this place. It is estimated roughly that this indicates an extra reservation scholastic population of about 500, making an aggregate scholastic population of nearly 1,000 directly and indirectly tributary to this agency and its school. The school facilities for which they are indeed eager have been indeed meager.

For many years past the Roman Catholic Church has done most all of the missionary work among the Tulalip Indians and many of our Indian people profess that faith. We have been fortunate in having the loyal and zealous cooperation of the Rev. Father Paul Gard in any measure or plan for the advancement of these people. He has largely thru his own efforts built (without assistance from the Indians) a most excellent chapel at which attendance has very materially increased under his ministry. Regular services are held by him three Sundays in each month, at which all pupils so desiring attend, and which they are encouraged to attend. Father Gard is the only person engaged in regular and constant missionary work. Neighboring clergymen of other denominations, however, occasionally visit the school and have advised the children along proper lines without doctrinal discrimination. A general interest in the school and school work is encouraged.

The people of this reservation have only had about fifty years of desultory contact with the whites. During that time, however, they have made some progress, due to those relations, but unfortunately have acquired also many of the vices of their neighbors. Compared with their life and civilization of about fifty years ago, their present state shows that they have, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, made rapid progress. Altho these Indians have had poor and meager school opportunities, and in many instances none at all, some can read and write, and many of them can talk a broken English. No Government school has been given them until the past two years, and very few appliances with which to work have been issued to them. When one considers their original state and the fact that they were located in the virgin forest, that they have had no assistance save their own labor, no knowledge of farming, no money, no resources, it is too much to expect of them to have beautiful homes and fine farms. The Indian has not built himself a fine residence, nor has he cleared himself a fine farm and brought it to the high stage of cultivation seen on many of our eastern farms; but he has built himself a little home, cleared a little garden spot, a hayfield and pasture, and is endeavoring to raise his children better than he was raised and according to the white man's standard. The easy life of the child of the forest has been deserted and he is taking up the white man's strenuous, discontented ways, and we can say he is progressing some.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN, Superintendent.

## REPORT OF FARMER ON LUMMI RESERVATION.

LUMMI RESERVATION, WASH., July 31, 1906.

The people of this reservation seem to possess an increasing interest in this important industry. Nearly all of the land of the reservation is allotted and many of the allotments are occupied by home makers.

Six miles or more of the established road have been repaired advantageously. Traffic by road to market is superseding the use of boat or canoe for such purpose.

Farming, fishing, lumbering (cutting of dead and down, edar into shingle bolts), form the chief industries. Owing to decrease and light "runs" of salmon in the past year or two not many have engaged in this pursuit—particularly during July and August. During the "run" of silver salmon and dog salmon in September and October a majority of our people fish for market or for their own consumption right here at home.

Out of a scholastic population of 109 we enrolled 36 children in the Tulalip training school and 18 children in other schools. No more children could be received at Tulalip owing to limited capacity of that school. Consequently, 69 children were out of school during the year. More school facilities are needed.

The Roman Catholic Church has done all of the missionary work among the Lummi people, and many of them profess that religion. Rev. J. B. Boulet, missionary priest, of Ferndale, Wash., makes monthly visits to the reservation.

Court is held twice a month, as required, and attendance is good. The court punished 29 Indians during the year, nearly all of which were cases of intoxication. Punishment was by labor on the public road of the reservation.

The standard of morals is as high as could be expected under all circumstances. It is, however, certainly no higher than that of the whites of similar social status.

All marriages are required to be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the law, and no old-fashioned marriage, known to be such and in defiance of the wishes of the contracting parties, is permitted.

The Lummi people are progressing. It is thought. All wear citizens' dress so far as same can be obtained. Many earn their living by civilized pursuits. The Government has never supported any of the Puget Sound Indians of the Tulalip Agency. They have been self-supporting from the very beginning of the relations with the Government. Many of the Lummi people understand something of English.

Liquor is the greatest obstacle to progress, and from the present outlook bids fair to continue indefinitely to be so.

Also, the court is working at a disadvantage without a jail, the old jail having been burned.

WILLIAM McCLURKEY, Farmer in Charge.

#### REPORT OF FARMER ON SWINOMISH RESERVATION.

LA CONNER, WASH., July 12, 1906.

Altho there has been but little progress made in farming by those who occupy the timber lands of this reservation, those who farm the lowlands or flats have made marked improvements during the past year both in the way of improving the fences on their allotments, and their methods of cultivating their lands. Last season they thrashed and sold 12,000 bushels of oats, and baled and sold 200 tons of hay. They own and operate a hay press, also a steam thrashing machine, and do all their thrashing and baling entirely independent of any help from the whites.

Practically all the lands of this reservation have been allotted; about 00 acres have been reserved for school purposes; one subdivision (40 acres) has been scheduled, but no patent has as yet been received for the same; besides there are three small subdivisions aggregating about 2 acres that were overlooked in making out the different schedules, that are still unallotted.

There were about 2 miles of new road opened up on the west side of the reservation during the past year. It required a great deal of labor to open this road on account of the vast amount of timber, logs, and brush to be removed. This road is a great convenience to those allottees who live on the west side of the reservation. Every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 46 years has been required to perform three days' work upon the roads of this reservation during the past year; this work was generally performed cheerfully, and in good faith.

Aside from farming, the chief industries are lumbering, manufacturing, and marketing logs, shingle bolts, and firewood, from the dead and fallen timber on their allotments, and fishing. Quite a number of the Indians of this reservation are engaged in the latter industry.

The Swinomish day school, Tulalip training school, and the Chemawa nonreservation training school afford fine facilities for educating the young people of the reservation, which is pretty generally well appreciated by these Indians. We have a school garden connected with the day school here, and a considerable effort has been made during the past year to teach the pupils how to raise vegetables, and a liking for that industry.

But very little missionary work has been done among these Indians during the past year. They nearly all adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, but take little interest in their church, and their priest, Father Wood, says he has been assigned to such a large field that he has been compelled to neglect to a great extent his work here on the reservation. The principal missionary work has been done among the pupils of the school by Mrs. Gaches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This good woman has visited the school nearly every Friday afternoon and has organized a juvenile temperance society in the school and has been doing a good work.

The court of Indian offenses is a very helpful institution here on the reservation. Our judges are always ready to try cases over which they have jurisdiction fairly and impartially, and to punish transgressors has a very wholesome influence among our people.

Morality among these people will average with that among the whites living in adjoining districts, with the exception of drunkenness, which, I am sorry to say, has increased to some extent since the late decision of the United States courts making it no offense to dispose of intoxicating liquors to Indian allottees.

Indian marriage customs are no longer in vogue among our people. No marriages are consummated except upon a regular marriage license, and in the manner required of the white people in this country.

Our people are making fair progress in civilization. The influence of the old people who hold to their old customs with great tenacity, a tendency among the men to assimilate with the dissolute and vicious element among the whites, and improvidence, which appears to be a besetting sin among Indians generally, are the chief obstacles to progress among these people.

EDWARD BRINTOW, Farmer in Charge.

#### REPORT OF FARMER ON MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION, WASH., July 6, 1906.

During the past year agriculture has received the usual amount of attention. Land has been drained, new fences built, old fences repaired, and places improved. The hay crop is the most important crop. The hay crop will be light. Oats are a fair crop. Potatoes and vegetables will be light crop, owing to the cold, wet spring.

Stock was wintered in better condition than usual and is looking well at present.

All of the land is allotted and patented except one quarter section. This quarter section is assigned, and is occupied by boys who were minors when the other lands were allotted. There are 39 allotments on this reservation, 24 of which are occupied by allottees.

Thirty-five children were enrolled in nonreservation schools. Of these 7 were enrolled at Chemawa, 7 were at the public schools, 1 was at Tulalip, and 20 were enrolled at St. George's Mission School, near Tacoma. A marked improvement is noticeable in all of the pupils as they return from the various schools.

As the parents of all of the pupils are Catholics and the Catholic school is nearer to the reservation than the Government schools are, it is difficult to induce the parents to send their children away to the Government schools. We hope, however, to send a larger delegation to the Tulalip school this coming school year.

The missionary work is under the control of the Catholic Church. There is a church on the reserve, and services are conducted on the fourth Sunday of each month by the Rev. Charles Du Decker.

All couples living together as man and wife are married lawfully, according to the laws of the State. Nearly all of the couples appear to be true to their marriage vows and live in harmony. There are some few immoral women who cause trouble.

There was in the court of Indian offenses 1 case for unlawful cohabitation, 1 for stealing, and some civil cases. The majority of cases were drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Alex Marks, a Yakima Indian, was convicted in the United States court for introducing liquor into the Muckleshoot Reservation. Steve Sam, a Muckleshoot Indian, was punished by the State court for attempting to assault an Indian woman.

Up to last year the road repairing has been done by ditching the side of the road and grading. This did not prove entirely satisfactory, as the road was very soft and muddy during the wet weather. The county opened a new gravel pit near the reservation. Gravel was hauled by Indian team from this pit and a nearly impassible piece of road on the reserve was made solid. More road will be repaved with gravel after haying. A new piece of road was constructed on the west side of White River, thus giving the Indians in that vicinity an outlet to the county roads.

The chief industry is farming and stock raising on the reservation. There is a strong demand for Indian labor at good wages. Men with teams work for mill companies, hauling lumber and shingles. Men work in logging camps, in hop yards, shingling and clearing land, trapping, fishing, etc. The women make baskets and knit stockings. There is plenty of work for those who will work, but too many will not work any more than obliged to. They do not care about the future, and each year finds them just where they were the year before. Not all are of this kind, as many are progressive and are making encouraging progress.

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, Farmer.

#### REPORT OF FARMER AND HOUSEKEEPER ON PORT MADISON RESERVATION.

BARTOW, WASH., July 7, 1906.

There has been a considerable increase in the number who keep a few sheep, the past year, and a more marked increase in the flocks of good fowls, owing to the success of a few whom we induced to try last year. A number will raise potatoes enough for their own use, and considerable large fruit—such as apples, pears, cherries, etc.—has been set out. Six new houses have been put up on claims, some of them very good, considering. Numerous slashings and clearings have been made. Altogether, it has been a very encouraging year, but the fight with semitropic undergrowth and sky-scraping trees with stumpy roots proportionate will be a long hard one here.

Four patents were issued last year, and three of the allottees are now residing on the claims. A number of old allotments are lying unused because of the uncertainty as to whom they should descend, since the allottees are dead.

Owing to considerable work keeping the floating wharf in repair, there was little road labor available, but the five miles of road on the reservation were kept in reasonable repair.

Improving their claims, fishing, clam digging, working in lumber camps, basket making, etc., comprised the round of industries followed.

Notwithstanding the fact that our little community furnished 12 pupils to the progressive band at the new agency school at Tulalip this year, we maintained an average attendance of 19, as against 27 last year, and the improvement in reading, spelling, cleanliness, disposition to be useful, and in general deportment was very encouraging.

With the help of the Indians, two of whom did all the carpenter work, we erected a fine new schoolhouse, 50 feet long by 20 wide, with 4 rooms, namely, class room, dining room, kitchen, and storeroom; 8 large windows to the class room, and brick chimneys for this room and for the kitchen, the total cost being about \$600, while the actual value now is low at twice that amount. We appropriated an orchard of about 100 trees on 1½ acres of land belonging to the reserve for agency and school purposes, and are fencing, pruning, and improving same. We will have fruit enough to last us half thru the year this fall. We have also erected a little 6-room cottage for teacher and housekeeper, his wife. This has, on the whole, been by far our most successful school year, tho the Indians may not have realized fully what we and they were accomplishing.

Rev. Paul Gard, of the Catholic Church, comes here as often as practicable and is doing all in his power to improve the religious spirit of the Indians. Tho they do not

seem to appreciate the value of his services as they would were they less influenced by low people in Seattle, still he is accomplishing considerable for their good. This church pioneered, as it were, here, and no effort has been made to divide the field.

The Court of Indian Offenses has been our sole support in a judicial way, as the United States courts and the county court have seemed to disagree as to jurisdiction in liquor cases and we have been disappointed in getting the needed moral support from either. A serious disappointment, indeed, but we have made the best of it and used our own court, tho the spirit of their work has been affected by the inaction, which they could not quite comprehend in the white man's court.

Morality is reaching a higher standard, as a whole, tho there have been two cases among educated young people this year that are discouraging. The Indian court helped us to settle them promptly, however. Our people all follow the marriage customs of civilization now.

Progress is slow, but sure. The children are helping us to bring up the parents. Educational, religious, and industrial progress are encouraging.

The only obstacles to progress are the dense forests and the disagreement of the courts as to jurisdiction in whisky cases. Whisky is the curse of the poor Indian's life. If we could reach the villains who sell it to him, we could soon make a progressive citizen of him.

ALLEN A. BARTOV,  
Teacher and Acting Farmer in Charge.  
LOUISE A. BARTOV,  
Housekeeper.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., August 22, 1906.

No events of unusual interest have happened at this school during the fiscal year just past. The health of the pupils under my care has been fairly good, and I have only one death to report. The great difficulty we have at this school is to get the pupils into the school at the beginning of the school year. During vacation and in the hot fall months many of the Indians go to the mountains and to the hop fields and take their children with them. They do not return until late in the fall, or until severe weather compels them to return to their winter homes on the reservation.

There is a public school, employing one principal teacher and four assistants, at Tuppenish Station, on the reservation. There are about 60 Indian pupils attending this school. I have recommended to the Indian Office that a Government contract be entered into with this school for the education of these children. About 25 pupils from this reservation are attending the Indian Training school at Chemawa, Ore.

As superintendent of the Yakima school I have a vast amount of other duties pertaining to the adult Indians, and to the lands of the reservation, and to the general affairs of the agency. A great deal of my time is taken up with very important matters not in any way connected with the school; and it is impossible for me to devote the time and attention to details of the school work that I should and would like very much to do.

It would be impossible to enumerate in detail the events that have occurred on the reservation during the year just past, and I can only mention here a few of the most important.

It was supposed that the boundary-line dispute was settled by the recognition of the claims of the Indians, embodied in the act of December 21, 1904. The settlement, however, is not satisfactory to the Indians, as the line which is being surveyed is not being run along the summit of the Cascade Mountains, as it is contended by the Indians it should be. There is also a very large part of the tract of 293,837 acres, to which the claims of the Indians have been recognized, which has been taken up by homesteaders and purchased under the timber and stone land act. It is also found that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the State of Washington have made lieu selections of a very large part of this tract.

Just how much of these lands have been so taken and selected, I am unable at this time to determine; but whatever it may be, it seems to be lost to the Indians, as the act of December 21, 1904, which recognizes the claim of the Indians to these lands, provides:

That where valid rights have been acquired prior to March fifth, nineteen hundred and four, to lands within said tract by bona fide settlers or purchasers under the public-land laws, such rights shall not be abridged, and any claim of said Indians to these lands is hereby declared to be fully compensated for by the expenditure of money heretofore made for their benefit and in the construction of irrigation works on the Yakima Indian Reservation.

As to progress made to carry out the provisions of the act of December 21, 1904, authorizing the sale of surplus and unallotted lands on the reservation, I have to report that the allotments to Indians entitled have been made; the commission appointed to make such reservations as were deemed necessary for school, agency, and religious purposes, and for the use of the Indians as grazing and timber lands has completed its work and made its report of reservations made; contracts have been let for making the necessary surveys of the reservation, and parties of surveyors are now in the field making the surveys. The classifying and appraising of the surplus lands and timber can not be done until the surveys have been completed.

In accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge C. H. Hanford, of the United States district court, on January 22, 1906, issued a decree defining the rights of the Indians to fish on the Columbia River. I have distributed copies of this decree among the Indians and the white people interested, and have placed iron stakes, firmly bedded in rock, at points 200 feet below the fish wheels, with a notice designating the purpose for which they were placed. The Indians will be greatly benefited by this, but these fisheries are such a great distance from the agency that it is difficult to enforce the decree, as the Indians are timid and are not inclined to assert their rights. They greatly fear the courts and the threats of the white people who like to have a monopoly of the fisheries and exclude the Indians altogether if they could.

Many of the Indians are farming a portion of their lands. Hay, grain, and vegetables are the chief products of the soil. They farm in a crude and unscientific way, and progress in this is slow. They have a great many Indian ponies on the reservation, for which there is some demand, and they have sold over 3,000 of these ponies during the past year at an average price of about \$8 per head. Quite a number of the Indians have small bands of cattle; they raise hay sufficient to keep them during the winter and they turn them out to graze on the hills during the spring and summer months.

Immorality, crime, and intemperance are on the increase and are becoming a very serious menace. All restrictions upon the Indian in the matter of securing liquor appear to have been removed, the Federal court of this district having held that it is not a crime to introduce liquor on an Indian allotment within the reservation. During the past the court of Indian offenses has had a very material control over the Indians, and has very largely restrained them from immorality and crime. This court has now been abolished, the officers of the State courts do not want to assume jurisdiction and have not done so, and the Federal courts disclaim jurisdiction, and so long as the matter of court jurisdiction is so unsettled, and so long as the Indians can procure all the intoxicants they desire immorality, intemperance, and crime will increase until the race is extinct. No less than 20 deaths have occurred on this reservation during the past year, the cause of which can be directly traced to intoxication. I have used every effort to stop the evil, but without a law or court to back me it is useless and a hopeless task.

It is difficult for me to reconcile the opinions of the courts which apparently say that allotted Indians are free American citizens, and are also wards of the Government, and that it is not a crime to destroy them with intoxicants. I can not construe their decisions in any other way. If the Indians who drink were the only ones who suffer, it would not be so bad; but it occurred on this reservation a few months ago that a woman and her child, lying asleep in their own home, were both brutally murdered by some drunken Indian—supposed to be the husband and father; and other crimes almost as atrocious are committed frequently. Is it not time that something should be done for the helpless and innocent who have no protection and can have only such as the Government can give them on the reservation? Hardly a day passes that some one does not come to the office with a complaint that they have been beaten or nearly killed by some drunken Indian. The bars have been let down and hell turned loose, is the clearest way to describe the conditions at this time. These Indians have been suddenly turned loose from all restraint; they can procure liquor without any trouble and at little expense; and whether they will grow worse, or realize the evil of their ways, and reform and do better, remains to be seen. I fear, however, that liquor will be their ultimate ruin.

The suits referred to in my last annual report in reference to our water rights, have apparently been adjusted and settled by the Reclamation Service entering the field and purchasing the Sunnyside Canal, and apparently secur-

ing control of the entire waters of the Yakima River. It is expected and contemplated that in the near future the Government system of irrigation canals on the reservation will be placed under the control of the Reclamation Service, as provided by the act of March 3, 1900. The waters of the Yakima River, the main source of supply for irrigation, on the reservation as well as in the entire Yakima Valley, do not supply the needs of the water users, in low water, during the months of August and September; and it is absolutely necessary to secure the storage of the flood waters of the winter, at or near the head of the river. In order to secure these storage waters the engineers of the Reclamation Service propose to construct dams and raise the waters in the several lakes near the headwaters of the river. The owners of the lands benefitted by this must pay their proportionate share of the cost of these works, as well as the cost of constructing canals and laterals to carry the water to their lands.

The act of March 3, 1900, permits Indian allottees to sell all in excess of 20 acres of their allotments to be thus benefitted, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to enable them to pay the cost of irrigating the part of their lands retained by them. Many difficulties will be encountered in carrying out the provisions of the act; but the conditions are such that it must and will be carried into effect in the very near future.

There was expended, during the past year, in extending the irrigation system on the reservation, about \$17,000. Most of this money was expended in the employment of Indians.

There were 4 business leases covering 0.97 acre, and 127 grazing and farming leases, covering 9,645.78 acres, approved by the Interior Department during the fiscal year 1906. There were in effect on June 30, 1906, 14 business leases covering 49.31 acres, and 300 farming and grazing leases covering 29,935.08 acres, a total of 410 leases, covering 30,034.39 acres. The average acreage covered by the farming and grazing leases is 75.72 acres. The amount collected from the lessees on these leases during the fiscal year 1906 was \$34,316.29. The amount due and uncollected on June 30, 1906, was \$80. The amount paid to the Indian lessors on these leases during the fiscal year 1906 was \$32,209.50. I am authorized to retain 10 per cent of the money rentals due on leases covering irrigated lands, to be set aside as an irrigation fund for the maintenance of the irrigation system. The income derived from this source during the year 1906 was \$1,806.45.

The rentals on unimproved lands are from 50 cents to \$2 per acre per year; and on improved lands from \$2 to \$5 per acre per year. In addition to the cash rentals provided for by these leases, all leases on unimproved lands contain agreements for the clearing, leveling, and fencing of the lands, and the building of houses. I estimate the average cost of these improvements to be about \$15 per acre.

During the fiscal year 1906 there were 24 tracts of inherited Indian lands, aggregating 2,020.78 acres, sold. The total price paid for these lands was \$73,796. The price per acre ranged from \$2.50 for mountainous grazing lands to \$206 for land designed for a town site. The average price was \$36.52 per acre.

During the year grazing permits have been issued for the grazing on unallotted lands of the reservation of 37,790 sheep, 7,370 lambs, 2,319 cattle, and 44 horses. The income from this source and from the passing of sheep across the reservation to the forest reserve was \$11,415.85.

Practically all roads on the reservation are under the care and supervision of the superintendent, and I am compelled to act at times in a somewhat arbitrary manner to keep roads open and in condition for travel. Wherever it is practicable roads are established on section lines, and are worked and made passable both by Indians and by white people, who have rented lands abutting on them.

JAY LYNCH, Superintendent.

## REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

KESHENA, Wis., August 10, 1906.

The location of the Green Bay Agency and the territory under its jurisdiction have been fully set forth in former reports.

The Menominee Indians are making gradual progress along certain lines and there is a noticeable improvement in their manners, style of dress, and in the building, furnishing, and care of their homes. Creditable work has been done in various ways, their logging operations showing marked improvement both in manner of operation and financial results. Substantial improvements have been made to farms in a few instances, and there is a gradual tendency to raise more stock and give it better care. Two fairly successful trading stores are conducted by Menominee Indians. Educated, trustworthy, and fully civilized members of the tribe have homes and occupation at this agency. The Menominees are of a kind and peaceful disposition and easily managed when not under the influence of liquor. They are very affectionate to children, and their doors are always open to orphan children or those whose parents are unable to provide for them.

Logging operations furnish the Indians profitable occupation the greater part of the year. Indian contractors (some of whom were women) conducted their work in a successful manner and finished the season with a reasonable profit after paying their labor and supply bills in full. Twelve and one-half million feet of pine and hemlock logs were banked on the various streams running thru their reservation, which were sold for \$280,500, the most satisfactory price ever received for their logs, thereby increasing their tribal fund \$130,500. In addition to the usual amount of logs cut each year under the logging act of 1890 they will handle this year the timber on the blown-down district as provided for by act of Congress (Public No. 327) in contradiction to the recommendation of this office to sell the timber on stumpage. This is a large undertaking for the Indians and can not help but result in a considerable loss to them. Individual Indians may profit by this method of logging the down timber, but the tribe will be a heavy loser.

Agriculture receives but indifferent attention by a large majority of the Indians. A number of the Menominees put in diversified crops and secure a fair yield of oats, hay, and vegetables. The great majority, however, make no provision of this kind and depend largely upon their logging operations and labor secured at the agency and near-by towns for their support.

A per capita payment of \$30 was made to the Menominees in June, 1906, from the accumulated interest on their log fund. The total amount thus distributed was \$37,230, the greater part of which was expended in a satisfactory manner.

The Stockbridge and Muncie Indians also received a part payment of \$100 each from the New York judgment fund. This money was expended largely in paying old accounts and purchasing household goods, farm machinery, and vehicles. The provision in the general Indian appropriation bill for the allotment of the lands of the Stockbridge and Muncie is generally satisfactory, and the Indians are anxiously waiting action by the Department in the final division of the lands. The difficulty in restraining these Indians from cutting timber on their reservation contrary to instructions is a source of great annoyance to this office, and an early settlement of their affairs will be a great relief.

The completion of the new buildings for the Menominee Indian training school will allow us to resume our educational work, which has been seriously delayed owing to the lack of facilities to care for all of the children.

St. Joseph's industrial mission school, in charge of Rev. Blaze Krake, has been crowded beyond its capacity in an effort to care for the children. Good work has been accomplished at this school, and the children have made excellent progress in their studies and industrial training. Every effort was made to make our temporary day school a success, but the results were not satisfactory owing to our inability to secure regular attendance.

The Zoar Indian mission school has finally secured the services of a competent and energetic teacher, Rev. J. D. Larsen. Mr. Larsen, with the assistance of his wife and a matron, are exerting themselves to make a success of the school. If they have the patience and determination necessary to contend with the discouraging and disagreeable conditions they will succeed.

The Lutheran Indian mission school at Red Springs on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservations, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kretzman, with W. Gilffe as teacher, is doing creditable work and secured an average attendance for the past year of 12.75.

The Stockbridge day school, located at Red Springs, with Mr. Koonz in charge as principal teacher, assisted by his wife as housekeeper, has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The attendance has been good for the year, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies. There has been very little sickness among the children at the various schools, their general health being better than usual.

Missionary work at this agency is conducted almost exclusively by the Roman Catholics, the Protestant churches taking but little interest in the matter, the only exception being the Lutheran church on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservations, conducted by Rev. R. Kretzman. The greater part of the Indians have been converted to the Roman Catholic faith and are very devout in their duties to the church. Good work has been accomplished in teaching them neatness in person and dress and in the care of their homes, and in industrial work along various lines. The superficial part of the ceremonies seem to attract and appeal to them, but it seems utterly impossible for them to absorb the moral principles. It is a true statement that can be confirmed by observation at this agency at any time that the moral status of the crude pagan Indian who still clings to the old customs and ways is as good, if not better, than the Christianized Indian.

I have repeatedly called the attention of the Department to the excessive intemperance that exists among the Indians here, the majority of whom drink to excess when they have the money to purchase the liquor, and the difficulty we have to contend with in securing the punishment of the parties who furnish them with liquor. I trust that the Department will see its way clear, now that money is available for the purpose, to detail secret-service men to patrol the town surrounding this reservation to secure evidence to prosecute the offenders.

The health of the Indians, while generally good as compared with former years, is not what it should be. There have been many cases of sickness, the result of excessive drinking, and the death rate among children not in attendance at school shows a marked increase owing, no doubt, to the changed conditions from school to home care.

The services of the court of Indian offenses has been of great assistance in settling disputes and differences that have been brought before it for a hearing.

In conclusion, I have to say that the general conditions at this agency would be very satisfactory if the liquor evil could be controlled.

SHEPARD FREEMAN,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, Wis., August 8, 1906.

First, I must express my gratitude to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for granting a contract to the Catholic Indian Bureau for the benefit of our boarding school from the interest of the Menominee Indian logging fund, after having received the signatures of 100 Menominee Indians for this contract. The pecuniary assistance in consequence of the same enabled us to improve many things in our school buildings and on the premises.

During the whole year we had an enrollment of 240 pupils, with an average attendance of 1873. The most of the children were of the Menominee tribe of Indiana, and a small number of pupils of the Oneida and Stockbridge reservations were attending our school.

The progress made has been on a whole very satisfactory. The children were divided into four different schoolrooms, according to the learning they had received. During the whole year they had their regular exercises, and I must say that in general they made good progress in all their different studies.

In the industrial work all the pupils who possess sufficient physical strength were regularly detailed to the different departments.

The larger boys were working with the industrial teacher in the garden, on the farm, and in caring for the horses and cattle belonging to the school. Much assistance they rendered to the carpenter in repairing and painting the buildings, especially in making a new fence along the school property, and such work as he would assign them in the carpenter shop. In the shoemaker shop they were helping in making new shoes, repairing old ones, and fixing up harness and other things needed by the school. Four boys have been helping the baker to provide all the inmates of the school with the necessary bread. About 200 barrels of flour have been changed into bread during the ten months school was in session. Especially the bakery has been much improved, a new addition has been built to it and a new gasoline engine turns the large kneading machine.

The larger girls, who have been in regular attendance during the whole year, have become quite proficient, not only in the work of the class room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work assigned to them. Not only have they learned to cut, make, and mend their own clothes and the clothes needed by the boys, but also have willingly spent some time on pieces of fancy work and crocheting which would compare favorably with similar efforts of girls in civilized life.

The little children we tried to train to a life of usefulness as well as possible, according to their strength and ability. Thus the little boys assisted in house cleaning, fetching wood to stoves and furnaces during winter, and in summer cleaning up the premises and doing such work in the garden as they are able to do. The little girls shared in the usual household work, as far as they could assist, in washing dishes after meals, in setting the tables, learning to knit and darn stockings, mending little pieces of dressing, etc., and in this way prepared to do the more difficult work of housekeeping.

The health of the children during the past year was excellent. A few of them were a little sick, but with the kind help of the agency physician, Dr. Lawrence W. White, to whom I must return my sincerest thanks, soon recovered.

The farm belonging to our school consists of about 40 acres of land, which are all under cultivation. The following crops were raised, the figures being approximate: Hay, 40 tons; butter, 800 pounds; pumpkins, 300; beans, 10 bushels; fruits, apples, etc., 10 bushels; artichokes, 500 bushels; corn, 200 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 10 bushels; onions, 7 bushels; pease, 8 bushels.

The stock of our school comprises the following: Horses, 4; cows, 5; swine, 20; fowls, 100.

BLAZE KRAKE, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HAYWARD SCHOOL.

HAYWARD, Wis., August 31, 1906.

The school plant now comprises 3 brick buildings and 5 frame buildings; the latter are shed, barns, ice house, etc. The buildings are all in a good state of repair, and those used for school purposes are modern in every respect. A few slight repairs to the steam-heating apparatus and the lighting system will place them in the best possible condition for the coming year's work.

Our capacity is 215. Our enrollment for the year was 227. The average attendance for last year was 214. Altho there has been considerable opposition by Mission authorities to the enrollment of children, we have been overwhelmed with applications and have been compelled to refuse at least 40 applications for entrance into the school for lack of room. I think we are gradually overcoming this opposition, and at this date we are again overwhelmed with applications for entrance into the school which we can not accept. There will be 100 children denied school privileges in this section who could be enrolled, had we accommodations for them. This condition demands an increased capacity. I have already taken this matter up with your office with a view to securing the same.

The general health of the children has been exceptionally good. Pneumonia comprises the greatest number of our serious cases, but we have not lost a child from this disease. Scrofula is more or less prevalent among the children, and while we avoid the enrollment of children who have this disease, it sometimes manifests itself in individuals who appear perfectly healthy when enrolled. These are generally sent home if they can not be benefited at once. The health of the employees is fair and, aside from a serious accident to the nurse, all have been able to attend to their duties.

Work in the schoolroom has progressed; school work has been graded much the same as last year. This grading is not entirely satisfactory to me and I am planning to work changes in the same. We now have four teachers, but are still crowded for room in which to conduct school. The girls' industrial class occupies one of the schoolrooms, there being no other place for it. The primary scholars are taught in the assembly hall, and often at a disadvantage. The difficulties of conducting school in a room unfitted for the purpose are discouraging to teacher and pupils alike, but we are doing the best work possible under the circumstances.

Vocal music receives attention and we have spent considerable time in organizing a band, but our band has not been a success because we have had no one to instruct it properly. I desire to secure an employee competent to give band instruction and am working to that end.

We maintain a carpenter shop at the school, and when our shop building is completed will provide for instruction in backsmithing, harness making, etc., but by far the most valuable instruction given here is that in agriculture. The boys are given thoro instruction in the preparation of the wild lands of this section for crops. They are taught the most modern methods of removing

stumps, brush, stones, etc., and the implements best suited to the breaking and cultivation of the land. They are taught how and when to plant the seeds of vegetables and grains, how to cultivate thoroly and attend a crop, and how to make and store the same. We consider this instruction worth the cost of operating the school. These young Indians can be made self-supporting citizens and can be taught to utilize what they now have in self-maintenance. Their land and their labor are the combination upon which they must depend. I think they are learning this lesson, and the generation now in school, I believe, will make good farmers. If the school had no other aim and accomplished no other purpose than giving instruction in agriculture, such aim and instruction is worth the cost of operating the school. It is the aim of the school to increase its facilities for agricultural training and give more and better training each year of its existence.

Girls are taught to be home makers. They are given instruction in all branches of household economy. We are not yet prepared as thoroly as we desire for imparting this instruction to girls, but are making the most of our facilities. We are proud of our achievements and expect to improve upon our work each year.

Because of the small area of the school farm we confine our efforts to the production of hay for the subsistence of stock and to the production of garden vegetables for the subsistence of children. With an increased area we shall begin the growing of grains suitable to the soil and climate of this section. We have cut and cured 25 tons of clover and timothy hay, and as much more wild hay. The school farm and garden have produced well and the children are using all the vegetables they can consume. Our crops are approaching maturity and may be estimated to produce about as follows: 200 bushels oats; 60 bushels beets; 30 bushels beans, green; 5,000 heads cabbage; 75 bushels carrots; 10 barrels cucumbers; 100 bushels onions; 1,500 bushels potatoes; 300 bushels ruta-bagas, and 500 bushels turnips. We have also 5 acres of millet, which will produce 5 tons of hay, unless destroyed by an early frost.

The school stock has done well. We have 8 head of horses, 15 cows, and 20 head of hogs and pigs. We have been unsuccessful in growing pigs, owing to a combination of causes. A new hog house, soon to be erected, will help us to care properly for the hogs and we expect to have a different story to tell another year. All stock is in a thriving condition.

A large addition was made to the warehouse which will provide room for the increased quantities of supplies now being received. An additional well has been dug and a large strainer placed in the earth, which provides us a bountiful supply of water. A new wagon and implement shed protects our machinery and vehicles. Assembly hall and dormitories and dining hall have been renovated and calcimined. The roofs of all buildings have been painted and buildings and sidewalks have been repaired.

Forty acres of land have been cleared, broken, and put in crops. In the blacksmith's shop a fine new buggy has been completed and a sleigh has been built. With the exception of clearing land this work has all been done by the employees and pupils of the school.

The capacity of the school should be increased as soon as possible by the erection of additions to both girls' and boys' dormitories. In another communication I have submitted the facts in relation to this matter. The new shop building which has been authorized should be erected at once, as we are entirely without a suitable building for carpenter and blacksmith shops. At present they occupy a dilapidated frame building which rather depresses effort than inspires it on the part of instructors and pupils. This shop should be completed by the middle of November of this year.

Weekly services are held at the school by the missionary priest of this district. We assist and encourage him in securing the attendance of his children at these services. Sunday observance, right living, honesty, and proper conduct are inculcated by precept and example. Exercises are held every Sunday by the school employees for such children as do not attend other services.

We have had but three runaways during the entire year, and these have been promptly returned and punished. It is hoped that the practice is entirely broken up at this school. We are now receiving the support of the agency authorities in this matter, which is a very great assistance to us in preventing runaways and keeping the children in school.

The homes from which a number of these children come are homes in name only. Drunkenness, immorality, and vice prevail in many of them. Drunk-

ness is very difficult to control, but I believe those in charge of the Indian have power to stop the unlawful cohabitation now going on and prevent it entirely in the future. This is a matter of very much more importance than those in charge believe it to be. Young men and women openly violate the Christian and written law applying to the marriage relation. There is a bad example for boys and girls now in school who will soon arrive at their age. I hope your Office will look into this matter.

A large number of Indians live in northwestern Wisconsin and are known as nonreservation Indians. Many of them live in proximity to public schools, but their children do not attend the same. The Indian is not usually inclined to send his child to school, and the white patrons of these public schools, if not opposed to the enrollment of Indian children, do not encourage them to attend. They consider the Indian child too unclean and not well enough clad to associate with their own children. The fact that the Indians pay no taxes causes opposition to the education of Indian children in public schools. I have reported the condition of these nonreservation Indians living in villages. I know of no steps that have been taken to secure ownership for them of the land on which their villages are located, or of measures taken to preserve for them their homes. Unless something is done soon they will be driven from their homes that they have occupied for many years.

WILLIAM A. LIGHT, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

ASHLAND, Wis., August 20, 1906.

Six reservations are included in the La Pointe Agency—four in the State of Wisconsin, and two in Minnesota.

The Vermillion Lake Reservation has been recently placed under the jurisdiction of the bonded superintendent in charge of the Indian boarding school at Tower, Minn.

The band of Indians residing at Rice Lake, Wis., and nominally under my charge, have no reservation or school provided by the Government.

I took the census of the Indians, as usual, at the close of the fiscal year of 1906, including the Vermillion Lake band. The total population was 5,788, divided as follows:

Vermillion Lake band of Chippewa.....	683
Fond du Lac band of Chippewa.....	901
Grand Portage band of Chippewa.....	353
Bad River band of Chippewa.....	1,174
Red Cliff band of Chippewa.....	455
Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa.....	810
Lac Courte Oreilles band of Chippewa.....	1,216
Rice Lake band of Chippewa.....	190

Total ..... 5,788

The following statistics relative to population have been compiled from the foregoing census:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Vermillion Lake.....	183	101	166
Fond du Lac.....	239	283	222
Grand Portage.....	87	120	84
Bad River.....	408	405	350
Red Cliff.....	140	124	123
Lac du Flambeau.....	227	311	207
Lac Courte Oreilles.....	396	436	308
Rice Lake.....	49	64	57
Total.....	1,729	1,844	1,549

This is not a ration agency. A small quantity of subsistence is provided annually, which is issued to the aged and destitute Indians only, as they may require the same. The Indians on the Wisconsin reservations derive their support, in addition to their own labor, from the timber now being cut on their allotments. Many of them have large sums of money to their credit. The only annuities paid are to the Minnesota Chippewa, the per capita received averaging about \$5 per year.

The same number of schools (five day and three boarding), have been maintained the past year as heretofore. St. Mary's boarding and Bayfield boarding schools are mission in character and receive no Government aid other than small quantities of cloth and notions which I have been able to provide.

I include the customary school statistics:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	20	Grace E. Morgan	\$600
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	29	Mary Naganab	500
			Sister Bernicea Heinck	600
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	11	Sister Victoria Steidl	300
			George H. Todd	600
			Maude F. Todd	300
Odannah	Bad River	82	Sister Macaria Murphy	600
			Sister Clarifina Walsh	450
Lac Courte Oreilles	Lac Courte Oreilles	38	Sister Arcula	600
			Sister Nepomuka	450
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	1721	John Flinn	1,300
			Annie D. Flinn	730
			Florence G. Whistler	600
			Ethelwyn L. Willey	600
			Charles D. Parkhurst	450
St. Mary's	Bad River	82	Sister Viola	(a)
			Sister Venantia	(a)
			Sister Celestine	(a)
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	48	Sister Anna Miller	(a)
			Sister Josepha	(a)
			Sister Irene	(a)

(a) Not Government employees.

The Fond du Lac day school was in charge of a temporary teacher and housekeeper during the fourth quarter, 1901. Mrs. Josephine Von Feiden has been in charge of the school for the past ten years and was a most competent and faithful teacher. The nonreservation schools draw heavily from the scholastic population of the Fond du Lac Reservation, so that there remain few advanced pupils in the day school.

The Red Cliff, the Odannah, and the Lac Courte Oreilles day schools are conducted by Roman Catholic sisters of the Franciscan order, who have been taken into the civil service. These teachers are faithful and zealous, and the scholars are as regular in their attendance as is possible under existing conditions. As the children live at home, they go with their parents on their periodical hunting and fishing trips, to the berry fields, sugar bush, etc. This state of things can only be remedied by reservation boarding schools.

The Grand Portage school has the smallest attendance of any day school at this agency, owing to the fact that there are only 15 pupils of school age in the vicinity of the school. Nevertheless, I think better results have been obtained during the past year than at most of the larger schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Todd, as teacher and housekeeper, are efficient and painstaking employees. The reservation is entirely isolated during the winter months, and on this account it is difficult to obtain competent employees for the work. I trust the present incumbents will be contented to remain another year.

I was sorry to lose the services and cooperation of Henry J. Phillips, who, as superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau boarding school, did much to raise the said school to its present high standard. Superintendent Phillips well deserved his promotion to the Chamberlain school. The salaries of several of the employees at the Lac du Flambeau boarding school were increased July 1, which will, I trust, be the means of retaining them in their present positions. This school has suffered much from frequent promotions and transfers to other

points in the Indian school service. Superintendent John Flinn was transferred from the Chamberlain school and took charge of the Lac du Flambeau school April 1, 1902.

The mission boarding schools at the Bad River Reservation and at Bayfield, Wis., are large and well-equipped plants. The pupils have excellent advantages and are well housed, clothed, and fed. These schools are doing good work.

The day school buildings at Odannah, Red Cliff, and Lac Courte Oreilles are owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Superior, and a rental of \$100 per annum in each case is paid, under Government contract, for the use of the same.

In addition to the missions heretofore conducted by the Protestants and Roman Catholics on the various reservations, the northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Church obtained permission from the Government to erect a church and parsonage on the Fond du Lac Reservation. The timber that was necessarily removed from the church site was allowed to be sold and the proceeds used for the completion of the work. The mission is in charge of a native Indian, and much good is being accomplished.

The standard of morality among the Chippewa is very low, and the marriage relation is largely ignored. The settlement of property interests on this account is very difficult. Most of the Wisconsin Indians are citizens of the United States, and they are compelled to take out marriage licenses and comply with the State law. Where it is possible all parties who practise immorality are prosecuted.

In addition to the usual quarterly returns and routine work required at every agency, the constantly increasing timber operations on both the Wisconsin and Minnesota reservations make greater demands on the agency employees. The work at the agency office is very arduous, while the farmers in local charge of the reservation have their time more than occupied in overseeing the timber cutting, testing the scale, and preventing trespass on the part of the authorized loggers.

For the most part the employees are well paid. The salaries of the Indian police have been increased from \$10 to \$20 per month. This should provide better employees and obtain more efficient service. Additional farmers are poorly paid. They should receive \$75 per month at least. It is not to be expected that competent and faithful men can be obtained at \$60 per month. Few men can afford to take their families to Indian reservations and live on this amount.

There are no courts of Indian offenses at this agency. The condition of the Indians since they became citizens is as bad as their worst enemies could desire. Liquor is easily obtained and universally imbibed. The law seems powerless to interfere.

There have been no epidemics during the year, and the sanitary conditions of the reservations and schools are better than heretofore.

The agency is fortunate in having a most excellent physician in charge. The territory he is obliged to cover is too much for one man, and his position is most arduous.

This agency must primarily be given over to the cutting and manufacture of timber for some years to come. When the timber is all removed the Indians will of necessity turn to the improvement of their allotments. Encouraging results have been obtained in a few cases in the way of farming and stock raising among the Indians of the Red Cliff, Bad River, and Lac Courte Oreilles reservations. Every incentive and inducement is extended to them to persevere along these lines. Those Indians having money to their credit, accruing from the sale of timber on their allotments, are allowed and urged to use the same in clearing their land, building homes, and stocking their farms.

About \$15,000 is now being expended in road making, repairing, bridge building, etc., at the Bad River Reservation. This will be of great benefit to the Indians, and will enable them to open up farms on their allotments, which were heretofore inaccessible. The money expended for these improvements belongs to the Indians, being a part of the tribal fund to their credit in the United States Treasury. I hope to see extensive improvements along the same lines at the other reservations in the near future.

The Indians of this agency are indefatigable berry pickers, make large quantities of maple sugar, are very successful hunters and fishers, and their bead work and birch-bark work find a ready sale all over the country.

The sawmills on the Wisconsin reservations provide work for all the able-bodied Indians who desire it, at the same wages and on equal terms with white employees. The Indians are good workers, but are unambitious and incapable of

continued effort, so that in the majority of cases their places are soon filled by whites who are willing to work steadily.

All the allotments contemplated to be made to the Minnesota Indians have been completed, and the remaining land of the reservations has been thrown open for settlement.

Practically all the land of the Red Cliff and Lac Courte Oreille reservations has been allotted and there are but few allotments to be made at Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Final action has been withheld by the Department on the last Bad River allotment schedule, which embraces the remaining land on the Bad River Reservation. It was found that under the law many Indians who were entitled to allotments could not receive them. It is expected that Congressional legislation will be enacted to enable those who ought to receive allotments on the Bad River Reservation to take land there. Three hundred and forty-three patents for allotments of land on the Bad River Reservation, 115 patents for allotments on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and 112 patents for Lac Courte Oreille allotments were received during the year.

I insert the following table, showing the number of allotments made at this agency, and other data relative to the same:

Reservation.	Allotments.	Males.	Females.	Acres allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille.....	814	499	315	63,835.22
Bad River.....	1,010	559	451	79,748.59
Fond du Lac.....	450	238	192	30,598.73
Lac du Flambeau.....	573	304	263	45,259.10
Red Cliff.....	205	108	97	14,166.07
Grand Portage.....	301	147	157	24,191.31
Vermilion Lake.....	697	354	343	75,507.34
Total.....	4,063	2,229	1,824	318,004.21

I have previously submitted in my eighth annual report so much data relative to the cutting and manufacture of timber at this agency that I deem it unnecessary to do more than refer to the same at the present time.

The authorized contractors who purchase the timber from the Indian allottees under prescribed rules and regulations are: J. H. Cushman & Co., Lac du Flambeau Reservation; Justus S. Stearns, Bad River Reservation; Frederick L. Gilbert, Red Cliff Reservation; and Signor Crisler & Co., Lac Courte Oreille Reservation.

The timber contracts run for a certain number of years; when expired they may be renewed at the option of the contractor and the allottee, approved by the Department. Sawmills are erected on each reservation for the manufacture of lumber and the Indians are given the same opportunity for employment as white men. Practical men are employed to supervise the scale of the logs and to see that no trespass is committed. The timber operations have been prosecuted very successfully and harmoniously the year past.

The sawmill at the Red Cliff Reservation was destroyed by fire during the past year. A petition from the Indians has been forwarded to the Indian Office for the erection of another mill on the reservation.

On the Fond du Lac Reservation the Indians are permitted to cut and dispose only of such timber on their allotments as it may be necessary to remove for purposes of cultivation. Several of these Indians are making valuable clearings and permanent improvements on their land at the present time.

There is very little valuable timber on the Grand Portage Reservation; much of the land is rocky and barren, and poorly adapted for agriculture. Under special rules and regulations the Grand Portage Indians have been allowed to cut the timber on their own allotments. The following data shows the result of their logging operations for the year past, being timber cut on allotted lands:

White pine.....feet..	8,490	35-foot poles.....	376
Spruce.....do.....	156,880	40-foot poles.....	120
Cedar.....do.....	102,900	45-foot poles.....	42
Poplar.....do.....	232,400	50-foot poles.....	47
20-foot poles.....	2,074	Piling.....feet..	1,586
25-foot poles.....	1,346	Cedar ties.....	10,244
30-foot poles.....	650		

The money value of the foregoing on the bank was \$10,512.42, divided as follows:

Indians received for stumpage of timber.....	\$1,873.83
Paid to Indians for logging timber.....	2,000.00
Teams and white labor, logging timber.....	2,000.00
Supplies and freight for logging camps.....	4,038.59
Total.....	10,512.42

Bids were invited by the Department covering the purchase of the timber on the tribal or ceded lands of the Deer Creek, Vermilion Lake, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage reservations in Minnesota. The proposals of the Namakan Lumber Company, of Itainy River, Ontario, for the timber on Deer Creek Reservation; of A. V. Johnson, of Grand Marais, Minn., and D. J. Arpla, of Grand Rapids, Wis., for timber on the Grand Portage Reservation; of Dan Haley, of Superior, Wis., for Vermilion Lake Reservation timber, and the bids of William Kaiser, of Stillwater, Minn., and the St. Louis River Logging Company, of Cloquet, Minn., for the timber on the Fond du Lac Reservation were accepted. Logging operations on these four reservations have been vigorously prosecuted by the above-named authorized contractors.

There have been paid into this office during the fiscal year of 1906 on account of timber cut on the ceded lands of the Minnesota Chippewas and by me deposited in the United States Treasury the following amounts:

Grand Portage Reservation.....	\$20,711.15
Vermilion Lake Reservation.....	15,770.50
Deer Creek Reservation.....	98,744.60
Fond du Lac Reservation.....	112,259.51
Total.....	247,491.82

The following data summarize the result of timber operations on the four Wisconsin reservations during the fiscal year 1906:

Number of new timber contracts approved.....	199
Amount deposited in national banks to the credit of individual Indians on June 30, 1906.....	\$600,163.23

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation:	
Accrued from timber sales year ending June 30, 1906.....	\$10,823.64
Deposited in bank to credit of individual Indians.....	18,821.14

On hand in United States depository..... 2.50

Red Cliff Reservation:	
Accrued from timber sales year ending June 30, 1906.....	5,372.78
Deposited in bank to credit of individual Indians.....	2,833.38

On hand..... 3,039.40  
In United States depository..... 2,932.78  
Due from contractor..... 106.62

Lac du Flambeau Reservation:	
Accrued from timber sales year ending June 30, 1906.....	68,685.86
Deposited in bank to credit of individual Indians.....	52,968.62

On hand in United States depository..... 15,717.24

Bad River Reservation:	
Accrued from timber sales year ending June 30, 1906.....	817,838.14
Deposited in bank to credit of individual Indians.....	314,278.67

On hand in United States depository..... 3,559.47

The following table shows the different classes of timber cut on each reservation during the past year:

	Redcliff.	Lac du Flambeau.	Lac Courte d'Oreille.	Bad River.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
White pine.....	52,800	5,449,730	1,221,630	35,886,400	42,710,560
Norway.....		9,923,870	9,400	6,132,620	16,078,790
Dead and down.....		74,060		281,735	276,115
Shingle timber.....		16,570		181,670	198,240
Hemlock.....	2,222,770	480,140	22,100	1,228,650	3,953,660
Spruce.....			1,040	246,960	251,000
Birch.....		7,300	128,320	11,620	147,140
Elm.....			34,950	1,728,720	1,763,670
Basswood.....			348,000	242,370	590,370
Ash.....			34,100	67,810	101,910
Cedar.....			1,010	6,540	7,550
Maple.....			49,720	10,940	60,660
Oak.....			252,800	93,810	346,610
Tamarack.....		296,480	73,360	496,980	866,820
Pig Iron, Norway.....			1,287,350		1,287,350
Butternut.....			1,370		1,370
Total.....	2,278,600	16,248,300	3,466,760	46,615,625	68,608,065

S. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, Wis., July 26, 1906.

The school is situated 3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station, on the Lac du Flambeau Reserve. The site is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by three fresh-water lakes and shaded by numerous pine, oak, birch, and poplar trees. I am told that the climate is quite healthful. I find it to be quite delightful in the summer, but surmise that it is quite cold during the winter. I came here and took charge in April, 1906, and found the school in fair shape. As I have little or no data to refer to bearing upon what was done or had transpired prior to my advent, what little I have to say will cover the period from April to July 1, 1906.

During the fourth quarter the enrollment was increased to 185, 179 of this number being in actual attendance, the remaining 6 being outting pupils. The quarterly school reports for the year show the following average attendance: First quarter, 153; second quarter, 169; third quarter, 183; fourth quarter, 185. Average attendance for the year, 172.

I was very much pleased with the class-room work. The pupils are apt and quick to learn, the two teachers—the Misses Whistler and Willey—are earnest, faithful workers. Immediately after my arrival the class room work was reorganized under the direction of Mrs. Annie D. Flinn, principal teacher. At the close of the term all of the grades were represented, from the kindergarten to the seventh, inclusive. The eighth grade has been established for the ensuing year, and I hope to have a graduating class next year.

My plan is to give those boys and girls a good common school education, similar to that provided by the State, and when they have completed the course give them a diploma. In connection with this literary training, I want to give them training in carpentry, blacksmithing, mechanical engineering, shoemaking, dairying, gardening, and farming, for the boys; and sewing, dressmaking, cooking, washing, nursing, and general housework, for the girls. The boys and girls on this reservation can be taught all the above right here at home provided I am given the right kind of instructors.

Particular attention should and will be given to farming and stock raising. These Indians have allotments. They have been and are selling the pine timber from the allotments. After the pine is removed and the price thereof is gone "where the woodbine twines, what then? Well, they will have to wring a subsistence from the soil or perish. They can do it, too, if they are trained to do it right, and right here is the place to do the training, and not in the Far East, nor at some school located in a prairie country, where the seasons and soil are different from what is found here.

Now, in order to do this work right I must have a farmer who is a farmer, and not a makeshift. I need a man who raises horses, cattle, and hogs, and how to farm. I can not accomplish anything in this line if I have to put up with a man who is trying to learn how to farm, or who has been a total failure in everything he tried, including farming, before he drifted into the Indian Service, where he sticks fast and stays until the final summons. I am speaking now from actual experience covering twelve years in the service. I hold that the position of farmer in a reservation school, or any school, is the most important position, and the salary should be high enough to command a good, experienced man. The farmer at this school should be a man who was born and raised in the State of Wisconsin, and who learned to farm in this State, and not a man who learned to farm in Colorado, or some section of the country where everything is wholly different from what exists here.

I need a man here who knows how to farm, how to raise hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep, how to run a dairy, and can and will teach our Indian boys how to do these things right. Such a man is worth \$1,000 a year here, and I will be glad to recommend that salary for a man who can do these things successfully, and not talk about what could be done if it was and that were so and so. With a good, up-to-date, energetic farmer here I can make this school at least half self-supporting, if not more so. But

it can not be done by changing farmers every year, nor by a cheap, incompetent makeshift. Give me this salary demanded by a thoroughly competent man, then give me the man and I will guarantee the results.

Regarding the employees whom I found here upon my arrival, I must say that, taken as a whole, they are above the average. I found only one really poor stick in the lot, and one other, who is competent all right, but rather too fastidious to work with and handle poor, little Indians.

The domestic work under the supervision of Miss Mary A. Paquette, matron, and her assistants, viz. Mrs. Hannah T. Brown, assistant matron, Miss Jane Johnson, seamstress, Mrs. Agnes Rummel, cook, Mrs. Minnie C. King, laundress, and Miss Esther Sprague, assistant cook, has been done in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. The girls have received training in all of the domestic departments, and have learned how to "keep house."

There is one thing, however, that is lacking, and that is training to cook for a small family. I intend to organize a cooking class this year and give our girls this training.

I find that the engineer, Arthur D. Van Tassel, the blacksmith, John Allen (Indian), Moses E. King, carpenter (Indian), and C. D. Parkhurst, industrial teacher (Indian), are competent employees, and that the boys detailed to their respective departments have received good and proper training. As a result, I find that there are several boys here who can fire a boiler and run an engine and a steam pump as well, if not better, than some self-styled "engineers" I have had heretofore. Also boys who can heat a piece of iron and hit it before it gets cold, and other boys who can fell the difference between a cross-cut and a rip saw, and do a job of carpenter work better and neater than many "wood butchers" that I have seen trying to hold down a job and instruct Indian youths how to do it. All of the above-named employees are not eligible for transfer, not at present, anyhow; I need them here and want to keep them as long as they "make good."

I need another teacher, as I intend to push the enrollment up to 200 pupils this year. I have three good teachers now, but to do the literary work right another competent teacher must be furnished.

I need a good practical farmer—a man who knows how to and can and will farm; a man who is worth \$1,000 salary. Such a man can take our school farm of 480 acres and in two or three years get it in such shape so that he will clear more than his salary for the school. I want a man who can teach the boys how to plow potatoes, so that when the boy leaves school and marries and has a potato patch of his own, he will not have to have his boy ride the horse, his wife lead the horse, and the rest of the family follow behind to reset the plants plowed up. In short, I want a "farmer."

Since I have been here we have had little or no sickness to speak of. One girl died of consumption. I am told that prior to my coming there had been a slight epidemic of pneumonia, but with that exception there had been very few cases in the hospital. In fact, there does not seem to be any great need of a nurse. Of course, a nurse who wants to can always find plenty to do among 185 or 200 pupils, such as treating sore eyes, dressing sores, etc. But some nurses I know of seem to think that the matrons should attend to these matters.

When I came here I found that the nurse had so little to do in her special line of work that in order to keep busy she was giving music lessons to outside parties at so much per lesson. When this matter was brought to my attention I marveled somewhat thereat, and more so when I was informed that we had two school pianos and about 12 school girls who desired very much to learn how to play on them a little. Well, I simply came to the conclusion that if anyone should receive musical instruction from a school employee we would commence on the Indian girls first and see how it would work. It worked all right, and I hope to have it in fine working order next year.

I also need a good brass band for our boys. This matter will be taken up in a separate communication, and I am confident that the Office will readily grant us what we need in this line.

In conclusion, I wish to say that it is my desire to make this school the best reservation school in the service.

JOHN FLINN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

[Oneidas.]

ONEIDA, Wis., August 10, 1906.

The population of the Oneida Reservation in June, 1906, was: Males, 1,141; females, 1,010; males over 18, 681; females over 14, 624; children 6 to 16, 516; births, 30; deaths, 24; marriages, 36.

Sales of inherited Indian lands for the year ending June 30, 1906, were 1,387.07 acres. Receipts from same, \$23,708.15, an average of \$17.16 per acre. Balance in bank June 30, 1906, \$7,136.67. The prices obtained were satisfactory considering the almost wholly unimproved condition of land and difficulty of access. The money derived from such sales has largely been for articles of permanent value. The recent decision that such articles may not be sold or mortgaged will be of benefit to many.

A number of requests have been filed for patents in fee under the act of May 8, 1906, and these applications are now under consideration. I do not anticipate a great number of such requests, but believe that the ability to secure such patents on a proper showing will make the majority much better satisfied with their present condition. All Oneidas are self-supporting.

Day school No. 1 was in session during the year except January and February. The enrollment was 60 with an average for the whole time of 17.7. Attendance is irregular, as usual, and I think the term of ten months is too long, and better results would follow one session of seven months, or one of three months and one of four months, as is customary in other country schools. One mission day school has an enrollment of 12.

The boarding school had an enrollment of 191 and an average for the year of 167. The school building was burned February 8, 1906, and was rebuilt and ready for use in April, 1906. The enrollment for the fourth quarter was 191, and attendance 184. The State law now requires the attendance of all Indian children from 6 to 18 at the Government schools, and it is expected that the full number—200—will be enrolled this year.

Buildings are good and in good condition. Additional bathing facilities for boys are desired and better sewer connections will be advantageous. The average age of pupils is under 10 and few are over 13.

Industrial training for boys is mainly gardening and care of stock, and for girls sewing and housework. The force of employees is satisfactory.

JOSEPH C. HART, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TOMAH SCHOOL.

TOMAH, Wis., August 18, 1906.

Our attendance has been above the average of any year since I came here, which was nine years ago last May. We had an average of 204, and that was about as many pupils as we could care for. By the addition of a girls' dormitory, which is to be completed this fall, we can accommodate more pupils. Our girls' quarters were crowded more than the boys'.

I am glad to report that the Winnebago Indians seem to take more kindly to school and make fewer complaints in regard to the management. While they may be just as hard to get into school, I feel that they are better satisfied with the school work than they were a few years ago. Many of them have spoken to me about it and have shown an interest in the advancement of their children.

A brick industrial building was completed by H. & F. Roettiger the last of June. We have eleven buildings besides the barns and it takes considerable work to keep these in repair, especially where we have so many children to assist in the natural wear and tear. The carpenter, with a detail of boys, has been kept busy the past year in painting, plastering, varnishing, repairing roofs, repairing walks, putting down flooring, and the many minor repairs that are always found at a school.

The condition of our farm is improving. We have quite a large number of cattle and horses and all the fertilizer that accumulates is carefully looked after and put on the land. Besides this, many loads were hauled from the saw-mill near us, and 10 tons of commercial fertilizer were purchased. This can not help but improve our land.

We thrashed out 2,400 bushels of oats this year, and the prospects are now that we will have a great abundance of potatoes. Our corn never looked better at this time of year than at present, and we will certainly have our silo completely filled with ensilage. This we have not done before.

The cows are doing better than they did last year, tho I do not think we get as much milk as the majority of farmers around us. We have boys to do a large part of the milking and these are changed occasionally, and we can not get the best results under such conditions. We have made considerable butter this year and this has been greatly appreciated by the pupils.

An effort has been made to keep all departments of the school well equipped with material and all our buildings are in a good state of repair.

This work has been interrupted considerably by change of teachers during the past year, and the work has not been so satisfactory as heretofore. Those teachers who were here during the year did good work, but a change during the school year always is very detrimental. A class of six pupils—four girls and two boys—finished our course and were given diplomas of graduation. I think most of them will continue in school as none of them were past school age. I feel that on the whole the work has been reasonably satisfactory.

Almost all of the employees have been loyal and willing to do everything possible to make the work a success.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the outlook for the coming year is very hopeful. I do not expect to experience any particular difficulty in filling the school. With the completion of the girls' dormitory they will have larger and better equipped quarters, and when the industrial building is opened we expect to find that a very valuable addition to the school.

L. M. COMPTON, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WITTENBERG SCHOOL.

[Wisconsin Winnebagos.]

WITTENBERG, Wis., July 16, 1906.

There is no observable change in the condition of these Indians. Perhaps one-third of the families have small gardens or truck patches, averaging in size less than 1 acre. Even these are very poorly cared for and produce very little. The fact that any farming is done at all is of more importance as a portend of future improvement than as a present achievement. Very few families raise enough on these patches to be of much consequence in the matter of making a living. Part of the families, perhaps one-half, have ponies, usually of little value. These are improperly cared for and are poorly fed, except during the summer, when they can graze. There are a few Indians, perhaps 5 per cent of the total number, who are reasonably industrious, and with the aid of their annuities are making a fair living for their families. Not more than two out of a hundred are at once sober and industrious; this small residue represents the heaven which in time it is hoped will leaven the whole lump.

There has been no legal marriage among these people during the past year, so far as I have heard; and since the Indians are poor and unable to pay fines, and likewise are unable to pay a proportionate share of taxes, the local authorities are disposed to look upon them as a law to themselves, to be left alone as long as they do not molest other citizens. It is, therefore, very hard to correct these evils by means of the law.

It seems that in time the evil of drink will annihilate these Indians. Very few of them are free from its clutches. By blacklisting practically all of the Indians at Black River Falls and Wittenberg we have been able to reduce the liquor traffic to the minimum at these two places; but this has largely the effect of transferring the traffic to some other locality. The Indians have gone to towns where they are not blacklisted and have bought as much liquor as they pleased; and since the Indians are scattered over a large part of Wisconsin, it has been practically impossible to do anything where there is not a representative of the Government. Several bootleggers have been convicted. I have one in the county jail at present, but the sentences have been unfortunately light. The man above mentioned is to serve a sentence of thirty days. Two others convicted at Wittenberg were fined \$1 each and moderate costs. The justice who imposed those two fines was not above getting drunk himself. Convictions under such circumstances are hard to secure.

The Wisconsin Winnebago Indians are recognized as being citizens. They have the right to vote, but as far as I know have not voted. About half of them possess homesteads, which they proved up on under compulsion. These are for the most part of little value, and, as indicated above, are not properly used.

One missionary has been working among the adult Indians at Black River Falls, and one has been working with the children at the Wittenberg school. Some good has been accomplished, but the progress is very slow.

A field farmer and a field matron are stationed at Black River Falls, and a field farmer at Wittenberg. Earnest work has been done for the most part, but results are not very apparent.

The chief source of encouragement to me is that the Indians were often impudent to me when I first came here, but are now almost always respectful. In course of time they might act more readily on advice, if one were able to win their confidence.

The Wittenberg school, with a capacity of 120, is now well equipped for good work. A laundry has been very badly needed, but this want is to be supplied this year. With a modern steam laundry added to the present equipment, few schools will have better facilities in the way of buildings. However, the school has only 80 acres of land, which is not enough. About 60 acres of this is in pasture and meadow, about 10 acres in garden and truck patches, the rest being swampy and of little value.

The average attendance for the past year has been 123 in spite of the fact that the average for September was only 63. The Indians are so badly scattered that it is difficult to fill the school quickly in the fall. By having the annuity payment in September this difficulty might be avoided. An endeavor will be made to make use of this plan the coming fall. The foregoing applies to the Winnebagos, who comprise about three-fourths of the enrollment. The other pupils are drawn from among the Menominees, the Oneidas, and the Chippewas near Crandon.

The school year just closed has been satisfactory. There has been complete harmony between the employees and myself and only a little friction between the employees. There has been very little trouble from runaways, the children all appearing to be reasonably well contented. The health of the pupils, according to the school physician, was much better than usual; yet two children died of tubercular trouble after having been allowed to go home. Here, as elsewhere, tuberculosis is the chief disease among the children.

Practically every Winnebago child of school age not properly excused was in some school the past year. About a dozen have attended the district schools of the State with fair regularity, and a like number has attended the Ingersol Lutheran Mission school at Ingersol, Wis. This good record has been possible thru the granting of authority by the Secretary of the Interior to withhold annuities from parents who refused to place their children in some school.

Much has been done this spring by way of grading and improving the appearance of the school grounds. The boys have assisted in this as well as in the construction of a model warehouse, and have helped to give a fresh coat of paint to a number of the buildings.

The girls have had excellent instruction in sewing, cooking, and general housework.

The children and all the employees have been very busy since the beginning of spring, and the children have certainly made some progress in the way of acquiring the "work habit."

S. A. M. YOUNG,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WIND RIVER, WYO., August 15, 1906.

The many changes inaugurated on this reservation a year ago are progressing in a satisfactory manner. The most important innovation, namely, that of withholding rations from all able-bodied Indians, has been, in my opinion, the greatest incentive to individual effort that has ever been brought to bear upon these people. A year ago the number of Indians receiving regular issues of rations from the Government was in excess of 1,600, being practically the whole number of persons in the two tribes located here. During the year this was reduced to about 450, the present number. This comprises the old and infirm, and the women and children who have no other means of support. During the year considerable work was available for Indians in the construction of the irrigation system now being carried forward by the Indian Office for allotted lands. About \$45,000 was distributed among these people in this manner, and in addition to this and the hauling of freight, furnishing grain, hay, oats, etc., to the military at Fort Washakie, several thousands of dollars were disbursed by me of moneys in lieu of rations, for labor on roads, ditches, etc., at such times as other labor was not available for them. In this manner no suffering was occasioned by the withdrawal of rations, and work was offered each Indian who wished it.

The buildings at the agency proper are in the same unsatisfactory condition as last reported. A new office building, together with a new carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop, are much needed. The office building in particular is not only inconvenient and uncomfortable, but is insanitary. It was built of adobe about thirty years ago, and was nearly fifteen years ago condemned for use as a school building and vacated. The subject of these buildings will be taken up with the office early in the new fiscal year.

For the reasons given in my last report, namely, great demand for Indian labor on irrigation projects, filling military freight contract, and hauling wood and forage for the military, it has been a difficult matter to make even nominal progress in agriculture. This unusual demand for labor has affected all living in this section, whether Indians or whites, both on and off the reservation. Most of these Indian farms are small, and the lands cultivated have been seeded to the same crops for years. A large amount of fence wire has been asked for to be used in inclosing more land of each allotment, which will permit of these old lands being summer-fallowed or sown in alfalfa and new land being prepared for grain.

I consider it of the first importance that these Indians perform practically all the work in connection with the construction of their new irrigation system. As the time for the completion of these canals is limited by statute of this State, it is imperative that work on the same be pushed as rapidly as possible. The water-right laws of the State of Wyoming provide that title to water for irrigation is contingent upon the actual appropriation of water for that purpose within a certain time after the applications are made to the State engineer. If the Indians of this reservation are to build these canals, and I think for their own benefit they should be allowed to do so, it will mean that agriculture, and, in fact, nearly every other line of industry among them, will receive but little attention until these projects are completed and out of the way. The first of these canals, costing about \$50,000, and irrigating about 20,000 acres, will be completed this summer or fall, part of which will be cleared in time for cultivation next spring. The sum of \$100,000 is now available for this work during the coming fiscal year, which will insure to every able-bodied Indian of the reservation work at fair wages during the greater portion of that time.

Special Allotting Agent H. G. Nickerson completed the work of allotting these lands on June 30, 1906, and forwarded his schedules to the Indian Office on that date. The work was carefully done, and as soon as the allotments are approved and the trust patents issued nothing will be in the way to prevent the location of each allottee on his allotment. Each family will be placed on its allotment, and enough land fenced to provide a garden spot and as much farm land as may be needed for immediate cultivation. This can then be added to each season as circumstances may require. The head of each family will be encouraged to bring to the agency sawmill sufficient house logs to construct a comfortable cabin; they will be squared at the mill, if desired, and he will be instructed how to put up his house in the best manner.

The good attendance at the various schools on the reservation during last year was slightly exceeded during the school year just closed. The enrollment at the agency boarding school was 107, with an average attendance of 193.00 for the year, as compared to an enrollment of 103 and an average attendance of 185 for the year previous. Good work was done at this school during the year, altho still badly handicapped by poor buildings. Altho funds have been available for several months for two new buildings, it was thought best to delay construction until railroad transportation should become available thru the extension of the Northwestern's system into this section. This line is now nearly completed to our ultimate railroad point, and the new boys' dormitory and school building will undoubtedly be finished and in service within a few months. The new water and sewer systems for the school are now being installed, and will probably be completed before the beginning of the next term. We will then have a fine water supply, with adequate pressure for efficient fire protection. The school garden and farm are well managed and are the source of considerable income to the school.

The St. Stephen's Mission school, located near the Arapaho sublease station, and 28 miles from the agency, has maintained this year the good record made last. The enrollment is just the same as last year, viz, 112. This school has a splendid location, and the buildings and farm are well cared for. No efforts are spared by the authorities in charge to advance the children enrolled in the school, and good results are apparent.

The Shoshoni Mission, located something more than a mile west of the agency, conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a capacity of 20, only Shoshoni girls being admitted. The attendance is nearly always up to the capacity, and good work is done by all connected with the school.

I think it will be advisable to recommend the establishment of several other day schools at various points on the reservation. During the year just past, upon the voluntary petition of a number of leading Arapaho in the vicinity of the sublease station, a day school was established at that place, with a housekeeper to serve a noonday lunch for the children. The petitioners were willing to furnish at their own expense a room for the school and a house for the teacher and housekeeper, but after arrangements had been made for the opening of the school, dealers in building materials in this section found it impossible to supply the lumber, etc., necessary to put up such accommodations as might be needed. This condition of affairs has continued until the present time. With the completion of the railroad mentioned above, no further trouble will be experienced on this score.

On account of failure to secure materials, the opening of the school was much delayed, and was only finally accomplished by fixing up for temporary use a portion of the issue room at that point. Under such circumstances the school was unsatisfactory from nearly every standpoint, but I think this is the logical location for a good day school, and believe, if the office will relieve the Indians of the responsibility of erecting the buildings and will furnish such accommodations as may be needed, substantial results may be expected.

Owing to the efforts of the Indian Office, the pay of the Indian police has been increased from \$10 to \$20 per month for privates, and correspondingly for officers. This will add greatly to the effectiveness of the force in general. The number of police for this reservation is 7, all privates, and as the reservation has lately been greatly diminished by the throwing open to settlement of practically two-thirds of its area, this force will probably be sufficient to preserve good order.

As usual, most of the trouble among these people is caused by the whisky traffic. Several cases were taken to the United States court during the year, and convictions secured, but this seems to have little effect on those who are determined to drink. It is only by prompt and vigorous action that any control whatever can be secured over this great evil.

No radical change has been noticed in the hygienic conditions of the reservation during the past year. Tuberculosis is still the basis of most of the troubles experienced by these people, and it will be several generations before any material betterment will be noticeable. Owing to the careful attention received by the children in the several schools no increase in this disease is apparent, but much time and hard work will be necessary before it will be reduced to a reasonable minimum. Measles has within the last few weeks made its appearance among the children, with every prospect of its covering the entire reservation. Altho it seems to be of a rather severe type, no deaths have yet been reported from this source.

As indicated in my last report, the old condition of things on this reservation is passing away. The tribe will soon be a thing of the past, and the individual will be standing upon his own responsibility and holding his own by the side of the white settler. Nearly two-thirds of the lands of this reservation will be thrown open to settlement this present summer, and that section will soon be covered with white men carrying out homes for themselves and their families. The object lessons thus afforded these Indians, and their association with the settlers themselves, will be of immense advantage to them. The diminished reservation will be comparatively small in area, and it will only be a short distance from any Indian allotment to farms occupied and cultivated by white men. If such of these allotted lands as are not needed by the allottees can be leased to white men, after the approval of the allotments, then white farmers will be introduced into the diminished reservation, which should result in much good to the Indian, if the character of each lease is carefully scrutinized.

The celebration of the so-called "sun dance" by these Indians ceased with last season. Under an agreement arrived at with the leading men of both tribes, no more such dances are to be held. This is an immense step toward civilization, and one which can not be appreciated by one not familiar with the circumstances under which this dance takes place. Besides taking several weeks' valuable time during the busiest season, the immoral practices indulged in by old and young are demoralizing in the extreme, and no material advance-

ment in civilization can be looked for among any Indians where this dance is permitted. If nothing else had been accomplished by this office during the last year, this alone would be worth all the effort and expense expended for these people.

The social dances, each lasting only a few hours, of an entirely proper nature, are permitted on Sundays and holidays, as I believe that these people should be allowed all the innocent amusement possible, not inconsistent with the policy of the Indian Office, and which will not interfere with their work.

Gambling is still the cause of considerable annoyance, and while it is not indulged in to the extent that it has been heretofore, obtains more or less generally thruout both tribes, especially among the women. Every effort is being made to control this evil, and altho progress is slow it is none the less evident.

Much change is noticeable the last two or three years in the appearance and conduct of these Indians individually. A few years ago a large proportion of both tribes wore the regulation blanket, as they had done for generations, and very few of the full bloods could be persuaded to use the English language under any circumstances. At the present time the blanket as an article of clothing has entirely disappeared, and the appearance of the Indian here will compare very favorably with that of his white neighbor in this section. The English language is being used by all to an extent never attained before. Most of the oldest members, even, can command enough English for most purposes, and failure to do so is almost always due to diffidence and a fear of ridicule on the part of the person to whom they are talking. Every encouragement is given them to use English, in order that they may be in a position to transact business with the white people who are now coming into this country and who will be their neighbors. Their use of the English language will enable them to protect themselves and their property from unjust transactions on the part of the white men, and in case of an Indian seeking work on a white man's farm he who can use the English language will be of the most value to his employer, all else being equal, and will command the best wages. My policy is not to have these people discard their own language for the English, but to learn to use both with equal facility, if possible.

The efforts heretofore made to have each marriage celebrated in a legal manner are being persisted in, with splendid results. Not only are all young couples required to obtain a regular license and have the ceremony performed by a minister or other competent authority, but the older people, who have been married according to the Indian custom for years, are being urged to secure a license and have a regular ceremony performed. During the year 21 marriages took place among the young people, and 14 old couples, who had been married in Indian fashion for from ten to forty years, secured licenses and were legally married. I do not think it will be many years before every Indian couple on this reservation, old and young, will have a regular marriage certificate.

As usual, the annual census of both these tribes was taken on June 30, 1906, and a recapitulation of the same is appended, as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 411; females, 382)-----	793
Arapaho (males, 432; females, 441)-----	873
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni -----	187
Arapaho -----	201
Males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni -----	230
Arapaho -----	226
Females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni -----	227
Arapaho -----	248
Births:	
Shoshoni -----	16
Arapaho -----	42
Deaths:	
Shoshoni -----	39
Arapaho -----	47

H. E. WADSWORTH,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

## REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN VIRGINIA.

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

HAMPTON, VA., June 30, 1906.

The Indian attendance for the school year 1905-6 has been 56 boys and 57 girls. Eight boys and two girls have been returned to their homes during this year. There have been 33 tribes represented, viz., Apache, Arapaho, Assiniboin, Cayuga, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Clallam, Crow, Digger, Klamath, Little Lake, Mohawk, Navaho, Omaha, Oneida, Onondaga, Pawnee, Peoria, Pima, Ponca, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Seneca, Shawnee, Shoshoni, Sioux, Stockbridge, Tuscarora, Wichita, Winnebago, Yuki, and Yunn.

Four boys and one girl have finished the academic course this year; two others will complete the graduate work in business and agriculture next year. Sixteen boys are devoting themselves to their trades six days in the week and attending school at night. Nineteen are taking special trade courses while attending day school.

The Indians this year are in the following classes:

	Girls.	Boys.
Graduating class.....	0	2
Day school:		
Senior class.....	1	4
Senior middle class.....	7	4
Junior middle class.....	18	9
Junior class.....	24	9
Preparatory class.....	5	10
Night school:		
Senior class.....	0	0
Senior middle class.....	0	4
Junior middle class.....	0	11
Junior class.....	0	3
Preparatory class.....	0	0
At the north.....	2	0
Total.....	57	56

The students who entered in the fall were largely graduates from advanced western schools and have taken high standing here in scholarship and character, being both intelligent and earnest in purpose.

The report on returned Indian students is as follows: Excellent, 183; good, 206; fair, 80; poor, 23; bad, 4; records unknown, 137; 601 are known to be living.

Fifteen catechists and preachers among the Sioux still hold their own. There are two field missionaries and seven camp-school teachers, all coming into close touch with the more ignorant of the people. Four are physicians getting their living from their white patients and doing more or less missionary work among their own people. William Jones has his degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and is doing valuable ethnological work for the Carnegie Institution, Columbia College, and the Natural History Museum in New York. James Murie is assisting in similar work for the Field Museum in Chicago. Hampton has but one Indian lawyer. There are about 50 students holding positions pretty steadily in Government schools. About 40 boys have employment at Government agencies, 20 being employed as clerks and interpreters either at the agencies or at the schools. Ten boys are working in machine shops in the North and three are in the Navy. A fair proportion are working on their farms; some have accumulated quite a little stock, and five are prosperous cattlemen. Seven boys have stores of their own and make a good living from them. The road building on the reservations has taken many from steady but low wages, as well as from their farms and homes, and seems to have been a doubtful blessing.

The reports that have come from our returned students indicate that they have a real interest in their own people and are working for their uplift.

Applications for admission now come from the Indians as well as from the colored students and it is not found necessary to send agents to the West to collect them. The reports from the school officers seem to indicate a steady improvement in the character of the student material.

H. B. FRISSELL, Principal.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,  
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the twenty-fourth annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools, together with a résumé of the proceedings, papers, and discussions at institutes, which will be found in the appendix.

The greater part of the year I have spent in the field endeavoring to improve the class-room work in Indian schools by demonstrating to teachers the good results that can be accomplished by following the methods used at noted schools—Hampton, Tuskegee, and others—especially in correlating the literary and industrial work. When I have found that the method used in a particular class room was not producing the desired results, my plan has been to show the teacher how to overcome the defects by using another method. When the same defect has been observed in a number of schools a circular has been issued describing a method that has been tried in several schools and found effective. Frequently it has been found advisable to spend considerable time at a school in order to adapt the course of study to the local conditions. Much time has also been devoted to assisting individual teachers, especially those just entering the Service, by going over with them the course of instruction to be followed and by preparing sample lessons for their guidance.

Special effort has been made to eliminate from the curriculum everything of an unpractical nature and to adapt instruction to local conditions and immediate and practical needs of pupils. Too many teachers have the mistaken idea that their efforts should be directed toward transforming the Indian into something else rather than developing him along natural lines. To overcome this, teachers have been urged to study conditions on the reservations, the home life and individual characteristics of their pupils, and in planning their work to examine rigidly their methods and results and bear in mind the fact that the value of education to any child is measured by its usefulness to him in later life.

By persistent effort the adoption of the objective method of teaching pupils to speak English has been secured in many schools, where children now acquire a working knowledge of the language in a shorter time than they do in other schools. On first entering the Service teachers do not seem to realize the differences in heredity and home environment between white and Indian children, and to appreciate the fact that methods of teaching which are suited to white pupils should be materially modified in instructing Indians. They also often overlook the fact that most Indian children when

they enter school can not speak English, and that they require continual drilling to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of our language. When a teacher has been found who has had unusual success in teaching Indian children to speak English, the plan has been to bring her methods to the attention of other teachers for their guidance. While such efforts to assist individual teachers along this and other lines of work have required much time and labor, they are beginning to show good results.

The schools have been urged to devote more attention to instructing the girls in family cooking, and an outline course has been prepared, which, by your direction, was included in the curriculum at the beginning of the current school year. The course provides for teaching the rudiments and theory of cooking in the class room, and it is hoped that better results will be secured than hitherto in this branch of the school work.

Pupils of those tribes who are earning a living to any extent by the practise of their native arts and crafts have been encouraged to continue to practise them, and a few schools have found it advantageous to employ native instructors.

A great deal of time has been devoted to the supervision of institutes, which it has been the custom to hold for the purpose of bringing teachers together and instructing them in methods that are particularly adapted to Indian educational work. In compliance with your instructions, a special effort was made to bring out the methods employed in the schools at Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton, Va. Demonstration lessons were presented, with classes of Indian children, showing how the methods used at these well-known schools should be adapted to meet the needs of the Indian. The institutes were well attended, and unusual interest was shown thruout the sessions.

Altho a circular was issued in 1904 giving detailed instructions in regard to maintaining hygienic conditions in dormitories and pointing out precautions to be observed to prevent the spread of disease among pupils, the importance of this matter has been overlooked at a number of schools, and it has been found necessary to reissue the circular.

The instructions regarding the establishment of reading circles among teachers have been complied with by a few of the schools. At one of them, where the work had been weak, decided improvement was noticeable after employees' meetings had been held regularly for some time. The superintendent of that school had visited Tuskegee, and realized how his school would be benefited if its work were modeled on similar lines, especially in correlating the literary and industrial instruction and in adapting it to the local needs of pupils.

The importance of practising more thrifty economy with reference to pupils' wearing apparel, etc., has been apparent at several schools, and a circular has been issued calling the attention of school matrons to this matter.

By your direction a circular letter was sent to the schools in regard to making commencement exercises more practical and less theoretical, in order to bring out the actual acquirements of pupils and exemplify the methods of instruction, especially industrial. A num-

ber of schools endeavored to carry out this idea, and it is hoped that the commencements next summer will follow more closely the plan proposed.

## SCHOOLS VISITED.

## PHOENIX SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

The school plant was in good condition. Lack of water for irrigation has been a constant hindrance to the agricultural work, but this condition will be materially relieved when the Tonto dam at Roosevelt is completed. The dairy barn was well equipped, and the herd of cows should be increased when sufficient water is available to insure more pasturage. The domestic science department was accomplishing good results, and this branch of the work, as well as poultry raising, butter making, etc., will be given more attention on completion of the farm cottage. The class-room instruction was above the average, the superintendent having visited Tuskegee and, realizing the benefits to be derived by conducting the work along similar lines, required the teachers to hold meetings once a week, and to unite with the industrial employees twice a month, and as a result of these conferences the work was closely correlated. The superintendent is laboring faithfully for the betterment of the school, and I believe the literary work is conducted more closely along the lines you have outlined than any school so far visited.

## PIMA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS, ARIZONA.

The Pima boarding school plant, located at Sacaton, is in fairly good condition, altho several of the adobe buildings are old and new ones are required. Extensive repairs have been made on the school farm, and the agricultural work has been extended since the installation of the irrigation system.

The work of the six day schools under this agency should be improved. Several of them require two or three days' time to reach, and the superintendent in charge finds it impossible to give them proper attention, as his time is largely taken up with agency matters. He recommends the employment of an experienced day-school inspector who could give his time to the supervision of the day-school work, in which recommendation I concur. I also recommend that a windmill water system be installed at each of these day schools, in order to provide sufficient water for fire protection, irrigation of gardens, and domestic purposes.

The general conditions on the Pima Reservation were improved over those of my previous visit. The Indian homes presented a better appearance, and their crops of wheat, beans, melons, etc., should be ample for their support. They are largely dependent upon irrigation for successful farming, and the completion of the pumping plants along the Gila River will materially assist them.

## PALA DAY SCHOOLS, CALIFORNIA.

The general conditions at Pala were much improved and the Indians seemed contented. The superintendent offered prizes for the best gardens at Pala, and excellent conditions at the homes were the

result of this competition. The small farms across the river were an example of what can be accomplished by irrigation and industry in this section of California.

*Pala.*—The teacher has a good influence over the Indians, has been among them fourteen years, speaks their language, and is appealed to frequently in adjusting their difficulties. The attendance was large and the results good.

*Rincon.*—The buildings have been improved. Altho the ground available for a school garden is limited, the teacher had evidently done much outdoor work.

*La Jolla.*—The teacher was succeeding in the class room, cultivated a garden, and lookt after the interests of the old Indians. The attendance was small, many of the children being away assisting on the farms. Altho much of the land is rough and wet, the crops of the La Jolla Indians lookt well.

*Santa Ysabel.*—The attendance was fairly good, altho this school is comparatively new. The class-room methods of teaching were satisfactory, and the teacher was giving close attention to the outdoor work. More land is needed for pasturage, as many of the children live at a distance and are compelled to ride to school; also that cows may be kept and the pupils taught the care of milk and butter, as dairying is a profitable occupation here.

*Poohanga.*—The teacher at this school is a full-blood Stockbridge Indian, and is doing excellent work. He has made great improvements during the short time he has been there.

*Capitan Grande.*—The buildings are fairly good, and lumber was on the ground for making the necessary improvements. The teacher's work in the class room was good, and he also had an excellent garden. The Indians seemed to take an interest in the school, altho the attendance was small.

I believe there are 12 or 14 Los Conejos Indian children, who live about 7 miles distant, who would attend this school were a road constructed; it could be done at small expense.

## SAN JACINTO DAY SCHOOLS, CALIFORNIA.

*Saboba.*—I found the buildings in good condition. The teacher seemed interested in his work, but the class-room instruction was not accomplishing the desired results.

*Potrero.*—The buildings should be improved by an addition to the employes' quarters and by the erection of a separate schoolhouse. The class-room work was above the average, and the children were receiving instruction in cooking, the noonday meal being well prepared. An attempt was made to conduct a school garden, but the ground had never been under cultivation and little could be raised the first year.

*Martinez.*—The school building and employes' quarters were miserable, and a new plant is urgently needed. The class-room work was satisfactory, and the girls were given practical instruction in cooking and sewing.

These Indians, since the completion of the new artesian wells, have raised quantities of melons, and while I was there several of them spent the night irrigating. The man who had the earliest crop was

helped by the missionary to ship it to New York, and received \$32 for 32 melons. Many cultivated good gardens; but they were clamoring for more water for irrigation, which it is hoped they will soon have.

## SHERMAN INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

The buildings were in good repair, and the grounds unusually well kept.

A large number of girls are given practical training in general household work. The girls completing the course can immediately find employment at from \$25 to \$30 a month in families at Riverside and Pasadena, and in view of the great demand for their services this feature of their training should be emphasized. This will necessitate providing better equipment in the cooking and sewing departments. Instruction in butter making and poultry raising should receive more attention from a large number of girls.

Several of the teachers did not seem to realize the importance of adapting the instruction to meet the needs of their pupils, and considerable time was spent in endeavoring to assist them individually. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining farmers who understand local conditions, and this had interfered to some extent with agricultural instruction. The gardener, who has been there several years, has been unusually successful.

Practical demonstrative work by graduating pupils was a special feature of the commencement exercises, which proved entertaining as well as instructive.

## HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

The buildings are well constructed and equipped and the general condition of the school plant good.

The instruction given the boys in the various trades is practical. In individual cases the training is carried thru to graduation, and a number of Haskell boys are making a living working at the trades learned at the school. The sewing department is well conducted. This school was one of the first to establish a cooking department, and the work is carried on systematically and is accomplishing good results. The work could be enlarged to advantage, and it is recommended that an additional teacher be allowed. The present teacher of cooking carries on, in addition to her regular work, poultry raising, laundering, and butter making. The classes are unusually large and an assistant is a necessity.

The new hospital is a commodious building and is well supplied with modern appliances. Better opportunities are now afforded for giving pupils instruction in nursing and caring for the sick.

The commercial department, which you directed to be reestablished, will be of great advantage to the students having a small percentage of Indian blood, who, under the law, are allowed the privilege of attending Government schools.

This school instructs about 700 pupils each year.

## STANDING ROCK RESERVATION, NORTH DAKOTA.

The buildings at the agency school were in good repair, but better bathing and lighting facilities were needed. The Sisters gave the girls careful household instruction, which was evidenced by the neatness of the dormitories and the excellent demonstration work given in the class rooms during the institute week. Poultry raising also receives attention. Stock raising is the principal industry, and the school herd was well cared for and afforded valuable training for the students. On the long drive from the railroad to the agency I was impressed with the great amount of pasture going to waste, and it was evident that thousands of dollars would accrue to the Indians if there were more stock on the range.

The institute held at the boarding school was well attended by an enthusiastic gathering. One of the features of the work was the demonstration lessons presented with classes of Indian children. Four of the five day schools were without teachers, and it was stated that unless the salaries were increased it would be difficult to fill these positions during the coming year. The one woman who had held on to her school had a fine garden and an excellent influence over the community.

## CHIEFOCCO SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

Extensive improvements have been made in the school plant. The girls are well trained in sewing and cooking, but it is hoped that another year large classes will be conducted in these most necessary branches of an Indian girl's education.

The printing department, which is the most extensive in the Service, gives the boys taking up this work thoro training.

The plan of individualizing the outdoor work for the smaller children is carried on here, each being given a plot in the garden to care for. This gives them a sense of personal responsibility and arouses an ambition to do their work well, and it is hoped that the same principle can be extended thruout the agricultural course. From year to year the plats of ground and the responsibilities and labors of the boys should be gradually increased until the senior year, when each boy should be allowed what might be termed a "miniature farm," perhaps 4 or 5 acres, and should be required to conduct the work entirely by himself, aided, however, by discussions in the class room under the direction of the teacher of agriculture. He should be required to lay out the little farm into fields, select the crops best adapted to the soil, determine the space to be allotted to each and the amount of fertilizer necessary to insure a good yield, cultivate the various crops to the best advantage, and in general put into practise what he has learned in the class room and field thruout his course.

It is also hoped that some plan may be devised whereby 30 or 40 acres of the large fertile tract of land which belongs to the school can be leased to each graduate for a few years. The school could exercise a general supervision over the work, and after a few years' training under such conditions the young men would be able to cultivate their allotments in an intelligent manner and become independent and successful farmers.

The school farm contains 8,640 acres, the soil is fertile and the climate favorable, and all conditions combine to make it a desirable location for an agricultural school.

## SALEM (CHEMAWA) SCHOOL, OREGON.

This is the largest and best equipped school in the Northwest, and during the past year the plant has been improved. The school farm contains 845 acres and is usually productive. Extensive and varied fruit raising and agricultural work can be carried on successfully, and in view of this it is recommended that more time be devoted to farming, dairying, and horticulture than is usual at schools where the climatic conditions are less favorable. Each boy showing an aptitude for a particular trade is encouraged to fit himself to follow it for a livelihood.

The girls do not receive sufficient training in the duties of house-keeping, especially cooking and dairying, but the superintendent stated that he hopes another year to have his buildings in such condition that more attention can be given these subjects.

This school was industrious enough the past year to make about 1,000 yards of rag carpet which, besides adding materially to the furnishing of the dormitories, afforded practical instruction that will enable the girls to make their homes more comfortable and attractive, and it is hoped that other schools will give their pupils similar instruction.

The water system is inadequate to supply the needs of the school, and the construction of a number of cisterns that can be used during what is known as the "dry season" is a necessity.

The open-air treatment for tuberculosis has been put into practise at this school. The patients are kept in tents placed in the orchard, and they seemed happy and contented among the flowers and bees.

An effort was made to carry out your instruction in regard to commencements, and the superintendent hopes another year to have more practical demonstrative work.

## SILETZ SCHOOL, OREGON.

The attendance was regular, including practically all the children on the reservation between the ages of 6 and 14. There were about 60 children in the school, and these, with one or two exceptions, were full bloods. The class-room work showed decided improvement, and the pupils took a special interest in the outdoor agricultural work. The matron's department, under the supervision of a half-blood Indian woman, was especially well conducted.

A majority of the Indians on this reservation speak English, live in fairly comfortable houses, keep good horses, and are able to transact business with little assistance. A great deal of land remains to be cleared, so much of the inherited land has been sold to the Danes and Norwegians, whose thrift and economy offer good object lessons to the Indians.

These Indians are so well advanced in civilization that it would seem practicable to conduct a day school on the site of the present boarding school to accommodate the smaller children. The larger children could be transferred to the Salem (Chemawa) school, which is only a day's drive from the reservation, where facilities are afforded for giving advanced training.

## CARLISLE SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA.

This school has an enrollment of over 1,000 pupils. The "outing system," thru which many of this number are placed in good homes in the surrounding neighborhood for part of the year, has been extended. At the school the girls are given practical instruction in sewing and general housework, and when they have completed the course most of them are capable of taking charge of a small household. Additions have been made to the equipment of some of the shops, which has improved the facilities for giving instruction and turning out completed work. The class room and industrial teaching is becoming more closely correlated.

At the Carlisle commencement native Indian music was successfully played and sung, and an effort was made to carry out your directions as given in the following circular letter sent to superintendents:

The Office desires the schools to have practical demonstrative work by graduating pupils made a leading feature of the commencement exercises. This plan has been successfully carried out by a number of training schools. At the commencements of the Tuskegee Institute, for example, a boy brings his tools upon the stage and performs a piece of mechanical work in the presence of the audience, explaining the process as he goes along. A girl illustrates and expounds in like manner a branch of domestic industry in which she has been trained. The same plan is carried out, to a greater or less extent, at Hampton.

It is suggested that the example of these two so noted schools could be followed to advantage in arranging for the commencement exercises at your school, varying the nature of the work shown so as best to bring out the acquirements of the pupils and exemplify the methods of instruction, especially along industrial lines.

In class essays or papers at commencement, pupils should be encouraged to talk about conditions at home and to tell how they hope to better these conditions when they return. For example, if a boy expects to cultivate his allotment, have him tell something about what kind of a house or barn he would build, how he would lay off his land into fields, the farming implements he would need, and the kind of stock he would select, or otherwise how he would conduct his farm. Grain or vegetables might be brought in and the various processes of growth illustrated as far as practicable with the seeds, then the young shoots, then the matured plant, and finally the ripened product. The boys might talk about the trades they are learning, the demand at their homes for good carpentry, blacksmithing, etc., and what they expect to do with their trades when they have mastered them; the girls of what has been taught them in such arts as sewing and cooking. One year at Tuskegee a girl talked about butter making, showing the actual work of skinning, churning, etc.

The school officials at Hampton are very particular about the dress of the students, the only plain materials are used. Frequently a class will select a special color. One year the girls wore a tan shirt waist cotton suit, another year they had blue and white striped print, always neatly made by themselves.

The Office deems it essential to the best interests of the Indian school service that the annual commencement exercises shall be of a practical rather than a mere rhetorical character, and we hope you will take the matter up in arranging the program for your next commencement.

## PINE RIDGE RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The boarding-school plant was in fairly good repair, and cement walks were being laid. The class-room instruction showed improvement over that of my former visit, and teachers were endeavoring to make the work practical. The matron's department was unusually

well conducted, teaching the girls cooking and general household work receiving special attention. The irrigation system has been improved and extended, and the gardener, with the assistance of the boys, raised large quantities of vegetables. A local institute was held here in September.

*Day school No. 27.*—The teacher is a full-blood Sioux, a graduate of a Government school, and is one of the best teachers on the reservation. He had a pupil teacher at the sand table giving the small children constant drill in the use of English words, while he was giving the larger pupils practical instruction in buying, selling, weighing, measuring, etc. He brought a class of full-blood Indian children to the institute and gave an excellent demonstration lesson for the benefit of the teachers.

*Day school No. 4.*—The housekeeper was giving practical instruction in cooking and sewing. She had the ingenuity to use the Government dress material in an artistic manner, and the girls seemed proud of their clothing. The children were carefully looked after, and everything about the school was immaculately clean.

*Day school No. 25.*—The teacher is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and the extensive garden cultivated this year demonstrated his ability in this work. This is one of the best located schools in the reservation and surrounded by good agricultural land.

*Day school No. 5.*—The teacher conducts a miniature store in the class room to give pupils a knowledge of business methods. An Indian boy acts as storekeeper, and pupils are required to make purchases at current prices, and are taught to observe whether or not their weights are correct. They are also taught the value of garden products raised, Government supplies issued, etc. The children read remarkably well and did rapidly more advanced practical arithmetic work than I have seen in many of the large boarding schools.

*Day school No. 11.*—The teacher had been in the service but a short time, and he was urged to study the methods of several teachers on the reservation who were doing remarkably good work, to familiarize himself with the literature sent out from the Office relative to teaching Indian children to speak English, and to attend the sectional teachers' meetings. Several years ago the day-school inspector adopted the plan of having three or four teachers meet at some one of the schools once or twice a month. A teacher who was unusually successful in teaching arithmetic would demonstrate his methods, another would show how he taught reading, and so on. This plan is especially helpful to new teachers.

*Day school No. 10.*—The housekeeper, not being hampered by the care of a family of her own, was able to give careful attention to the Indian children and taught cooking and sewing unusually well. The cleanliness of the school was remarkable.

*Day school No. 9.*—The buildings were in excellent condition; the class-room methods were practical; the children were ambitious, and the day-school inspector stated that marked improvement had been made here in the last two years. The housekeeper did not have any small children of her own to look after, and her work was unusually good.

*Day school No. 26.*—The school was in charge of a temporary teacher and housekeeper, and they were doing excellent work. With

true western spirit, these women had, with the assistance of the boys, fenced a pasture, and while I was there they were negotiating with an Indian to assist in digging about 100 bushels of potatoes which they were anxious to store before a freeze.

## ROSEBUD RESERVATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The general conditions of the boarding school were improved and the buildings in good repair. The hospital facilities are poor and a new building for this purpose is an urgent need. The class-room work was good, especially in the primary grades, and the girls were given practical training in cooking, sewing, and general household work. The agricultural work was unusually good, and large quantities of vegetables and farm products were raised.

An institute was held at the boarding school in September, and all the teachers on the reservation, with one exception, were present, some of them driving 110 miles. A deep interest was shown in the meetings, and it is believed that much good will accrue to the Service.

*Iron Creek day school.*—Recent repairs have been made to the buildings. The schoolroom instruction was fairly good, and practical garden work has received special attention. The housekeeper taught the girls sewing and cooking.

*Cut Meat Creek day school.*—The location is excellent and the garden unusually productive, large quantities of vegetables being raised. The housekeeper, not having any children, devoted all of her time to looking after the welfare of the pupils and was doing excellent work.

*Upper Cut Meat Creek day school.*—The teacher was deeply interested in the children and was ambitious and willing to learn. The class-room methods were good and the teaching practical. He had an excellent garden.

*He Dog's Camp day school.*—The garden produced large quantities of vegetables, the cultivation of which gave pupils practical training. Both the teacher and housekeeper read excellent papers at the local institute, in which they outlined the duties of day-school employees.

*Red Leaf Camp day school.*—The teacher and the housekeeper are new in the Service, but they were deeply interested in their work and were making heroic efforts along practical lines to accomplish good results.

*Black Pipe day school.*—The attendance was small, but endeavor was being made by the day-school inspector to secure better results.

*Corn Creek day school.*—The buildings were in good condition, and an excellent garden was cultivated. The housekeeper, having no children of her own to look after, was doing unusually good work.

Decided improvement was noticed among the old people, as many now have gardens along the creek bottoms. One Indian woman said to me: "I see teacher raise garden, and I put in garden, and this winter have enough vegetables for myself and grandchildren."

## HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.

Under provision made by the Congress for the tuition and maintenance at Hampton of 120 Indian pupils, 112 were enrolled during the year—57 girls and 55 boys. Before being admitted applicants

are required to pass an examination, and the pupils received this year seemed to be better prepared than those of any previous year.

The facilities at this school are excellent for giving Indian boys and girls the instruction they most need. The well-equipped manual-training department affords the boys every opportunity for becoming proficient in one or more of the 18 or 20 trades taught, and the agricultural department offers unusual advantages for obtaining a practical knowledge of this occupation. The work in domestic economy is especially fine. The girls are given thoro instruction in general household work, and before graduating are required to be able to perform all the duties of a housekeeper. They receive instruction in agriculture in the class room and are required to perform the actual work of cultivating the garden, under the direct supervision of the class-room teacher. There are also special classes in lace making, rug weaving, pottery, etc., for the Indian girls.

Teachers are careful to eliminate unnecessary material from the text-books, and attack directly the useful thing. The dignity and nobility of labor are brought out forcibly, and pupils take a deep interest in both the academic and the industrial work.

This school is careful not to allow the military tactics and gymnastic training to go beyond that required for building up the physique and influencing the moral character of pupils, its aim being to fit them for special work among their people. A careful record is kept of returned Indian students, and they are to be found thruout the country demonstrating in various ways what a practical education like that given at this school will do to help them become self-supporting.

## PUYALLUP SCHOOL, WASHINGTON.

The children attending this school speak English readily, many of their parents being fairly well advanced and owning extensive tracts of land. The class-room work is satisfactory, but the facilities for industrial training are limited. About 180 pupils were enrolled during the past year, and good health has prevailed. Several churches have been erected near the school, and a public school building, consisting of four rooms, is situated not far from the reservation. A number of Indian children attend this school and also the smaller district schools located near their homes. The superintendent of the boarding school is also acting agent, and has considerable business to transact in closing up the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission. He also has under his supervision five day schools located at Quinalt, Chehalis, Skokomish, Port Gamble, and Dungeness.

## TULALIP BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON.

The new school plant has excellent sanitary arrangements, and not being very large, the superintendent, who is also a physician, is able to visit the departments daily, and is careful to watch closely the physical condition of each child. The class-room instruction was bringing about good results, and it is hoped that more instruction can be given in agriculture another year, when additional land will be cleared. The superintendent is enthusiastic, and the employees are keeping their particular parts of the work up to a high standard. A gratifying feature which contributes largely to the success of the school is the deep interest taken in it by the older Indians.

The Indians of this section own tracts of timbered land, a large proportion of them speak fair English, and all are practically self-supporting, the principal industries being lumbering and fishing. The number who are using the cleared portions of their allotments for raising grain and vegetables is slowly increasing, and their success in this line of work would be greatly enhanced if modern means of clearing thickly timbered land could be introduced here. With their limited facilities for carrying on such work, their progress in opening up agricultural land is slow. The encroachment of the whites upon the Indians' fishing industry, by which they earned the major portion of their support, makes it necessary for them to depend more each year on agricultural pursuits, lumbering, basket making, and knitting for a living.

The two day schools, under the supervision of the Tulalip School, at Swinomish and Port Madison, have done good work, considering the large rainfall during the greater part of the year, which makes it difficult to keep up a regular attendance.

## YAKIMA SCHOOL, WASHINGTON.

The school building containing class rooms and assembly hall is old and not adapted to this purpose. The water supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the school and affords ample fire protection. The class room and industrial work compares favorably with that of the majority of reservation schools. Practical agricultural work is given prominence, the raising of vegetables by the pupils receiving special attention. The average attendance is considerably less than the enrollment, but this is due to the fact that in the early fall the parents and children are picking hops in the vicinity and that in the spring the larger boys are excused to put in the home crops.

About all the land on this reservation that can be irrigated has been allotted, and the irrigation system is working remarkable transformation. The leasing system is carried on advantageously. The Indians usually reserve for a home the allotment of some member of the family, and on this they raise grain, hay, and garden produce.

Several public schools have been established on the reservation for the benefit of the children of the white renters, which are scattered over the entire reservation, and the indications are that they will be extended. About 60 Indian pupils are attending these schools without cost to the Government, and with two or three day schools on the reservation it is believed that the boarding school could in a few years be abandoned. The Indians are interested in the day schools, as a majority prefer to have their children home at night.

Statements in detail regarding the condition, defects, and requirements of the various Indian schools visited have been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## INSTITUTES.

Complying with your directions, institutes were held from July, 1905, to October, 1906, as follows: One at Rosebud, S. Dak.; two at Pine Ridge, S. Dak.; one at Standing Rock, N. Dak.; one at Portland, Oreg., and one at Tacoma, Wash. The Department of Indian Education, which usually meets with the annual convention of the National Educational Association, was to be held at San Francisco, but owing

to the disaster in that city the Tacoma meeting took its place. The proceedings of the institutes, with the exception of those of the meetings held at Rosebud and Pine Ridge in 1906, which were not received in time for incorporation in this report, will be found in the appendix.

On account of employees of Indian schools being isolated the year round from educational advantages, these meetings accomplish work of even more importance than those held for the benefit of teachers in our public schools.

The demonstration lessons presented by experienced teachers with classes of Indian pupils, using Hampton, Va., and Tuskegee, Ala., methods of correlating the literary and industrial work, were of unusual assistance the past year in helping teachers to adapt their work to meet the immediate and practical needs of Indian children.

The agricultural exhibits of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud institutes showed that great strides had been made during the past year in the garden work of the pupils.

## RÉSUMÉ.

We are glad to be able to report that more teachers are beginning to realize the importance of studying the Indian's characteristics and environment, and as a result in a number of schools better methods of teaching prevail. In others teachers still fail to see that methods used in the public schools must be modified and adapted to meet the needs of a child race, who must first be taught to understand our language. Therefore a circular bearing on this subject was sent out by the direction of the Office, from which the following extracts are taken:

Superintendents are again reminded that the Office expects the class-room work in all Indian schools to be of a useful character and adapted to the child's needs. Instead of dealing in subjects in which the Indian is not interested, or peoples of whose environment and occupations he can have no personal knowledge, teach him the geography of the neighborhood, the history of his tribe, the value of irrigation, and give him a knowledge of the industries that can best be carried on in the locality. Teach him how to get full value for his money in making purchases, and encourage him to become an independent worker.

Economy should be the keynote in every school. The child who has saved a few dollars each year has learned an invaluable lesson, and no pupil should be allowed to spend more than one-third of his income.

The teaching of cooking now occupies a permanent place in the regular course of many of the best schools in the country. The advantages to be derived from the general adoption of a similar course in the Indian schools are obvious, and more attention has been given to this work the past year; but it is hoped that funds will be available for the employment of additional domestic-science teachers who can devote their entire time to such instruction. Better facilities should be provided at some schools, but they need not be extensive. A small dining room and kitchen equipped with the furnishings usually found in the home will answer the purpose.

In view of the fact that the laundry work at many of the schools is heavy, and that the larger part of it must be done by machinery, which prevents giving the pupils the training they will need at their homes, superintendents have been directed to see that tubs and boards are placed in laundries and pupils taught family washing and ironing.

Gratifying results have followed the increase in the number and extent of school gardens, and the system of having individual plots

for pupils has been adopted at most schools where conditions are favorable. A pamphlet containing outline courses and sample lessons for the guidance of teachers was prepared and sent to the field during the year. The installation of irrigating systems in a number of localities has induced more Indians to till their land, and crops generally this year have been good.

As you are aware, the day schools are the initial and most important element in the education of the Indian, and it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year noticeable improvements have been made—better class-room methods, larger gardens, better bathing facilities, and more attention to the instructions of the Office to provide a substantial hot luncheon for the children. The Government day-school ration issued this year, supplemented by vegetables from the school garden, has been ample in the majority of cases to provide a wholesome meal, and the preparation of it furnishes an opportunity for the good housekeeper to instruct the girls in cooking, etc. Teachers and housekeepers who are not hampered by small children of their own have complied with the instructions relative to spending part of their time visiting the homes of pupils and instructing the parents in the proper modes of living. The day-school teachers on the Pine Ridge Reservation made 920 such visits during the year, and the housekeepers 474.

There can be little doubt that many children enter school with constitutions predisposed to tuberculosis, and by your direction no efforts have been spared to prevent its development. The most hopeful method of combating this disease is to educate the children to realize the insanitary conditions under which their parents live, and to instruct them as to the necessary precautions to be observed. Special attention has been given to the sanitary condition of schools, and thru the influence of returned students the necessity of ventilation and better constructed houses is becoming more apparent to the Indians.

Many children come to school with naturally weak eyes, and the following instructions were sent to superintendents:

Pupils who have weak eyes should not be allowed to concentrate them for long periods on fine print, small stitches, etc. The evenings should be devoted largely to recreative and entertaining exercises of an educative character. In this connection your attention is called to the chapter in the Course of Study entitled "The evening hour." The suggestions offered therein will be of material assistance in arranging the program.

The beneficial results of educational work among the Indians are apparent in the general improvement of their conditions, and the advancement made during the past year is encouraging. A number of pupils who have received industrial training at the schools have found employment in various occupations and industries requiring manual skill, and it is believed that when employees become thoroughly familiar with the desires of the Office and the details of its educational policy a greater number of Indians will become self-supporting each year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the strong support you have given me in my work.

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.

#### PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE.

[Portland, Oreg., August 21-26, 1905.]

The president, E. L. Chalcraft, superintendent of the Salem school, Chemawaw, Oreg., introduced Rev. W. G. Elliott, who, on behalf of the management of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, invited the members of the institute to study the educational exhibits.

#### THE EMPLOYEES' READING CIRCLE.

Henry J. Phillips, superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau school, Wisconsin.—To keep up interest, work in as many employees as possible on each program. At Lac du Flambeau we hold our meetings once a week and all employees attend. The program occupies about an hour and time is also allowed for discussion. Judgment must be exercised in arranging the program, that too difficult subjects are not assigned to those who would not be able to handle them. By having a program made up of numbers with which all participants are at their best, you will have something helpful. The great benefit of the reading circle is that it brings the departments closer together, furnishes entertainment that is instructive, and broadens the minds of those taking part.

#### BEST METHODS TO EMPLOY IN ASSISTING THE INDIAN CHILD TO EARN HIS LIVING.

Charles H. Woods, carpenter, Salem school, Oregon.—The Indian will do better as a farmer or gardener, as nearly all our Indian boys and girls have land. We must try to impress upon the young Indian's mind that he must look forward and have some special goal to reach, and that whatever he does he must do with all his might.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND LITERARY TRAINING COMBINED.

John Whitwell, principal teacher, Haskell Institute, Kansas.—The best literary training an Indian pupil can have is that which best prepares him to learn to earn a living and to fill his place in the world as a useful American citizen. I believe we should make agriculture the one industry on which all others shall hinge, aiming in general to give as much blacksmithing, carpentering, dairying, chicken raising, sewing, and housekeeping as would be most useful to the farmer and his wife. No industry is so well adapted to Indian boys and girls generally, and this subject can be closely correlated with the school work.

#### WHAT SHALL DOMESTIC SCIENCE DO FOR THE INDIAN GIRL?

Miss Katherine L. Keck, domestic-science teacher, Haskell Institute, Kansas.—Domestic science means home making—the doing of the duties of the home in a hygienic, economical, practical way. The questions for our consideration are: Where to begin, what can be assimilated, what the Indian girl's future is to be.

#### THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent, Salem school, Oregon.—The schools have done something toward changing the dress of our Indians, environment more, while the principal factor has been work. The Indian must now labor

to obtain a livelihood, and as he can not work in the blanket, the blanket is discarded. He is rapidly getting away from Government support. In our schools and in our dealings with him at his home, we must treat him as an individual.

#### WHAT TRADES SHOULD RECEIVE MOST ATTENTION IN GIVING THE INDIAN CHILD AN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

*Knott C. Egbert, superintendent, Siletz school, Oregon.*—A manual-training teacher should be capable of correlating literary and industrial instruction, and of outlining exercises, the accomplishment of which by the pupil will give him manual dexterity in at least one trade, and better, in several trades. He should be a king of all trades and a tolerable master of several. Of the various trades, carpentry and blacksmithing will be of greatest advantage to Indian youth. Each family needs a home and other buildings, and the cheapest and best way for the allottee to get them is to build them for himself.

#### INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL GARDENS.

*Edwin Minor, superintendent of Neah Bay school, Washington.*—During the time the pupil spends in his garden he observes plant life in its various stages of development, and has learned a lesson that will be far more lasting than is possible to learn from books or lectures. This is true nature study. The school garden affords a change of work. The pupil has a miniature farm, or, in western parlance, a ranch all of his own. He feels a sense of proprietorship and independence while at work.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

*Dr. Tabor R. White, physician, Colorado River Agency, Arizona.*—The sole specific cause of tuberculosis is a germ known as the bacillus of tubercle. Drying does not lessen the virulence of the bacillus; in fact, it is the dried germs floating in the atmosphere that are most dangerous. The primary source of tubercle bacillus is from the sputa of persons sick with the disease. The campaign against the tubercle bacillus must be carried on ceaselessly. Indiscriminate expectoration must be stopped. Indian school children can not be kept too much out of doors. Systematic feeding and an abundance of fresh air are the most important elements in the treatment of consumptives. A mild, dry climate with moderate elevation is suited to most cases.

#### VACATION.

*O. W. Goodman, superintendent of Phoenix school, Arizona.*—At our school in the summer the little children who live near are allowed to visit their homes for two months, and the older ones, in divisions, from three to four weeks at a time. Many go out on ranches, or work at their trades, and the telephone rings from morning till night with requests for Indian help, only a fraction of which can be supplied. A large party of boys spent some time in the great melon fields and in gathering seedless grapes that are shipped direct to Chicago. For several weeks a bus load of girls goes out every day, accompanied by a matron, to hull almonds for a neighboring farmer. (The Office hopes that the outing system will be extended here.)

#### TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE PUPIL'S INCLINATIONS AND PREFERENCES BE REGARDED IN SELECTING HIS VOCATION?

*John J. McKoin, superintendent, Umatilla school, Oregon.*—This subject is full of difficulties. We may mar a life by an unwise action; we may by wise counsel develop a dormant talent into a well-rounded character, a successful manhood. The Indian child does not know what he wants. The whole matter must rest, with few exceptions, upon the judgment of the Indian worker. With the Indian girl the Indian worker should exert a strong influence for the practical. Domestic science, washing, ironing, sewing, nursing, dairying, and gardening should be the first pursuits chosen. The Indian worker should also carefully study the boy, ascertain his bent, capacity, and the environment in which he must earn his living; then, by judgment and tact, develop a taste for that occupation which will enable him to support himself and family and fit himself for citizenship at his home.

#### THE INDIAN'S NEED.

*Arthur Bensell (full blood Indian), Siletz Reservation, Oregon.*—The Indian needs homes, cattle, food, clothing, etc., but he must be taught the necessity before he will use other than the food and clothing. He must be taught how to buy and sell, how to work, and how to take care of his health. Then he will know how to live.

#### NATIVE INDIAN MUSIC.

*Harold A. Loring, supervisor of native Indian music.*—Song is to the older Indians the direct means of communicating with the Great Mystery or Great Spirit. Their music is a part of their very lives. At times of going to war they have always chanted songs appropriate to the occasion. Songs were sung on the selection of the horses, the preparation for battle, the return from war, in honor of the chiefs and of those who had distinguished themselves by acts of bravery, and at all dances. The time has indeed arrived for conserving, so far as is possible, that which is most worthy of preservation in this vanishing race.

#### HOW CAN WE BEST HELP RETURNED STUDENTS.

*James W. Reynolds, clerk, Moqui school, Arizona.*—The dignity and necessity of labor must be borne in upon their minds until they become the fundamentals of their creed. We ought to keep in touch with our returned students. Talk with them, encourage them, help them out of their difficulties. Lead them to feel that you have an abiding interest in their welfare, that you are watching their progress, and that you expect rich fruitage from the seed you have sown.

#### PERSONAL HYGIENE.

*Dr. E. A. Pierce, Oregon State board of health.*—It is the duty of each individual to maintain habits of personal cleanliness, to regulate his diet, to take sufficient exercise in the open air, and to keep his system in perfect working order throughout. Digestion begins in the mouth with the mastication and insalivation of the food. It is of great importance that thoro attention should be given to the care of the teeth. Care should be taken to prevent any obstruction to nasal breathing, and the pernicious habit of mouth breathing should be discouraged. In order for the child to thrive mentally he must be kept in a physically healthful condition. His diet must be regulated according to his age and environment, his hours of exercise should be carefully adjusted, and abundant bath and toilet facilities should be at hand.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

*Resolved,* That we, employees in the Indian school service, and delegates to the Pacific Coast Indian Teachers' Institute, believe that the gatherings of this and kindred organizations could be made to contribute materially to the desired end by having a portion of the time of the meeting devoted to normal work in agriculture.

*Resolved further,* That, whereas farming at Indian schools and in the Indian country is largely by irrigation, it would be helpful to the cause of Indian education and advancement to have the Indian Service represented at the irrigation congresses by duly accredited delegates, to the end that this service may be directly benefited thereby; and

That we believe that these meetings of superintendents and employees in the Indian Service are of incalculable benefit both to us and to the Service, and therefore recommend that all persons engaged in Indian school and reservation work be urged to attend such meetings each year; and

That we express our hearty appreciation of the administration of Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, and assure him of our support in "improving, not transforming," the Indian, and commend his day-school policy as outlined in the public press; and

That we express our deep appreciation of the valuable assistance given us in our work by Superintendent Reel; and

That we extend the thanks of the Institute to President E. L. Chalcraft and Secretary John J. McKoin for the excellent management of the affairs of the meeting, and to the Chemawa Indian band for the music furnished.

## PINE RIDGE INSTITUTE.

[Pine Ridge, S. Dak., October 3-6, 1905.]

## THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE TEACHER'S WORK.

*Rev. W. J. Cleveland, missionary, Pine Ridge Agency.*—White children grow up in a direct line from the home nursery into the State university, and their parents love to have it so. There is no tearing up of roots; no transplanting in a different soil. There is but little, if anything, to be unlearned or undone; the teacher simply takes the child from the hand of the parent and leads him on. That, in fact, is the literal meaning of pedagogics—the leading on of the child.

It is in vain for you, or the higher schools, like Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, and the rest, to be sowing in the mind of the Indian the good seed of what for our children is a sound education, unless the soil meanwhile is being prepared to welcome and retain it. Teachers of white children in the heart of civilization are cultivating a land already tamed and enriched, but you are pioneers in a wild and virgin tract. When the pupil essays to approach those otherwise useless school-room steps, the teacher needs not only to be ready within to greet him, but he must be at hand also to help him pull himself up to our civilization before he undertakes to climb.

## ADDRESS.

*Father Henry, of the Holy Rosary Mission.*—We want to educate not only the Indian's mind, but will and heart. Mind cultivated, but not the will and heart, is incomplete education. Christ is the ideal educator of all climes and times. The qualities with which Christ is endowed are love, prudence, disinterestedness, authority, or right to educate. Those to whom this right has been intrusted must strive worthily to represent our Lord and Creator.

## CORRELATION OF CLASS-ROOM AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

*George W. Robbins, teacher, day school No. 28.*—Our superior officers, and our own experiences as well, all urge that we teachers of the Indian children should make our teaching practical.

In our Course of Study, among many other excellent suggestions, I find this statement: "In schools of all nationalities many children do their best to grasp theoretical studies, yet fail; and pupils frequently answer questions correctly when a lesson is not understood. This is especially true of Indian children, whose answers are more frequently confined to monosyllables and whose ability to express themselves in the English language is limited."

Correlation of class-room and industrial teaching is sure to make our work more practical and less theoretical, and consequently far more beneficial to the Indian child in his future life when he shall have become a bread-earning citizen. And we thus have subject-matter with which the child is somewhat familiar, and it is easy to arouse his interest, without which it is impossible to teach.

I do not know of any industrial work which is performed at any school that does not furnish a good opportunity for correlative study in language, reading, writing, drawing, spelling, and in most instances numbers or arithmetic. The garden, with its plowing and other preparation of the soil, and its planting, cultivating, gathering, and storing of the crop, as well as the cooking and baking, woodcutting, washing, sewing, scrubbing, cleaning, and other detail furnish ample subject-matter for new lessons for each day in the school year. However, it is not a new lesson for each day that we want or need, but upon each new subject several days of hammering, perseverance, and persistent drill. Let us then select the subject-matter with which the child's industry has made him familiar. This will not only make his class-room study more easy and interesting, but will help him to give thought and direction to his industrial work as well. Lead him to think his act and act his thought.

Suppose we are going to make a corral. Then "corral" is an opportune topic for study in the class room. In the day school, where we have mixed grades, the "little tots" can draw on slate, paper, or blackboard, or model in the sand table. Sticks will do for posts, string for wire, bits of rags, sticks, or

grass will do for hay. They can be kept right on along that line under the care of an older pupil who knows how to get them to talk. Older pupils can do all this and more, and do it in a definite way. They will make a corral exact dimensions, say 3 rods wide and 4 rods long. We ask George, "What is a rod?" He answers, "I do not know." Then the time is ripe for him to find out. He is told to take his ruler, which he knows to be 1 foot or 12 inches, and carefully measure 10½ feet. They all measure, and the teacher tests the work to see who has the best rod. When they have thoroly mastered this, let each learn for himself how many yards in a rod by measuring his rod with the yardstick. They like to measure, so remember the formula. They can step the rod and see who can guess the closest, and at the work hour they can first step off the places for the posts, afterwards measuring with the rod measure.

This introduces number work. How many rods around the corral? How many posts are needed? If we build a wire fence, how many pounds of wire will be needed? How many staples? The weight of a rod of wire will bring the scales into the class room. It is carefully measured, cut off, and weighed. A pound of staples is weighed and counted. And now the pupil is ready to find what he will have to pay for the material to build the corral: Fourteen posts, at 15 cents each; 70 pounds wire, at 4 cents per pound; 1 pound of staples (about 70), at 4 cents per pound, etc. Area is easily shown by marking off the inclosure into 12 square rods, and we have the nucleus of land or square measure.

When the little 3 by 4 is mastered, original problems by the pupils will follow, and they will be able intelligently to fence their gardens, their fields, or their allotments. And thru this and every other exercise there is abundant opportunity to have the pupil talk; and let us not forget that, whether in the class room or industrial work, our most important duty is to emphasize the language side of our work.

Finally, let us talk to the pupil about the future. Does he not want, some day, to have a nicer home, a better house, a good garden with a good fence around it in which he can raise many good things to eat? And as he climbs each little hill in his educational journey he will better understand the important relation of the things he learns to do at school to his future living. And we will thus correlate not only the literary and industrial, but also these with his future welfare and happiness.

## HOW CAN WE BETTER THE INDIAN'S CONDITION IN INDUSTRIAL WAYS?

*Edward Truman, teacher, day school No. 29.*—How can we best help him to become self-supporting and self-respecting? It is our duty to hasten the coming of the time when the Indian shall be a part of our nationality as surely as the foreign immigrant who becomes a naturalized American citizen.

While there are many noble examples of Indians becoming successful teachers, physicians, and business men, there is no question but that the great majority of the race are better adapted to get their living from their allotments as farmers or ranchmen rather than as professional men. It is a mistake always to be holding out as an inducement to the Indian boys and girls that they can become teachers or something in that line.

I believe the education of the Indian should be in the particular line adapted to his needs and prospects, and where better can this work be done than in his own section of the country and within the environment of his own home and within a climate where he is almost sure to spend his life?

We have an excellent course of study prepared for the Indian schools. It would be difficult indeed to devise anything more nearly perfect in that line; but every teacher of the Indian day schools is well aware that this work is hampered in many ways.

Intensify the work done in the schoolroom and give the needed time for industrial work, even to giving lessons to the older Indians of the camp by showing them how to make and care properly for their own gardens.

No one will deny, I think, that a properly conducted day school is one of the best object lessons in the whole Indian school service, and we owe it to ourselves and to our Government to be true missionaries in spreading the gospel of civilization among these people and to do all in our power to help "better the Indian's condition."

## LANGUAGE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

*Alice M. Roser, teacher, Oglala Boarding School, South Dakota.*—The first work of the teacher of the Indian child is to ascertain the limit of his knowledge and degree of his ability of expression and teach him to translate his knowledge into the English language; the second is to help him to add to his general store and to teach him ease in self-expression.

It is not enough that the pupil be led thru the known to the unknown. There is much unknown that the primary teacher must let alone, and both teacher and pupil must have a clear idea of the part for which they should reach, or they will grasp nothing in particular. Every recitation should have something definite in it at which to aim. This aim must be clearly understood by both teacher and pupil. The child learns by doing.

It will be well at this point to consider the means to be employed by the teacher in the schoolroom; that is, her sources of language material. In the beginning the lessons should be purely conversational. Let the teacher choose subjects with which the child is perfectly familiar. She must not forget the natural order of race development, but respect it. Use object lessons. These are excellent sources of language material. They are especially good to increase the child's vocabulary. A fourth means is the reading lesson. This is particularly adapted to the study of capitals, punctuation, question and answer.

Passing quickly over the first year's work with the bare outline of what the child is supposed to learn here, we bring him to the teacher of the second grade having a fair vocabulary of words of which he knows the meaning. He also has some knowledge of the use of capital letters and the period. The first work of the teacher of the second grade is to enlarge and strengthen the first-grade work.

What I wish to emphasize is that whatever is taught should be presented to the learner in a clear, logical way, which can be done only when the teacher has a definite aim in view and a definite plan for reaching it. The law of aim applies to teaching in all of the grades. Thruout the whole year the interest of the child must be engaged, and facts so correlated, the new with the old, that each will help to a clearer understanding of the other.

I believe that a second-grade language class which has been led thru the first and second grades according to the foregoing plan will enter the third grade well equipped. This class will have in store a large vocabulary of English words which it is able to use in an intelligent way. It will have such knowledge of the forms and construction of simple composition that few mistakes will be made. It will reproduce in its own language the leading thoughts in a paragraph or lesson. It will also have some proficiency in letter writing and original composition of a simple nature.

We have reached, then, what we set out to accomplish—a greater knowledge of the English language and ease in self-expression. We have strengthened the moral nature, we have developed the mental faculties; hence built up good character—the real goal of every true teacher's instruction.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HARMONIZE THE LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK OF DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.

*Charles H. Park, teacher, day school No. 8.*—The day schools should acquaint themselves with the scope of the boarding school plan—what it is intended to accomplish, its facilities for work, and the time allotted to the completion of it. The boarding school should become familiar with the work of the thirty day schools.

After informing ourselves of the extent and nature of the objects to be obtained, let us get together and prepare for both systems in a single course of study which shall be a revised and extended combination of the two now in use. To understand its relative operation it is only necessary to remember that the work done by day schools under it would belong to its primary department.

Industrial work of the simplest kind, such as care and use of tools, care of fences and grounds, preparation and improvement of garden soil, cultivation and harvesting of garden crops, should follow, with a view to conditions of climate and the locality in which the pupil will make his future home. The work of the boarding school should be an extension and completion of that begun in the day schools.

## ELEMENTARY SURGERY.

*Dr. Ralph H. Ross, superintendent and physician, Pine Ridge boarding school, South Dakota.*—Elementary surgery is the same as minor surgery, which comes in the line of day schools. All diseases come from inflammation. Inflammation is caused by a germ. This is always at a joint, abscess cavity, or at a tooth. Apply cold or heat for inflammation, rheumatism, etc. Sometimes alternate. Apply dry heat or cloths wrung from hot water. If suppuration starts, poultices are good. An indication of suppuration is a throb. If near the surface, a poultice will produce suppuration. Abscess in a joint where there is fluctuation should be opened—the sooner the better. "Cleanliness is next to godliness." In surgery first get cleanliness. Antiseptic destroys poison; antiseptic prevents it from spreading. A cut should be cleansed and any foreign matter removed and then bandaged to keep out foreign matter. Collodium is good on a clean-cut wound. In arterial wound, tie the artery above the wound to prevent bleeding to death. Artery cut clear around will form a clot and stop the bleeding. In tying an artery, tie both the ends cut.

For hemorrhages, lay one with internal hemorrhage flat on his back, head lower than his body; tie both legs together and the arms to the body. This slackens circulation, and the hemorrhages cease. Do not give stimulants, as whiskey. Modern treatment of hemorrhage is transfusion—normal salt solution transfused into the veins (real surgery). With a rattlesnake bite, cut the wound, bleed freely, or suck the wound. Tie above the bite to prevent circulation. A small amount of whiskey stimulates the heart weakened by the bite. A bite from an animal not angry is not dangerous, as there is not much poisonous secretion thrown out. Cut into the wound and put in permanganate of potash. For burns, exclude the air by wrapping a cloth saturated in equal parts of lime water and linseed oil around the wound. When a part of the body is frozen, apply a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver and wrap well.

In case of dislocation, place the bone in the position in which it was when dislocated and traction will locate the bone.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the deep appreciation of the members of the institute for the many courtesies extended to them by the boarding school and agency employees, and for the great amount of unselfish work which made the session so helpful. It was also resolved that in the death of the late supervisor, A. O. Wright, the Service lost an able, energetic worker, and the Indian a fearless friend.

## PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE.

[Tacoma, Wash., August 20-23, 1906.]

At the opening session Hon. Albert E. Mead, governor of Washington, congratulated the teachers upon dealing with the Indians in a practical, earnest manner, and stated that the work outlined for the week was not founded on theory, but showed an understanding of the Indian, his needs and future. Hon. George P. Wright, mayor of Tacoma, graciously welcomed the teachers. President Thomas F. Kane, of the Washington State University, said he believed that the Indian should not only be given a schooling, but also be prepared to earn a living. Hon. Edwin Eells, secretary of the State Historical Society, spoke on the Indian's natural shrewdness. Supt. Harry F. Linton, of the Puyallup school, as the local representative of the Indian Bureau, thanked the State officials for their cordial words of welcome and invited the audience to be present during the week's sessions and learn something of what is being accomplished in the way of educating and elevating the Indian race. Rev. M. Eells, of Skokomish, Wash., gave an address on the Indians as citizens.

## THE EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY IN CHARACTER BUILDING.

*Harry F. Linton, superintendent Puyallup school, Tacoma, Wash.*—The object of education should be to improve character, to make the individual better, happier, and more useful, and so enable him to succeed in the life work under-

taken. There are opportunities for character building in the regular routine of daily life. Punctuality, neatness, accuracy, and industry form a good group for a foundation. The employee must hold in mind the necessity of guiding the child to acquire self-control, determined purpose, perseverance, and courage to seize upon the right and hold to it even in the face of opposition. We should also instill in them a feeling of honest shame in shamming or half-hearted work. Many of our boys and girls are prone to depend upon others, and right here is the time to direct them in self-reliance and decision, so that they may learn to work independent of others.

Ours is a work that requires something more than a perfunctory performance of certain prescribed duties and the teaching of certain branches. The person who is in the Indian educational work solely as a means of livelihood is not likely to accomplish any real good for his or her charges. While the receipt of the salary is desirable and quite necessary with most if not all of us, yet there should be something higher in view than merely to earn the salary by devoting so many hours of each day to the prescribed routine work. Unless there is in the heart and mind of the worker something of the missionary spirit—a real desire to educate not only by teaching, but by precept and example, a desire to do good regardless of the amount of salary received—the work will bring forth little fruit.

#### NECESSITY FOR PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

*Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools.*—Thruout this convention we wish to emphasize the essentials in educating the Indian. We must not forget that the value of education to any child lies in its usefulness to him, and that we must model our instruction to meet the Indian's immediate and practical needs, never forgetting that character is the foundation upon which to build. The Government, at much time and expense, has brought to you outlines of methods to be used in Indian schools, and it is the desire of the Indian Office that you study carefully the methods of instruction used at such noted schools as the Hampton Institute, Virginia, and the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where the literary and industrial work is so correlated that the results secured have attracted the attention of educators thruout the country. I further wish to impress upon all who have not done so that you should read the "Outlines of an Indian policy" and "Improvement, not transformation," which you will find in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1905. As many of you are aware, the Commissioner has been studying the Indians and their interests for many years; we therefore appeal to every employee in the Service to strive faithfully and loyally to carry out the policies which he has outlined.

#### DEVELOPING IN THE YOUNG INDIAN A STRONG SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

*E. L. Ohlcraft, superintendent, Salem school, Oregon.*—The term "education" has never been considered in a broader sense, nor has it covered so much of vital importance to child life as at the present time. Both the mind and hand must be trained to do things. One standard is used to measure all who attempt to reach a common plane of civilization, and it is but just that all should have the same chance to reach this standard. No exception should be made to the Indian. His skill in drawing the bow, trailing the enemy, and in woodcraft was acquired by long training under skilful tutors. The method to be pursued in creating self-dependence in the Indian, making him capable of citizenship, has been outlined in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1905, and we have had a practical demonstration by able instructors of the methods to be used in the class room.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE PUPIL AND ACQUIRING AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS HOME LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT.

*W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent, Salem school, Oregon.*—I would urge teachers to study the Indian and his home surroundings. For this we can not apply a cast-iron rule; but the underlying principle in the Indian's civilization must be industrial work, whether in day, reservation, or nonreservation schools. On account of the varying conditions existing on the reservations, the work must not be along literary but rather along industrial lines, if we want the greatest success. The pupil's individual capabilities must be directed to that work which is best adapted to his home surroundings.

#### OUR SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

*S. M. McCowan, superintendent, Oklawaha Agricultural School, Oklahoma.*—At the commencement at the Chickoeco Agricultural School a class of Chippewa boys and girls sang a hymn in their native tongue. The boys who graduated from the agricultural departments appeared on the stage in overalls and checked shirts, and demonstrated what they had learned in the various branches of work. The girls of the cooking class wore their work-day clothes, set off by neat white caps and cuffs. A Pima girl talked of what she had learned in this department, while a Chimehuevi made an omelet; a Chippewa kneaded dough, put it into molds, and the molds into the oven; a Sac and Fox girl prepared a cake, while a Potawatomi went thru the process of laundering. The performance did not last over eight minutes. Of course these processes were prepared beforehand. The sewing department was represented by a Chippewa girl and her helpers, who demonstrated her task as "first, to make a simple shirt waist, the following measurements are required." Here the measurements were taken; then drafting a pattern for a plain shirt waist was explained; methods of cutting, basting, and fitting were taken up; and so on, to the completed garment. In this talk there was nothing said about "managing a government," "perpetual motion," or the "anatomical theories;" nothing but a girl's thought spoken as any healthy girl would speak, and therefore enjoyable. The program was less than two hours' long, and the audience appeared interested thruout.

#### AVOID FOSTERING IN PUPILS FALSE CONCEPTIONS OF LIFE.

*F. F. Avery, superintendent, Fort Spokane School, Washington.*—It is always wise rigidly to examine our methods and their results with direct reference to their usefulness to the pupils in after life. If employees would do this, much more valuable work would be accomplished.

#### ATTRACTIVE AND SANITARY SCHOOLS ARE ESSENTIAL.

*Hon. L. L. Benbow, county superintendent of public instruction, Tacoma, Wash.*—Good ventilation, schoolroom adornment, proper light, and an attractive playground all tend to increase pupils' interest in their school.

#### ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION—HOW TO BE APPLIED.

*Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, Tulalip School, Washington.*—The fundamental keynote of the solution of this problem could be summed up simply as "cleanliness." The secret of success in modern sanitation is cleanliness to the point of the ideal. There must be proper sanitary control and supervision placed in a proper qualified physician, whose duty it should be to prevent diseases. The school physician should advise us concerning diet, exercise, health, etc. There should be regular and systematic instruction of a similar nature as to the causes and development of diseases, and the methods of prevention should be enlarged upon and form a part of the regular instruction.

#### THE ESSENTIALS OF INDIAN EDUCATION AS QUALIFYING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Jay Lynch, superintendent Yakima School, Fort Simcoe, Wash., sent a letter expressing his regret that official business prevented him from attending the Institute. His views on the subject, he said, would be fully expressed by reading from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1905, under the headings wherein the educational policies for the Indian Office are outlined. A repeated reading of these pages would, he thought, be of great benefit to all employees.

#### THE DAY SCHOOL AS A FACTOR IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

*W. P. Squires, day-school inspector, Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota.*—The location of the day school in the midst of Indian homes is a living example of cleanliness and industry, and if the day-school teacher takes a living interest in his school he can gradually arouse interest among the old Indians in the raising of gardens and caring for poultry. What the child is taught in the school he often carries home with him at night. He tries to plant on his father's ground a little garden like that he has been taught to make at the day school. The rudiments of carpentry, sewing, cooking, and other general

housekeeping should be taken up at the day schools, and the teacher and housekeeper should so live that they will inspire the Indians of the neighborhood to cleanliness and the best modes of living.

TRAINING PUPILS FOR THE WORK IN WHICH THEY WILL MOST PROBABLY BE ENGAGED AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL.

*H. G. Wilson, superintendent Klamath Agency, Oregon.*—My theory of educating the Indian child is to place him in some good family and let him attend the same schools that the white children attend. As this is not always practicable, the day school is the first step in his education, then the reservation boarding school, and then the nonreservation boarding school. At the day schools of the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., the pupils are taught the common branches—farming, gardening, etc. They directly impart this knowledge to the older Indians in their efforts to carry out the instruction received at the schools. They should be taught according to their surroundings—that is, at the Pine Ridge Reservation the pupils should be taught farming and stock raising; at San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., they should be taught irrigation and stock raising; the girls should be taught plain housewifery, dealing in this manner with the different reservations. The idea is to teach them what can readily be applied on returning to their homes. In order that the boys and girls may be taught economy, the employees themselves should practise it. The pupils should be taught to work with ordinary equipment, and the schools should be as much like the average American home as possible.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

*Lorenzo D. Orrel, superintendent Crow School, Montana.*—We must first overcome the distaste for manual labor. Our instruction must be closely confined to the things and conditions which concern Indians of our own reservations. In agriculture we plant the things they like best and try to impress upon them the fact that they may have all these things if they pay the price—that is, learn how to raise them at the school, and when they establish their homes to make use of the lessons learned. We keep in touch with the State experiment stations and endeavor to bring the experience of that institution before the Indians as a sample of good farming to encourage them to better work.

ELEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT DAY SCHOOLS.

*O. E. Scovill, teacher, Ring Thunder Camp day school, South Dakota.*—It is necessary to have various objects present in the schoolroom to teach young pupils to associate the objects with their English names. Measurements and use of tools will also afford opportunity for elementary instruction.

*Edmund E. G. Thickett, teacher day school No. 26, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.*—An important element of success is the monthly industrial detail. With a weekly detail the different occupations are not thoroly mastered because the pupil may be unable at first to do a given task, and when he has just begun to take hold and learn how, he is changed to another detail.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

*W. E. Wilson, Ellensburg State Normal School, Washington.*—The education of the Indian must be practical, enabling him to acquire the fundamental arts of life leading to skill and facility in doing things. It must be industrial and artistic. It must fit the Indian boy and girl to usefulness, that he may be at home and in demand in a busy and progressive world. It should cause him to devise his own plans and to organize and apply his forces.

RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved,* That we extend our thanks to the city, school, and State officials; the clergy; H. F. Liston, president of the department, and his corps of Puyallup Indian school employees, for their kindness and courtesy; to E. L. Chalcraft, chairman of the executive committee; to the citizens of Tacoma for their hospitality; to the press for their extended notices of the meetings of this convention; and to all others who have so ably assisted in making our meeting a success.

*Resolved further,* That we appreciate the importance of studying the "Outlines of an Indian Policy," and "Improvement, not Transformation," published

in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that we may better carry out his wishes; and

That we will endeavor to follow the many helpful ideas received from the demonstration lessons in correlation of the class room and industrial work after the Hampton and Tuskegee methods, which the superintendent of Indian schools has had presented; and

That we are grateful to Doctor Barnhiel and the officers of the First Presbyterian Church for the use of the edifice in holding the sessions; and

That we appreciate the extended notices published in the Tacoma Ledger.

DEMONSTRATION LESSONS.

At the close of each session demonstration lessons were given by teachers in the Service, showing how the class-room instruction in the different grades may be correlated with the work of the various industrial departments. Classes of Indian pupils were used in the presentation of these lessons, synopses of which are attached hereto for the assistance of teachers who were not present at the institute.

ADVANCED ARITHMETIC.

[Presented by Mrs. Ida McQuesten, teacher, Puyallup School, Tacoma, Wash.]

In order to make our work in arithmetic and other branches practical, we shall try to show how the school-room work may be correlated with the industrial, and thus make both more effective.

Lumbering is perhaps the greatest industrial feature of our section of the country, and the lumber trade is one that should command our attention. Our boys work in the mills, and many problems must be made about various kinds of lumber, shingles, etc., and others involving the expenditure of their money in an economical way. Here we teach them to clear the land. In your locality it may be irrigation, clearing sagebrush, growing wheat, or fruit raising. We must adapt our lessons to meet the needs of our children and to suit the conditions surrounding our school. If your children are not as far advanced, make your problems as simple or as difficult as the case demands.

In preparing this lesson on shingling we do not find the points needed in our text-books, but the carpenter is always willing to give information, and we must make an effort to get it ourselves. Combining this industrial with the school room work requires much time and effort; but when once the materials are ready we have the foundation for innumerable problems in building, papering, painting, and carpeting. Take a house built at your school, measure the rooms, compute the cost of the foundation and the chimneys, and follow it thru all its processes of construction with problems. After the house is built then comes problems on furnishing it, then purchasing provisions at the store, etc.

The Government has given most Indian boys and girls land, and before long you will need to make your living from your allotments.

Q. What will you do first to improve your land, Oscar?—A. I think I will cut the timber down and sell it.

Q. What would you do, Frankie?—A. I would build a house first.

Q. Yes, I think we should build a house to have a place to live and then begin at once to clear the land, as Oscar suggested. Sell the timber if you can. If not, burn it up and get the ground ready for use. Many people think it is too bad to burn up wood, but this land of our valley is too valuable for gardening to leave it in a wild state. There are thousands of people here in Tacoma ready to buy the product of our farms, and we must supply what they need. Most young men have little money to begin with, but those who will work can find ready employment at the mills to earn money, and by saving will soon have enough to build a small, inexpensive, tho neat, little home. Let us be sure to have a closet and a pantry in our house—a place to put the food and dishes and to hang the clothes. Then in starting our new home we shall be very comfortable with two rooms—a living room and a bedroom. While Oscar is taking down the dimensions of the house Frankie may write what I have said of the house, and Robert may tell me on the board what we can profitably raise here to sell in the Tacoma market.

Frankie wrote: "A young man can find work at the mills to earn money, and if he saves it he will soon have enough to build a small, cheap house. He must have it neat, and put in a closet for the clothes and a pantry for the dishes; then two rooms will do."

Robert wrote: "Puyallup Valley will produce cabbage, lettuce, radishes, potatoes, cucumbers, onions, celery, carrots, parsnips, peas, and berries in great abundance. Many men keep a large herd of cows because they can get a good price for the milk."

Oscar writes (from dictation):

House-----	{ 24 feet equal the length. 14 feet equal the width. 10 feet equal the height.
Divisions---	{ Living room, 12 x 14, east. Bed room, 10 x 12 west front. Closet, 4 x 6, west rear. Pantry, 4 x 6, west rear.

Q. Here we have a lesson in sentence work, spelling, and punctuation; in this country of great rainfall, does it affect our homes in any way, Robert?—A. Yes; it causes the moss to grow on the roof.

Q. What effect does the moss produce?—A. It makes the shingles rot.

Q. What must be done about the moss, Frankie?—A. Clear it off with a hoe.

Q. The we may take good care of the shingles, in ten or twelve years we shall find the roof leaking, and then if we have some knowledge of shingling we shall be more liable to have our house reshingled when necessary, for often a man might have sufficient money to buy the shingles when he did not have the money to hire a carpenter at \$3.50 to \$4 per day to put them on. Oscar, you may find the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, and their cost, at \$2.25 per M. Frankie may draw the ground-floor plan to the scale of one-half inch to the foot. Robert, draw the outside in the same way.

(Frankie has the ground floor plan completed.)

Q. Frankie, where will you have your doors in the closet and pantry?—A. The closet should open from the bedroom and the pantry from the living room.

If you have not tried you will be surprised to see where the children would place the doors. I have had them say they would go through the bedroom and closet to get into the pantry.

(Robert's outside plan completed.)

Q. Robert, where will you have doors and windows?—A. (Points to them.) One door and two windows in the front, and a window in each end, and a back door at the back of the living room.

Q. Oscar may explain his problem.

(Oscar explains problem.)

7 feet equal one-half the width of the house, the amount covered by one rafter.  
17 inches equal the amount rise of the rafter to cover 1 foot in width.

7

110 inches equal the length of rafter from plate to cone.

12) 119

9-11/12 feet equal the length of rafter from plate to cone.

1 foot equals the projection at the eaves.

10) 1/2 feet equal the length of the rafter.

24 feet equal the body of the house.

2 feet equal the amount of the projection.

20 feet equal the length of the roof.

11 feet equal the length of the rafter.

280 square feet equal the area of one side.

2

572 square feet equal the area of two sides.

10 shingles equal number to cover 1 square foot.

5,720 shingles equal number to cover whole roof.

5,720 shingles equal 5.72 M.

\$2.25 equal cost price of 1 M.

\$12.87 equal cost price to cover roof.

Q. Why do you count 10 shingles to a square foot?—A. It is the carpenter's rule to do so. Shingles vary in width, but they average 4 inches wide. They are laid 4 inches to the weather so one shingle covers about 10 square inches. There are 144 square inches in a square foot, and 10 is contained in 144 exactly 9 times, but 10 shingles are estimated to allow for waste.

Q. What kind of shingles do you use, Robert?—A. Cedar is about the only wood used for shingles here.

Q. Why?—A. Because the rain does not hurt them so much and they do not decay so quickly.

Q. How much do they project over the gable, Oscar?—A. They should project three-fourths of an inch.

Q. How may we best get the projection?—A. By using a strip of wood three-fourths inch wide, called the gage, which can be taken off when the shingles are in place.

Q. You may nail the gage in place. Frankie, what should be the projection of the eaves?—A. They project from one to one and a half inches.

Q. How would you make the projection even?—A. Measure the first shingle at each end and nail them, then drive a nail in the end of each shingle and fasten a line to it and stretch it and let all shingles in the first course come to the line, and they will be even.

Q. Oscar will help you to locate the first shingles with one inch projections. Why have you put them on double, Oscar?—A. To prevent them from leaking where they join.

Q. Shall we lay the whole roof double?—A. No. Only the first course, as the others lap enough to prevent leaking.

Q. Frankie and Oscar may lay the first course and Robert write on the board a brief story about shingling. How shall we find where to place the second course, Frankie?—A. They should be laid 4 inches to the weather. To get the distance use a straight-edge board 4 inches wide which saves measuring the courses, and lay the second course against it.

Q. Oscar, do you know another way?—A. Carpenters often use a chalk line.

Q. Show how. Frankie help.—A. Put a nail at each end 4 inches from the bottom of the first course. Stretch a chalk line and snap it. Lay the second course to the line made.

(They turn the other side of the roof and show it completed.)

Q. Robert may come and tell us about finishing the roof.—A. When the shingles are all on, the roof is finished by two boards called saddle boards. One should be 1 by 3 inches and the other 1 by 4 inches so that they will be an equal distance on each side of the roof when in place.

Q. Why not use a 1 by 4 and a 1 by 5? That would make them equal on each side.—A. Because the saddle boards should be the same width as the course of shingles. If laid 5 inches to the weather the saddle boards should be 5 inches wide.

Q. After learning something here about shingling, you might go out and earn money in that way. At first you would probably get \$1.50 per day. If you spent 75 cents for board, what per cent would you have left, Robert?—A. If I earned \$1.50 and spent 75 cents, I would have left 75 cents, which is one-half of my money or 50 per cent.

Q. If you began at \$1.50 and in two months received \$2 per day, what per cent is the increase in your wages?—A. If I began at \$1.50 and was raised to \$2, the increase would be 50 cents, which is one-third or 33 1/3 per cent of my wages at first.

Q. I am now receiving \$3 per day grading lumber, which is 25 per cent more than I received when I pile lumber; how much did I receive at first?—A. Three dollars equal 125 per cent or five-fourths of what I received when piling. One-fourth equals one-fifth of \$3, which is 60 cents. Four-fourths equal four times 60 cents, which is \$2.40, my wages piling lumber.

Q. For sent work, learn to spell the words on the board and use the first set of words in statements, the second set in questions, and the third set in commands.

(Words on the board:)

Dimensions.

Rafter.

Comb.

Plate.

Gage.

Projection.

Saddle board.

Straightedge.

Course.

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## TEACHING GRAFTING.

[Presented by Miss Frances Bowman, teacher, Salem School, Chemawa, Oreg.]

**NOTE.**—This subject was selected for the reason that the Salem School is located in a country particularly adapted to the raising of fruit—this being the great prune section of the Northwest—and the teacher made a special study of the subject.

In grafting it is a good plan to begin at the beginning—that is, with the seeds. In the fall of the year we save the apple seeds. The seeds should not be allowed to dry out, but should be stored in sand for the winter. These seeds may be planted in the spring at germinating time. It is best to plant them in the garden, as the roots can go straight down and grow strong. The seedlings must have good cultivation during the summer. Late in the fall the plants may be dug up and kept in the cellar.

Q. Where do you work?—A. I work in the orchard.

Q. What are you doing there now?—A. We are grafting.

Oscar, you may pass to the board and answer the questions I have on the board.

Q. Frank, what do you mean by grafting?—A. Grafting is to take a piece of one tree and make it grow on another.

Q. What is the first thing to do in grafting?—A. We cut off the limbs we want to graft.

Q. What do we use to cut off the limbs?—A. We use a saw.

Q. What kind?—A. We use a fine saw.

Q. Why a fine one?—A. A fine saw doesn't loosen the bark.

Q. What difference would the loosened bark make?—A. The loose piece would not grow.

Q. What is done after the limbs are sawed off?—A. A cleft is made in the ends of the stalk.

Q. What is done next?—A. We cut a piece from another tree to insert in the cleft.

Q. How old must the branches be where the pieces are cut from?—A. They must be not more than a year old.

Q. What are these pieces called?—A. They are called scions.

Q. How many buds must there be on the scions?—A. We must have three buds.

Q. In what shape is the lower end of the scion cut?—A. It is cut in the shape of a wedge.

Q. Where is the lowest bud found?—A. It is found on top of the wedge.

Q. What is done next?—A. The scion is put in the cleft.

Q. How many scions are usually put in one cleft?—A. Two scions are put in.

Q. Why?—A. So both sides of the stock will grow.

Q. What is put around the cleft?—A. Grafting wax is put around the cleft; this keeps the cleft in the stock from drying out.

Q. How long will it take for the new part to bear fruit?—A. About three years.

Q. What kind of fruit will this tree bear?—A. It will bear Italian prunes.

Q. What kind of a prune is an Italian prune?—A. It is a large purple prune.

Q. What do we do with the prunes?—A. We dry them.

Q. What is the first thing we do in drying them?—A. We pick the prunes.

Q. How do we get them from the trees?—A. We shake the trees.

Q. Do we shake the tree hard?—A. No. We shake it a very little.

Q. Why may we not shake it hard?—A. If we shake it hard the stems stay on the prunes.

Q. What does that prove?—A. That proves that the prunes are not ripe, and they have not enough sugar in them.

Q. Where are they taken after they are picked?—A. They are taken to the drier.

Q. What is done with them there?—A. They are first put in a wire basket and dipped in hot lye. The lye cracks the skin and they dry better.

Q. What is done next?—A. They are rinsed twice in pure water and then are put on trays and the trays are put in the drier.

Q. How long does it take them to dry?—A. It takes about thirty-six hours to dry Italian prunes.

Q. What part of the weight is lost in drying?—A. About two-thirds is lost and one-third remains.

Q. About how many bushels grow on one tree (average)?—A. From two to four bushels, according to the age of the tree.

Q. What is usually the cost of one bushel?—A. About 50 cents for the Italian prunes.

New words and spelling:

Scion.	Stock.	Cleft.
Grafting.	Orchard.	Tools.
Fruit.	Trees.	Wax.

**Arithmetic.**—A tree bears one and a half bushels of fruit. At 50 cents a bushel, how much does the tree bring?

One bushel weighs 60 pounds, what is the weight of the above prunes?

In drying, two-thirds of the weight is lost. What part remains? How many pounds remain? At 4 cents a pound what are they worth?

**Language—Sentence work.**—What is grafting?

What are the pieces that are inserted in the stock called?

How old must the wood of the scion be?

How many buds must it have?

How is the lower end shaped?

**Composition—Language story.**—I have some land. I want to plant an orchard. I want Italian prunes because they are large and sell well. I am going to take good care of the trees. I am going to save the money I earn. I am going to help my people at home so that they can make their land pay, and when it is cleared to raise fruit.

(To the teacher.)

Sometimes we hear teachers say that the class room is not the place to teach the industries. They say the class room is the place to teach reading, arithmetic, and other essentials. The prevailing idea among these teachers seems to be that the moment a class-room teacher begins to talk about a blacksmith shop, a farm, or an orchard, at that moment all literary instruction ceases in the class room, and the children are not learning to spell, read, and write. This morning we find that the pupils have learned a long list of new words. They have written original sentences, also a language story, which taught them composition. They have also solved a number of practical problems on the board, and each one has written and solved an original problem. They have read their work to the class and have had the teacher correct their work for their writing lesson. So we see that all the essentials have been taught. Their work in the prune orchard has been the means of teaching spelling, language, etc. Instead of going to Asia and Africa for a rhinoceros and a hippopotamus and having the children write about these animals I have remained at home. In other words, I have patronized home industry. Surely that can't be an unpardonable sin.

Booker T. Washington, in an address before a teachers' association, said that one time he visited a school where mechanical drawing was taught. He said this problem was on the board: Draw, design, and create a plan for a dairy. We may get our education thru the classics as we did in the olden times, thru the farm, the carpenter shop, the orchard, or, as "the mechanical drawing class," thru the dairy. How much better it is to teach children along the lines of their work than to have them memorize something that happened a thousand years ago.

Children often get a wrong idea of an education. The teachers must teach them that the important question which will be asked them when they seek employment is not "How much do you know?" but "What can you do?" It is the Indian boys and girls that "can do" that are going to make self-supporting citizens. It is not so much from what Indian school or grade are you, but rather what has the school or grade done for you to make you a useful boy. What has it done to make you of some use to yourself, to your parents, and to your reservation? Of course, you can't all teach about the prune orchard. Some may be in schools where there is no fruit. Study your environment. Maybe you have wheat fields. Then study wheat. Why can't wheat be grown year after year in the same place? The diseases of wheat. Why is Mr. A's wheat field such a fine looking field? Why has Mr. B's field, just across the fence, such a poor crop? There is a reason for it, and the teacher must study it. Your school may not have fruit or wheat.

Look around. May be you have sheep. Then, instead of studying crops, study sheep. Why is this one particular kind of sheep suited to this locality? Do all the boys live in this locality? If not, what kind is best suited to their homes?

Possibly Mr. A has one kind and Mr. B another. Interview Mr. A and Mr. B and find which one makes the greater profit. We want to study profit and loss. Talk about wool. Teach them how to make a good sheep dip. Possibly there may be cattle around the school. Then teach stock raising. The cows may be grazing in a low, wet pasture. Their feet may become diseased. Then teach them how to cure the foot rot. These Indian boys may some day be working for a farmer whose cows and sheep have the foot rot. If the boy can tell that farmer how to save the cows, at that moment the boy has a commercial value that the farmer appreciates. The boy may not be able to solve a problem in square or cube root, but he has saved the farmer's brindle cow, and that is more to the point. It is this useful knowledge that makes the boy of value to a community, and therefore makes him a useful citizen.

As I said before, all teachers must study their own environments and teach what will be best and most profitable for the pupils. I understand that in southern California they are grafting Valencia oranges on lemon stocks because these oranges pay a greater profit than the lemons in some locations.

We must remember that the old-style language, arithmetic, and other studies may have been all right to admit the boy into high school, but they do not exactly fill the needs of an Indian boy who is going directly, not into the high school, but into life. They need something more practical.

## TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN THE CLASS ROOM.

[Presented by Miss Annie I. Garber, teacher, Puyallup School, Tacoma, Wash.]

NOTE.—This subject was selected for the reason that surrounding the Puyallup school there are many valuable gardens and as soon as the land is cleared and drained the greater part of it is given over to trucking, much of it leasing for \$10 or more an acre.

I have selected to-day for our lesson a subject to which we should give a great deal of time during the year. The Indians on our reservation have good farms, but only a small per cent know how to manage them profitably. These children have been given allotments, and it will only be a short time until they will be dependent on them for a living. We should teach them not only how to manage their farms, but how to spend their money beneficially. You can see that this lesson can not, for the want of time, be presented just as we would present it in the class room, but I will endeavor to show in the few minutes that I have how we can closely connect the literary and agricultural work. Then when they go home they will be able to work more intelligently and practically.

Children, when you leave school you should cultivate gardens, and I am sure you will want them to be very good ones. We notice, when driving out on the reservation near here, that some people have good gardens and some have poor ones. Those who have good gardens have good, clean houses, good barns, good fences, and good clothes.

Q. Roy, you may name the principal things raised in a garden.—A. Potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, and cucumbers are the principal things raised in a garden.

Q. We will select potatoes for our lesson. While Leada and Roy are reciting, Edna may pass to the board and draw a plan of her farm, and write a story about what she will do at home.

(Edna's story.) When I go home I will help with the work in the garden. This is the plan of our farm. (A sketch was drawn on the board.) We have an orchard, berry patch, and garden. We will raise potatoes, onions, radishes, and cabbage. We will raise more than enough for ourselves, so that we may have some to sell.

Q. Roy may name the steps necessary for planting an acre of potatoes. Leada may write them on the board.

(Roy's outline). (1) Preparing the ground, (2) selecting and preparing seed, (3) planting, (4) care, (5) digging and preparing for sale.

Q. Leada, tell me what an acre of land is?—A. An acre of land is 160 square rods.

Q. What is a square rod?—A. A square rod is a square, each side of which is a rod long.

Q. Step off a rod; Roy, measure it.—A. There are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards in a rod. I take 8 feet in each step. (Steps and counts; one, two, three, four, five and one-half.) Roy picks up yardstick and foot ruler and says: "This is a yard"

(pointing to it), "3 feet;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards in one rod." (He measures, counting one, two, three, four, five and one-half, and states whether it was too long or too short.)

Q. Leada, pass to the board and tell us about the first topic.—A. There are 160 square rods in an acre. Our farmer says that with a good team and plow it can be plowed in four hours. It is then disked and harrowed. The furrows are about 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart.

Q. Pass to the board and work the first problem.

(Problem 1.) I bought 1 sack of flour at \$1.25; 1 sack corn meal at 35 cents; 6 pounds bacon at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; 3 pounds coffee at 25 cents per pound; and 3 pounds of sugar at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. I gave in exchange 4 sacks of potatoes at \$1 per sack. How much change did I receive?

(Solution.) One sack flour, \$1.25; 1 sack corn meal, 35 cents; 6 pounds of bacon, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 75 cents; 3 pounds coffee, at 25 cents, 75 cents; 3 pounds sugar, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, 25 cents; total, \$3.35; 4 sacks potatoes, at \$1 each, \$4; \$4 less \$3.35 equals 65 cents, amount of change.

Q. Roy, you may tell me what you have learned in the garden about the second topic.—A. (Picks up potatoes and knife.) Potatoes should be planted in March. If you have plenty of small ones plant them whole. If not, cut them in pieces with two or three eyes to each piece. (Cuts potatoes.)

Q. Edna, what have you learned about the third and fourth topics?—A. They should be planted in the furrows, about one foot apart. They should be cultivated several times during summer, and the weeds kept out.

Q. Roy, what have you learned about the last topic?—A. They should be dug in the fall before the rains come. If we have a good crop there will be 5 tons to the acre.

Q. Edna, what is a ton?—A. A ton is 2,000 pounds.

Q. How many pounds to the acre?—A. Five times 2,000 equals 10,000—number of pounds to the acre.

Q. Leada, how many sacks of 100 pounds each to the acre?—A. One hundred pounds, 1 sack; 10,000 pounds, 100 sacks to the acre.

Q. Edna, how much will they bring at \$1.50 a sack?—A. One sack, \$1.50; 100 sacks will bring \$150.

Q. Leada, if you sell 2 sacks of potatoes at 95 cents each and you are given a \$5-dollar bill, how much change must you give?—A. Ninety-five cents and 95 cents equals \$1.90; \$5 less \$1.90 equals \$3.10.

Edna reads her story, and Leada explains her problem.

The progressive teacher will originate many other lessons along these lines adapted to the needs of her children—teaching English, spelling, geography, numbers, and how to live—as each day's lesson progresses.

## TEACHING COOKING IN THE CLASS ROOM.

[Presented by Mrs. Nannie A. Cook, teacher, Puyallup School, Tacoma, Wash.]

NOTE.—If we would keep abreast of the times we must have cooking taught in our class rooms as is done in the most advanced public schools in the country. The foundation for cooking can be laid by the class-room teacher by using practical subjects when teaching English, and these cooking subjects can later be developed by the domestic-science teacher should pupils be so fortunate as to receive advanced training afterwards.

I have selected a lesson from the cooking pamphlet for my class in order that we may have the benefit of the suggestions of Miss Reel while she is with us, in assisting to adapt our work to the needs of our pupils, and that we may better follow the methods for Indian education outlined for us by our Commissioner in his articles "Outlines of an Indian Policy" and "Improvement, not Transformation," in which he directs that our class-room work must be practical and that we must teach our pupils useful work in order that they may be prepared when leaving school to take their places in this world as citizens. If we can teach lessons in economy and industry, with reading, writing, and number work, we are working to a greater advantage. The most important part of an Indian child's education is the art of making a living, and as we are laying the foundation in this grade, it is especially important that we emphasize these points.

Q. How many of my little girls wish to learn how to cook?—A. (Pupils.) I do.

Q. How many would like to help mother when they go home? She will be so tired, you know, and very glad to have your help.—A. (Pupils.) I do.

Q. To cook, we must first have a fire. How many have a fire at their homes? Do you have a stove? Do you? Do you? (Questioning different pupils.) We see that all of our children have stoves and all must learn to make a fire. To make a fire we shall need wood cut fine, large wood, paper, matches. (Teacher writes this on board.) Edna, read what we shall need for making a fire.—A. (Reads:) "Wood cut fine, large wood, paper, matches."

Q. I think we have these things, and class may take them out of their desks. Agnes, you may write the story on the board, telling what we are going to do.—A. (Writes:) "We will build a fire."

Q. Before we make a fire, we must clean out the stove, taking up all the ashes. What do we use for taking up the ashes? (No reply.) I shall write it on the board and see how many can read it. (Teacher writes "shovel," and calls for hands.) What shall we need, Susie?—A. "Shovel."

Q. Yes; we shall need a shovel, but I would like to have you tell me this in a better way.—A. We must have a shovel to take up ashes.

Q. That is much better. What else do we need? What do we put the ashes in?—A. (Class.) A bucket.

Q. Yes; but I do not want so short an answer. Tell me the story.—A. (Class.) We put the ashes in a bucket.

Q. That is good. Susie, you may write that on the board.—A. (Writes:) "We put the ashes in a bucket."

Q. Now, we have taken all the ashes out of the stove. Tell me, class, what do we put in first?—A. (Class.) We put in the paper, crumpling it.

Q. Next we put in what?—A. (Class.) We put in the kindling wood.

Q. Kindling wood. "Kindling" is a long word; what does it mean, John?—A. "Kindling" means small wood.

Q. Why do we cross the kindling wood?—A. To let in the air so the fire will burn.

Q. We put larger wood on top of the kindling, then we light the fire. Agnes may write that story on the board.—A. (Writes:) "We light the fire."

Q. Where do we get the matches?—A. At the store.

Q. What do matches cost?—A. Five cents for a small box; 10 cents for a large box.

Q. We must be careful not to waste matches, and light only one carefully, so it will be enough to start the fire. We must remember that a small box of matches does not last long, and that when it is gone we will have to buy another box. If 1 box costs 5 cents, 2 boxes will cost how much, Edna?

Edna writes on board:

1 box 5 c.

1 box 5 c.

2 boxes cost 10 c.

Q. Let us do that another way.

Edna writes on board:

5+5=10

Q. What will 3 boxes cost?

Edna writes on board:

5

5

5

15, cost of 3 boxes.

Q. So we have learned that the matches cost some money, and we must not waste any of them. (Teacher writes on board): "Now our fire is started and burning. We will cook potatoes for our luncheon." How many boys have seen potatoes growing?—A. (Boys, in chorus.) I have.

Q. Where do they come from, Susie?—A. They come from the garden.

Q. As soon as the time comes we are going to plant some potatoes of our own, so we shall know all about them, and will know where they come from, how they grow, and other things about them. Now I would like to have you look at your potato. The potato has something that you have. Who can tell me what it is?—A. (Pupil.) The potato has eyes.

Q. Agnes, how many eyes have you?—A. I have two eyes.

Q. How many fingers have you, Susie? A. I have five fingers on one hand. Q. Now I want each one to count carefully and tell me how many eyes your potato has. When you have found out you may go to the board, quickly, and write it for us.

(Pupils go to the board and write variously): "My potato has — eyes," etc.

Q. That is very good. We must now wash the potatoes. To be a good cook it is necessary to be very clean. We must have a clean face, clean hands, clean dresses, and a clean room. If our hands are not clean we may get something into the things we are cooking, and if we eat what is not clean it will make us sick. We will not be able to cook nicely; people will say we are not nice girls, and what we eat will make people sick. So tell me again: What is necessary, class?—A. (Class): We must have clean hands, clean dresses, and keep our pans clean, and not let anything that is not clean come near our food.

Teacher. We will wash our hands. We will wash the potatoes. We will peel the potatoes. (Teacher writes these sentences on the board. Class read what is written.)

Q. Now let us peel the potatoes, quickly. How many ways may potatoes be cooked, Edna? Tell me one way. I like them baked.—A. I like them boiled.

Q. Agnes, tell us another way.—A. They can be fried.

Teacher. To-day we will stew them. I will write the recipe on the board for stewed potatoes. (Teacher writes):

Wash the potatoes and peel them.

Cut the potatoes into small pieces.

Wash them again.

Put potatoes into saucepan; cover them with boiling water; let them boil twenty minutes. If the water boils down, add more water.

Potatoes must not burn.

Q. We will now set the saucepan on the stove for the potatoes to cook. Who can show me on the clock how long the potatoes must cook?—A. (A pupil.) I can.

Teacher then allows pupil to illustrate by showing on the face of the clock where the hands should be, etc., by the time the potatoes have cooked long enough. Teacher: "This far is how many minutes? This far how many?" and so on.

Q. When the potatoes have cooked twenty minutes, how can we tell if they are done or ready to eat?—A. (A pupil.) We must pierce the pieces with a fork. If the potato is soft and the fork goes thru the pieces easily, they are ready to be eaten. We then put salt and a little butter on them, and they are ready to serve.

Pupils may now write the recipe for stewing potatoes in their small cookbooks. (Teacher explains that each child is making a cookbook, and that when they learn how to cook a new dish the recipe is written in the books, the pupils learning to recite them.) At the next class every pupil will be expected to tell all about stewing potatoes.

Teachers should adapt these methods to meet the needs of their children, and should not fail to give sufficient drill upon one lesson before developing a lesson on a new topic. Some classes will require a longer time to develop a lesson than others, depending, of course, upon pupils' knowledge of English.

#### TEACHING POULTRY RAISING IN THE CLASS ROOM.

[Presented by Miss Laura B. Norton, teacher, Pima School, Arizona.]

NOTE.—Poultry raising is one of the main sources from which the Pima Indians draw their living. Almost all tribes of Indians are fond of chickens, and it would seem to be an especially profitable subject to have taught in class rooms. An effort is being made to have teachers begin their work in the class room with objects with which the children are familiar, and in this lesson a live chicken was used to advantage.

The chicken lesson which I have to give is about a second or third grade lesson, and is only one of scores which may be given on this subject in actual school work, from the very first lessons beginning "See a hen," "The hen has two eyes," "The hen has two legs," "The hen can run," to advanced-grade lessons, studying breeds, etc. I shall give the lesson as I should in my own schoolroom as nearly as possible, considering that I wish in a very short time to cover more ground and make several more points than I could attempt in one new lesson with my little Pima people, who must advance very slowly in order to learn and understand thoroughly every step.

No lesson of this kind should ever be allowed to slip without bringing in valuable lessons in economy, cleanliness, carefulness, etc., lessons which must be constantly repeated as well as the reading, writing, language, arithmetic, spelling, local geography, etc.

To-day, girls, we are to have another lesson about chickens. We will set a hen. You know how good chickens and eggs are to eat, so you will want to raise chickens for your own use and to sell.

Q. We have here all the things we shall need for setting our hen. What have we? As you name them I will draw a picture of each.—A. A hen. A box. Some hay.

"Susie, show me the hen, the pictures, write the word 'hen' under the picture. Annie, the box, the picture, etc. Agnes, the hay, the picture, etc. Susie, the eggs, the picture, etc."

Q. Susie, have we one egg or more than one?—A. More than one.

Q. What word do we use in speaking of more than one egg?—A. Eggs.

Q. What letter did you add to make "eggs"?—A. "S."

Q. And what will we do to-day, Annie?—A. Set a hen.

Q. Tell me the whole story.—A. We will set a hen to-day.

Q. You may write that story on the blackboard. Have you any hens at home, Agnes?—A. Yes.

Q. You may help set this one. (At this point a hen was brought in.) What must we make for our hen, Susie?—A. A nest.

Q. What kind of a nest shall we make?—A. We should make a good nest.

Q. You may write that story. Set this box on the chair, Agnes. Let us look at the box. Tell me what kind of a box it is, Agnes.—A. It is a good box.

Q. I will write that on the blackboard. Susie, tell me something else about the box.—A. The box is clean; the box is dry.

All read what I have written about the box. Let us look at the hay.

Q. What kind of hay is this, Agnes?—A. It is dry.

Q. Something else about the hay?—A. It is clean.

Q. Now, what shall we put in the nest?—A. Eggs.

Q. What kind?—A. Good, fresh eggs.

I will write two words here which tell what kind of eggs we want. (Writes on board, "Good eggs;" "Fresh eggs.")

Q. Let us look at the hen. She is not very large. We must not give her too many eggs. I think 12 will be about right. We will put 12 good eggs in the nest. Susie, you may write that story. Agnes, put the eggs in the nest. Count them so the class can hear you. Handle them carefully so you will not crack them. Susie, count the eggs by twos.—A. Two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve.

Q. Agnes, count them by threes.—A. Three, six, nine, twelve.

Q. Annie, count them by fours.—A. Four, eight, twelve.

Go quickly to the blackboard and make me a picture of 12 eggs counted, Susie, by twos; Agnes, by threes; Annie, by fours. (Pupils draw appropriate pictures, arranging the eggs in groups.)

Q. What other name do we give 12 eggs?—A. One dozen.

Q. Tell me the whole story.—A. Twelve eggs equal one dozen eggs.

Q. Susie, write that story. Can we go out in the yard and pick up any hen and set her?—A. No.

Q. No; we must wait till she is ready. How do we know when our hen is ready?—A. She stays on her nest and says, "Cluck, cluck."

Q. What had she done before this?—A. Laid eggs.

Q. How many eggs did she lay each day?—A. One egg.

Q. If she had laid one egg a day for twelve days, how many eggs had she laid?—A. Twelve eggs.

Q. How do you know?—A. Because 12 times 1 equals 12.

Q. Annie, put that on the blackboard. How long will the hen have to sit on her eggs in order to hatch them?—A. Three weeks.

Q. How many days are there in one week?—A. There are seven days in one week.

Q. Name them.—A. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Q. How many days are there in three weeks?—A. Twenty-one days.

Q. How do you know?—A. Because 3 times 7 days equals 21 days.

Q. How many Sundays?—A. Three.

Q. How many Mondays, Tuesdays, etc.?—A. Three of each.

Q. Now we have set our hen, we must take good care of her. What must we do for her every day?—A. Feed her.

Q. Tell me the whole story.—A. We must feed our hen every day.

Q. Annie, put that story on the blackboard. What else must we do for our hen?—A. We must give her water.

Q. Susie, write that. There is something else. We must keep her clean. If we are not careful tiny little bugs will get on her head or perhaps under her wings. What are they called?—A. Chicken lice.

Q. Do we want them?—A. No.

In town, for 10 cents, insect powder can be purchased. Put a little of this powder on the hen in this manner. Chicken lice are bad and we do not want our hen to have them, so we must keep her clean. Susie, you may write, "We must keep her clean."

After our chickens are out and running around, if they have lice we may rub a little grease on their heads, like this, and on the mother hen, too, but we must not use grease when she is sitting, for it may hurt the eggs.

Q. What can we do with our chickens when they have grown, Agnes?—A. Eat some of them.

Q. Yes; I will write that. What else, Annie?—A. Sell some.

Q. Yes; we may eat some of the chickens; sell some; keep some for laying. When our chickens are large enough to eat, how much can we get for each one?—A. Twenty-five cents.

Q. Go to the desk and get 25 cents. If we sell another chicken, how much will we receive?—A. Another 25 cents.

Q. Bring me another 25 cents. And if we sell another chicken?—A. Another 25 cents.

Q. How much money is that?—A. Seventy-five cents.

Q. How do you know?—A. Because 25 cents and 25 cents and 25 cents equals 75 cents.

Q. Can you tell me that story in another way?—A.  $25+25+25=75$ . Three times 25 cents equal 75 cents.

[As to whether it is advisable to teach the three forms here will depend upon the age and quickness of the children.]

Q. Don't you think this is a good deal of money for just three small chickens? Would you like to make this much money—and a great deal more? Don't you think a good way to make money would be to raise chickens? But you must not forget that you have to learn how to raise chickens, then do it correctly, or you will not succeed. If you go about it carelessly or without knowing how, your chickens will not do well, or they may even get sick and die, and you will not make any money at all.

We are going to keep an account of this hen we are setting, to see just how much she and her chickens will cost us, how much they will bring us, and how much we make.

"Susie, if you sold me three chickens for 75 cents and I gave you \$1, how much change would you give me?—A. -----

Q. How do you know?—A. -----

Q. Agnes, how many eggs did we give our hen?—A. -----

Q. If three do not hatch, how many chickens will we have?—A. -----

Q. How do you know?—A. -----

Q. If Annie sets two hens, Agnes three, and Susie four hens, how many hens will be setting?—A. -----

Q. How do you know?—A. -----

Q. I have 24 eggs. How many dozen is that?—A. -----

Q. How do you know?—A. -----

It is easy to see how much seat and written work may be given to the pupils, using this lesson as a sort of foundation. For spelling, the new words; for arithmetic, any number of practical problems, giving drill in the four fundamental operations—buying, selling, making change, profit, cost, etc. For language, such lessons as: Write a story of your own about "Setting a hen." "Copy and complete a blank story from the blackboard." "Make ten original number-work stories about a hen and her chickens," etc. Reading and writing, of course, in connection with language work.

## STANDING ROCK INSTITUTE.

[Fort Yates, N. Dak., September 5, 6, and 7, 1906.]

The opening session was called to order by E. O. Witzleben, superintendent of Standing Rock boarding school. Mr. J. E. Boat, agency clerk, delivered an address of welcome, and J. Thomas Hall, superintendent of Grand River boarding school, responded.

The superintendent of Indian schools urged the employees to study the Commissioner's policy with regard to educating the Indian, and to do all in their power to carry it out, and teachers were especially urged to consider the Indian's home life and environment and to make their methods of instructing their pupils fit their conditions.

## THE MODEL FARM.

*S. Toledo Sherry, teacher, No. 2 day school.*—To instruct pupils in the proper arrangement of farm buildings and crops I constructed and used in the class room a model of a farm, 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. It is complete in every detail and surrounded by a fence which could be made by a boy. The soil suited for different crops was placed in locations best adapted for their successful growth. In this way the boy is given an opportunity of comprehending what a well-planned farm should be, and at the same time improve his English vocabulary by learning a great many useful words. I believe in letting the boy study the things that will be of practical benefit in later life and not waste time in studying about the various species of monkeys inhabiting the forests of Africa. The model farm which we study in the class room during the winter we make on a larger scale out of doors in the spring.

*J. J. Huse, industrial teacher, Standing Rock School.*—It is the man who thinks out his plans beforehand and makes use of them who is the successful farmer. A farmer should know something about keeping accounts in order to be able to tell if his work is paying, and the boy must learn why he is working.

## THE RELATION OF THE DAY SCHOOL TO THE BOARDING SCHOOL IN LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

*B. A. Sanders, teacher, Grand River school.*—A direct relation should exist between these two classes of schools. The boarding school should continue the start given by the day school in teaching the pupils to plant a greater acreage, and substitute hoes and machinery for hoes, rakes, and sitches; to mend broken tools or harness in the shop, and to take up and do work left unfinished by others or to start new work as is required. The boarding school should complete what is begun in the day school and thus broaden the usefulness of the Indians as citizens. Each kind of school has its own particular sphere, and each must in a measure depend on the other. If the gradation and classification were brought up and kept a little nearer the excellent course of study provided for Indian schools, a complete system would prevail.

## DOMESTIC SCIENCE WORK.

*Sister Scraphine, matron, Standing Rock school.*—Gave a demonstration lesson with pupils. One girl told how she would get a dinner for a family of six persons, describing every detail necessary for preparing a nourishing meal. Others described how to make bread, biscuits, cookies, etc., giving the ingredients necessary and the various proportions for a given number of people.

## CORRELATING LANGUAGE AND NUMBER WORK.

*Miss Elizabeth W. Morris, teacher, Standing Rock school.*—Miss Morris showed in a demonstration lesson with a class of pupils how she had been successful in correlating this work by using objects—utensils, furniture, farm implements, articles of clothing, etc.

*Miss Agnes G. Fredette, teacher, Cannon Ball day school.*—The blackboard should be liberally used, as it seems to hold the attention of pupils more than books. I would select my words from the everyday life of the child, from the kitchen and the dormitory, and let him build his own sentences, draw a picture of the object, write its name, and build up the number story. I have found the plan of using pupil teachers successful.

## HOW TO INSTILL AMONG INDIAN BOYS A LOVE OF FARMING.

*J. H. Camp, industrial teacher, Agricultural Boarding School.*—The younger the boy is started in his course of agricultural training the better. A boy's first lessons in tilling the soil may be given him in the garden or among the

flower beds, or give a class of small boys a garden to themselves, with each boy a bed of his own to plant and care for, and each encouraged to excel. If possible, his classmates in the appearance of his bed or in the amount of vegetables he produces. As the boy grows in size, tasks involving more labor and pains may be assigned him, such as milking cows, grooming horses, husking corn, digging potatoes, etc.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE NOMADIC TENDENCIES OF THE INDIAN, AND IMPROVE THE INDIAN HOME.

*Mrs. Agnes B. Reedy, female industrial teacher.*—The roving habit is born in the Indian and difficult to overcome.

*Mrs. O. M. Smec, housekeeper at large.*—I think that after the Indians have their allotments and know that the land is their own, and that the work they do is for their good, it will help to keep them at home.

*J. J. Huse, industrial teacher, Standing Rock School.*—The establishment of cheese factories and creameries where the Indian could dispose of milk would encourage him to herd milk cows, which would necessitate his remaining at home.

## HYGIENE IN THE HOME.

*Dr. P. F. Rice, physician, Cannon Ball district.*—The typical Indian home of this reservation is a log hut with a small door and a window—no floors or partitions. One Indian told me that his house, about 18 by 20 feet, sheltered 18 or 20 persons last winter. Result, his wife is dead from tubercular infection. Another case—a house 16 by 16 feet, a small window on the south side about 2 feet square nailed in solidly, a small door opening into a shed on the west, sheltered 8 persons during the past winter. The wife died the following July from tubercular infection.

A retrospect of these cases will show us our duty on that question. First, when the log huts are being built, let us advise them concerning partitions and floors, and especially concerning sunlight and ventilation. They need more sunlight. The ordinary house of an Indian should have a double window on three sides and a good door on the fourth side. It is essential there should be a large window on the south side capable of being moved in its frame. Then teach them to open it every day and get the clean, fresh air which they need. Exposure is not the cause of consumption—confinement, darkness, and crowding are the great breeders of the tubercle bacilli. Also, direct them to partition off sleeping rooms from living and eating rooms. The rules for the Indian school service direct that dormitory space be 400 cubic feet for each person. This idea applied to the home life of the Indian would be our best prevention for tubercular trouble.

A very potent reason for decrease in population, shown by the census reports in the death of children under 5 years of age, is the lack of proper care and nourishing food. I have in mind four cases ranging from two to eight months in age whom the mothers were attempting to feed by the white man's method—a bottle. If there is any one way to exterminate the Indian—or any race, for that matter—it is to bring up babies on artificial food. Few children fed on artificial food are ever as strong and healthy as those brought up on nature's own food. This is due to the improper manner of cleaning bottle and appliances, and the use of unclean milk.

*Dr. J. G. Veldhuis, physician, Grand River School, North Dakota.*—When an Indian receives an allotment and builds his house it should contain at least three rooms. The building should have a southern exposure, and the walls ought to be whitewashed or painted. The use of canned food has wrought havoc among the Indians.

## MORE OBJECTIVE TEACHING.

*W. P. Squires, day school inspector, Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota.*—We want more objective teaching by teachers in the homes. We want the field matrons to go to an Indian home and camp there, and show the Indians how the work should be done. In the class room, take up something the child knows—let him see what it looks like in fact, script, printed, and numerals.

## RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That we favor the establishment of a normal department in one or more of the principal nonreservation schools for the purpose of giving practical instruction to summer details of employees in their respective work, believing that they would be greatly improved by this instruction and that the standard of efficiency would be raised thereby; and

*Resolved further*, That we believe better instruction could be given in the Indian schools in agriculture in this climate by having schools in session during the months of July and August, and we believe the months of September and October would be a better time for vacation on the Standing Rock Reservation; and

That we believe more efficient work could be accomplished in the day schools by having day school employees placed on a yearly salary, the same as boarding school employees, so that the crops and property could be better cared for during the vacation period; and

That we tender our thanks to Superintendent Reel for the timely visit and valuable instruction received; and

That we tender our sincere thanks to Superintendent Witzleben and the employees of the agency boarding school for courtesies received during the institute.

## INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

## SAN XAVIER, ARIZONA.

Under a provision of the Indian appropriation act of March 5, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1073), the Department authorized this office, on June 17, 1905, to negotiate for the purchase of 2 acres of land in the "Native American addition" to the city of Tucson, for a day school site, payment to be made from the general appropriation for the "purchase of school sites," etc.

Accordingly J. M. Berger, in charge of the San Xavier Reservation, forwarded a deed dated June 23, from George Pusch and Mathilde Pusch, his wife, conveying to the United States for \$125 a portion of the "Native American addition" to the city of Tucson, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 100 feet west of the southeast corner of said addition, according to the map and survey of said addition now on file in the office of the recorder of Pima County, and thence running north 200.4 feet, thence west 300 feet, thence south 200.4 feet, thence east 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 87,120 square feet, and being a part of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, in township 14 south, range 13 east, 611a and Salt River meridian, in the county of Pima, in the Territory of Arizona.

The written opinion of the Acting Attorney-General, dated October 18, 1905, as to the validity of the title, was forwarded by the Department on October 21, together with the deed, and the office was authorized to make the payment for the land, which was done. The deed was returned by Mr. Berger on November 9, duly recorded on November 1, in the county recorder's office, Pima County, Ariz., in book 39, page 43, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 415.

## GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

In the annual report of this office for 1904, on pages 567-570, appears the official action taken as to the water and sewerage system in connection with the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colo., under the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 271).

Under office instructions of March 15, 1905, John Charles, superintendent of construction, made a thoro investigation of drainage conditions, ascertained that a filter was needed, and reported that he had secured a location for such filter from Hans H. Jenson, a public-spirited man, who executed a deed on June 22, for the nominal sum of \$1, for 720 square feet of land, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 127 feet west and 1,253 feet south of the north center corner of the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., of the Ute principal meridian; thence east 36 feet, north 20 feet, west 30 feet, and south 20 feet to the place of beginning.

This deed was submitted to the Department on July 22, 1905, and on October 7 the Department returned it with the written opinion of the Acting Attorney-General as to validity of title, dated October 4; also with the consent of the State under the act of February 1, 1881. This deed was recorded in the register of deeds office for Mesa County, Colo., the day of its execution, in book 105, page 53, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 395.

## MORRIS, MINN.

In the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 213), the Congress appropriated \$3,200 for the purchase of additional lands for the Indian school at Morris, Minn. Under Department authority of March 22, 1905, to negotiate for the purchase of the land, Supt. John B. Brown submitted four deeds, viz:

The H. Thorson tract, 15 acres.....	\$1,125
The Stevens County Agricultural Society tract, 21 acres.....	1,050
The M. B. Lord tract, 8.75 acres.....	875
The Summit Cemetery tract, 2.50 acres.....	150
Total.....	3,200

These deeds were submitted to the Department on August 22, 1905, and on October 26 the Department returned them with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, dated October 24, that the Thorson deed and the deed from the agricultural society past valid titles, but that the M. B. Lord deed was defective in description of land conveyed, and the cemetery deed did not show that the company had any authority to sell other than for cemetery purposes. The Lord and cemetery deeds were returned to Superintendent Brown.

On November 22 the Department authorized the purchase of the Thorson and agricultural society tracts, and after being recorded these deeds were returned by Superintendent Brown on December 1, 1905.

A new deed was executed by Mr. Lord and wife, with correct description of the land, and the cemetery authorities furnished the evidence required that they had the authority to sell. These deeds were returned by the Department on December 21, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General as to the validity of title and with authority to purchase the land at the prices named. After being recorded they were returned by Superintendent Brown on January 11.

These four deeds, as recorded, are as follows:

(1) Deed dated March 28, 1905, from H. Thorson and Carrie E. Thorson, his wife, for all that part of the E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 36, T. 125 N., R. 42 W., fifth principal meridian, Stevens County, Minn., lying south of the county road from Morris to Cyrus, Minn., containing 15 acres. This deed was recorded on December 1 in the register of deeds office, Stevens County, in book 5, page 249, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 418.

(2) Deed dated May 5, 1905, from the Stevens County Agricultural Society, for \$1,050, 21  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in Stevens County, described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 36, T. 125, R. 42, thence south 11.05 chains, east 3.10 chains, south 2.67 chains, to the Cyrus and Morris public road, thence easterly along the north line of said road to a point on the east line of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 36, T. 125, R. 42 W., thence north 887 feet, west 440 feet, south 640 feet, southeast 351 feet to said county road, thence northeast along said county road 232 feet to the place of beginning.

This deed was recorded in register of deeds office for Stevens County on December 1, in volume 5, page 247, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 410.

(3) Deed dated April 22, 1905, from the Summit Cemetery Association, conveying to the United States for \$150 the S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 36, T. 125, R. 42. This deed was recorded in register of deeds office for Stevens County on January 4, in book 10, pages 4-12, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 420.

(4) Deed dated November 9, 1905, from Manley B. Lord and Lena Lord, his wife, conveying to the United States for \$575 the following-described tract of land:

Lot No. 3 of county subdivision of unplatted part of E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 35, T. 125, R. 42, containing 8.75 acres, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north side of the county road leading from Morris to Cyrus, Minn., 958 feet from the southeast corner of sec. 35, T. 125, R. 42 W., thence north 887 feet, west 440 feet, south 640 feet, southeast 351 feet to said county road, thence northeast along said county road 232 feet to the place of beginning.

This deed was recorded in register of deeds office for Stevens County on January 4, in book 10, page 10, and in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 427.

#### CARSON, NEV.

In the Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (38 Stat. L., 212), Congress appropriated \$4,000 for "purchase of land and to secure water rights" for the Indian school at Carson City, Nev.

Under Department authority of August 3, 1903, C. H. Asbury, superintendent, forwarded a deed, dated September 11, 1903, from the H. F. Dauberg Land and Live Stock Company, of Douglas County, Nev., conveying to the United States for \$4,000 a tract of nearly 40 acres in Douglas and Ormsby counties, described as follows:

Beginning at station No. 1, at the northwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 5, T. 14, R. 20 E., running thence west 5.11 chains to station 2, a point in the middle of the road leading to Carson, thence along the middle of said road south 20° 5' W. 7.61 chains to station 3, thence south 47° 20' E. 5.58 chains to station 4, south 42° 30' W. 2.61 chains to station 5, south 64° 30' E. 6.06 chains to station 6, a point on the line of the west side of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 5, thence north 15.27 chains to place of beginning, containing 8 acres exclusive of the square half acre adjoining the road at the north end of said tract, which is occupied as a school site.

Also the following portion of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 5, described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of said tract, thence south 1,277.4 feet to the southwest corner of said tract, thence east on the south line of said tract 1,184.2 (1,130.2) feet, thence north 508.0 feet to a point on the west line of the right of way of the proposed extension of the Virginia and Truckee Railway, thence north 22° 15' W. along the line of said right of way 824.7 feet to a point on the north line of said tract, thence west along said line 870 feet to place of beginning, containing 32 acres, together with all improvements thereon situated, and with water rights appurtenant thereto, to the amount of 7.75 of the flow of Clear Creek.

The vendors also provided in the deed "that such portion of the water of Clear Creek as is still owned by us is to be conveyed thru the pipe line belonging to the Carson Indian school when the flow of Clear Creek is such that the capacity of said pipe line will permit such water to be carried in addition to any water which may belong to the Carson Indian School, our water to be measured in at the head of said pipe line and measured to us at the school farm in such manner as may be agreed upon between ourselves and the school authorities, the conveyance of our water to interfere in no way with the closing of the pipe line to fill the water tank at the Indian school for domestic purposes when necessary, the school to have full benefit of such water for generating power as so needed: *Provided, however,* That this grant of the pipe line shall be revocable by the Government if found to work in a manner detrimental to the interests of the said Indian school."

This deed was submitted to the Department on October 25, 1905, and returned on November 4, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, dated November 1, as to validity of title and with authority to purchase this land. The deed was returned by Superintendent Asbury on December 8, after being duly recorded on November 28 in register of deeds office for Douglas County, in book N of deeds, pages 10-12, and in Ormsby County on December 2, in volume 20, page 577. In this office it is recorded in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 423.

#### STOCKBRIDGE, WIS.

The Stockbridge Indians, thru their business committee, petitioned for an additional school to be established on the west side of the reserve, which had as many children as the eastern part. Where the present school is located is on the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 23, T. 28, R. 14 E. Superintendent Freeman recommended the purchase of 1 acre in the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 20, 4 miles distant by road from the present school. This site had been selected by Obadiah Gardner, and was occupied by his widow, Mrs. Electa Gardner, who had made improvements thereon out of her private funds. These improvements and her rights and interests in the one acre she was willing to sell for the purpose indicated for \$30, and she executed a deed, which she acknowledged on May 19, 1900, conveying to the United States all her interest in the following tract of land, with the improvements:

Beginning at a point 60 rods south of the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of sec. 20, T. 28, R. 14 E., thence west 10 rods, south 10 rods, east 10 rods, north 10 rods, to point of beginning, containing 1 acre of land. The above-described property is located on the Stockbridge Reservation, Shawano County, Wis.

This relinquishment was submitted to the Department on May 28, and the office held that since the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), only the lands patented under that act were recognized as Indian allotments and that the title held by the Stockbridge Indians in all other allotments was only one of occupancy.

On the 21st day of June the deed was returned approved, with authority to pay Mrs. Electa Gardner \$30 for her improvements and her interest in the land. This deed is recorded in this office in "Miscellaneous Records," volume 5, page 453.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ended October 31, 1906.

A.—Funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,000.00	\$75,030.00
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		10,950.38
Cherokee asylum fund.....	July 1, 1868	29	354	273,900.50	2,500.72
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	17,207.91
Cherokee national fund.....	do.	21	70	344,148.27	32,846.31
Cherokee school fund.....	do.	21	70	656,920.30	24,818.58
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma fund.....	do.	21	70	890,371.67	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	do.	21	70	1,000,000.00	34,653.08
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Jan. 14, 1859	25	642		204,810.19
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Feb. 26, 1856	29	17	4,096,203.92	1,685.83
Choctaw school fund.....	June 27, 1862	32	460		49,472.70
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	30,710.69	2,473.63
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	do.	21	70	49,472.70	123,648.54
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1862	32	249	2,473,030.95	840.84
Iowa fund.....	Aug. 27, 1862	32	249	16,830.97	3,578.18
Kickapoo general fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	89,454.73	5,163.48
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 5, 1860	31	672	128,639.50	2,875.00
Klamath fund.....	May 17, 1854	10	1071	57,500.00	6,701.16
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	64,563.28	4,562.20
Manominee fund.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	10,044.63	1,672.19
Manominee log fund.....	Apr. 1, 1890	21	70	350,000.00	17,500.00
Menominee log fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	33,443.82	1,000.00
Nez Percé of Idaho fund.....	June 21, 1905	34	367	350,000.00	7,651.96
Osage fund.....	June 22, 1874	18	140	20,000.00	155,036.38
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	155,036.38	2,115,291.48
Pawnee fund.....	June 13, 1850	26	146	2,115,291.48	3,537.25
Pottawatomie.....	Aug. 15, 1854	28	331	373,135.52	18,656.82
Pottawatomie education fund.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	60,120.00	3,458.00
Pottawatomie general fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	36		
Pottawatomie mills fund.....	May 9, 1872	17	91		
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	8,373,658.54	418,682.92
Round Valley general fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	292		
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Aug. 19, 1860	26	344		
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	110,911.53	5,995.57
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Aug. 15, 1870	19	208	503,147.53	25,237.37
Sac and Fox of the Missouri in Iowa fund.....	Apr. 12, 1870	19	25	400,001.15	20,000.00
Seminole general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seminole school fund.....	June 5, 1840	9	854	230,004.20	11,503.21
Sisseton education fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	79,693.93	3,946.70
Sisseton general fund.....	do.	21	70	89,618.37	4,460.92
Sisseton mills fund.....	do.	21	70	17,482.07	574.10
Sisseton school fund.....	Mar. 3, 1883	23	633	188,503.43	7,840.13
Sisseton school fund.....	Oct. 1, 1880	26	658	6,040.03	
Sisseton school fund.....	Oct. 1, 1880	26	658	20,000.00	10,000.00
Sisseton school fund.....	Oct. 1, 1882	27	596	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sisseton school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	12,164.96	608.24
Sisseton school fund.....	do.	21	70	201,285.82	10,064.27
Sisseton school fund.....	June 10, 1886	29	331	38,003.93	1,930.20
Sisseton school fund.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	100,400.00	5,020.00
Sisseton school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Sisseton school fund.....	July 1, 1886	30	868	800,000.00	25,000.00
Sisseton school fund.....	Aug. 7, 1886	11	702	500,000.00	25,000.00
Sisseton school fund.....	Mar. 21, 1886	14	757	70,000.00	3,500.00

\* Not available for tribal purposes.    † Annual report, 1892, p. 748.    ‡ Belongs to individuals.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

A.—Funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.		
Seneca of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	\$118,050.00	\$5,002.80
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	86,950.00	4,347.54
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	140	3,616.83	180.86
Sioux general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	22,701.29	1,323.00
Sioux fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	885	2,955,678.49	147,733.92
Sioux school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	785,484.62	39,272.73
Stockbridge and Waipetoi fund.....	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405	75,988.60	3,750.48
Stockbridge (consolidated) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	250,297.36	13,464.86
Umatilla school fund.....	do.	21	70	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Utah and White River Ute band.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	19,117.93	958.89
Winnabago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	804,909.17	40,245.45
Yankton Sioux fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	335	78,340.41	3,017.02
Yankton Sioux fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	480,000.00	24,000.00
Total.....				30,352,950.97	1,788,237.23

Changes in statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

DECREASED BY—		INCREASED BY—	
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	\$50.00	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	\$1,133,732.60
Cherokee orphan fund.....	10.00	Klamath fund.....	330,000.00
Cherokee school fund.....	54,137.34	Menominee log fund.....	343,642.56
Chickasaw national fund.....	31,137.57	Osage fund.....	7,022.09
Choctaw general fund.....	350,257.82	Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	35,742.37
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	516.60	Round Valley general fund.....	3,727.69
Crow fund.....	20,629.43	Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	75.00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	69,285.72	Umatilla school fund.....	453.86
Iowa fund.....	602.96	Utah and White River Ute fund.....	11,229.81
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	337.82	Total.....	1,865,806.29
Omaha fund.....	3,244.85	Net increase.....	908,120.26
Otoe and Missouri fund.....	194,851.21	Amount reported in this statement.....	36,352,950.97
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	50,106.55	Amount (corrected) reported in statement November 1, 1905.....	35,364,830.71
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	57,000.00	Agreeing with net increase.....	668,130.26
Sisseton general fund.....	5,241.05		
Sioux fund.....	10,321.60		
Tonkawa fund.....	15,645.80		
Total.....	917,486.03		

B.—Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands since November 1, 1905.

Appropriations.	Date of acts or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		On hand November 1, 1905.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand November 1, 1906.
		Vol.	Page.				
Proceeds of—							
Absentee Shawnee school lands.....	Mar. 3, 1903	32	1001	\$10,680.00			\$10,680.00
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1896	30	663	103,362.09	\$12,780.58	\$54,518.91	61,633.76
Crow ceded lands.....	Apr. 27, 1904	33	352		86,686.50	41,682.80	48,103.70
Dakota Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.	33	319		69,903.65	61,721.19	58,208.00
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	302	100,000.00			100,000.00
Klamath River Reservation.....	June 17, 1892	27	52		24,882.32		24,882.32
Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.....	do.	33	319			5,000.00	5,000.00
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	304,473.10	285,247.04	149,319.56	441,001.27
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	244,308.03	141,969.73	69,221.04	335,064.76
Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1893	12	819	13,287.31	371.40		13,658.71
Southern Ute Reservation.....	Feb. 20, 1895	28	678	99,583.45	5,920.81	4,465.58	71,038.66
Sulphur Springs Reservation—Choctaw Nation.....	July 1, 1902	32	655	19,190.55			19,190.55
Chickasaw Nation.....				6,396.83			6,396.83

B.—Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands since November 1, 1905—Continued.

Appropriations.	Date of acts or treaties.	Stats. at Large.		On hand November 1, 1905.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand November 1, 1906.
		Vol.	Page.				
<b>Proceeds of—Continued.</b>							
Utah and White River Ute Reservation.....	May 24, 1888	25	157	\$8,088.12	\$14,229.51	\$3,200.00	\$19,117.93
Utah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	393		0,700.00		9,700.00
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1865	28	394	117,007.78	44,400.00	83,252.20	78,755.58
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	Mar. 3, 1865	33	1016		6,400.00		6,400.00
<b>Fulfilling treaties with—</b>							
Omaha, proceeds of lands.....	June 10, 1872	17	301	431,381.37	2,400.00	60,644.85	373,136.52
Winnebago, proceeds of lands.....	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341			18,294.61	18,294.61
Otoe and Missouri, proceeds of lands.....	Aug. 15, 1876	11	208	680,001.74		184,854.21	505,147.53
Pawnee, proceeds of lands.....	Apr. 10, 1876	10	29	400,001.15			400,001.15
Umatilla, proceeds of lands.....	Aug. 3, 1882	22	177	305,583.78	1,420.00	964.15	305,037.63
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain land, proceeds of lands.....	Apr. 21, 1894	33	184	892,750.00		134,150.00	758,600.00
Osage, proceeds of lands.....	(Sept. 29, 1865)	14	387	8,396,656.45	7,202.09	300.00	8,373,656.54
July 15, 1876	16	362					
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>12,289,147.12</b>	<b>12,599,353.27</b>	<b>534,643.30</b>	<b>12,030,857.09</b>

Incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian monies proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Absentee Shawnee, Big Jim's band.....			\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita and affiliated bands.....			25,000.00		25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$775,032.50			\$38,130.47	113,162.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	50,000.00			331.09	85,331.00
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				117,257.71	117,257.71
Cherokee.....	80,577.48			201,084.09	281,661.57
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		\$4,000.00		8,441.20	12,441.20
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	135,292.33	240,000.00		5,998.19	381,290.72
Chickasaw.....	47,197.36			315,357.83	362,555.21
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	568.34	7,568.34
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band.....	7,638.14	30,032.29		175,048.68	812,719.11
Choctaw.....		2,196.00		13,196.00	15,392.00
Coeur d'Alene.....		11,000.00		7,587.66	18,587.66
Colville.....	123,646.54			193,525.16	317,171.70
Creek.....	3,609.70			3,000.80	6,610.50
Crow Creek Sioux.....		30,000.00	15,000.00	43,040.02	88,040.02
Crow.....				4,000.00	4,000.00
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.....			4,000.00		4,000.00
D'Wamiah and other allied tribes in Washington.....			5,000.00		5,000.00

\* Interest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat., L. 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.

‡ 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 in treaty.

¶ 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.

‡ Proceeds of leasing of tribal lands for grazing and farming purposes, and results of Indian labor. § Proceeds 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.

¶ Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche only.

† Consolidated proceeds from sale of town lots, stone, timber, right of way, asphalt, etc.

Incomes of the various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian monies proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Fort Hall Indians.....	\$8,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$20,000.00		\$34,000.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			225,000.00		225,000.00
Indians of Blackfoot Agency.....	10,656.38	150,000.00		\$31,361.62	192,317.40
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			9,000.00	6,734.83	15,734.83
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				6,525.48	6,525.48
Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation.....			30,000.00	9,775.56	39,775.56
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			20,000.00	11,477.72	31,477.72
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			50,000.00	13,270.68	63,270.68
Indians of Klamath Agency.....			5,000.00	815.25	5,815.25
Indians of Lemhi Agency.....			10,000.00		10,000.00
Indians of San Carlos Agency.....				28,783.20	28,783.20
Indians of Walker River Reservation.....				396.50	396.50
Iowa.....	6,672.73	2,875.00			9,547.73
Kansas.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,815.29	3,280.15			8,095.44
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	1,672.20		3,000.00		4,672.20
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa.....	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Mescaleros.....				4,279.65	4,279.65
Mesquimies.....	100,924.00				100,924.00
Mission Indians in California.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Moleles.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nex Perce Indians in Idaho.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Nex Perce, Joseph's band.....			99,000.00		99,000.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahos.....			10,000.00		10,000.00
Northern Indians in California.....				1,549.79	1,549.79
Omaha.....	20,472.15			558,861.08	579,333.23
Otoe and Missouri.....	424,125.24	3,454.00			427,579.24
Pawnee.....	34,510.08			6,447.70	40,957.78
Pawnee.....	20,000.00	47,100.00			67,100.00
Pima.....			40,000.00	280.00	40,280.00
Pine Ridge Sioux.....	3,500.00		10,000.00	2,333.00	15,833.00
Ponca.....	9,204.72	19,632.12		3,124.64	29,961.48
Pottawatomie.....		1,600.00		350.00	1,950.00
Quapaw.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Quinalat and Quileute.....				20,737.83	20,737.83
Rosebud Sioux.....			51,000.00		51,000.00
Sac and Fox of Mississippi in Iowa.....	12,574.04				12,574.04
Sac and Fox of Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,630.20				1,630.20
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	360.39	8,070.00			8,430.39
Beninole (Indian Territory).....	75,000.00	28,500.00			103,500.00
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,002.80		7,560.26	18,563.06
Shoshones and Arapahos in Wyoming.....				7,713.40	7,713.40
Shoshones and Bannocks.....		11,000.00			11,000.00
Shoshones in Wyoming.....			15,000.00		15,000.00
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				26,001.70	26,001.70
Sioux, Yankton.....		45,000.00			45,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			10,000.00	655.00	10,655.00
Sioux of different tribes.....	149,711.04	1,022,000.00			1,171,711.04
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	41,833.09				41,833.09
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Spokane.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,799.42				3,799.42
Tongue River Indians.....				158.00	158.00
Tonkawa.....	691.29				691.29
Tule River.....				1,000.00	1,000.00
Ute, confederated bands of.....	75,000.00	53,740.00			128,740.00
Umatilla.....	281.99			13,395.00	13,676.99
Umatilla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	15,180.11		3,000.00		18,180.11
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon.....				2,962.87	2,962.87
Western Shoshone Indians (Nevada).....		8,009.00		1,181.98	9,190.98
Winnebagoes.....	44,162.47			618.98	44,781.45
Yakimas and other tribes.....		8,000.00		3,510.75	11,510.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,549,367.79</b>	<b>1,632,630.53</b>	<b>685,000.00</b>	<b>2,490,556.07</b>	<b>6,557,554.30</b>

\* Grazing, \$246,538.12; oil and gas, \$259,354.00; right of way, etc., \$2,039.74; sale of town lots, \$47,029.13. † Umatilla only.



454 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kavaia, Cocopa, Mohave.	Acres. b 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 659; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño and Mogollon, Apache.	b 1,651,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871; July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 403; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	c 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	357,130	Act of Feb. 23, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai) (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	b 38,400	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 21, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Mogul) (Under Mogul School.) Tribe: Hopi (Mogul).	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho (Under Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools and farmer on Extension.) Tribe: Navaho.	9,503,761	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 13, p. 607, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,700,000 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,099 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1903, and May 15, 1905, 61,823 acres added to reservation.
Papago (Under Papago farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	c 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 290. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 402.)
Salt River (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Maricopa and Pima.	f 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 59, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876; Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 408; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 932.)
Walapai (Under Truxton Canyon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,550	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total.....	16,965,900	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	330	Act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted.
Hupa Valley (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Mist, Redwood, Salaz, Sermatlan, and Tishtanatan.	b f 99,031	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 21, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under of act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,068.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). Letter books 283, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.

a Partly in California.  
b Out boundaries surveyed.  
c Surveyed.

d Not on reservation.  
e Partly in New Mexico.  
f Partly surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 455

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves) (Under Pala and San Jacinto schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawaiia, San Luis Rey, Serranos and Temecula.	Acres. 184,216	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sep. 22, 1877, Jan. 17, 1889, Mar. 3, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 23, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 20, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Bryan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 267), and 119.59 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,399.47 acres allotted to 83 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2003; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,333 acres purchased. (See Authority 7971, also letter book 560, p. 113. Deed recorded in Misc. Record book No. 5, p. 163.)
Round Valley (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nemeclaki, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	c 32,282	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 20, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1870, vol. 26, p. 632. 3,436.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 160 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 200.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 705.)
Tule River (Under San Jacinto School.) Tribes: Kawaiia, Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wehuni.	d 48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 2 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	e 45,589	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25 Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total.....	410,319	
COLORADO.		
Ute (Under Southern Ute School.) Tribe: Capote, Moache, and Winlinuche Ute.	483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 16, p. 37; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 109, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,439.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 300 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,300.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 623,070 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Winlinuche Utes.
Total.....	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Cœur d'Alène (Under superintendent.) Tribe: Cœur d'Alène, Kutenais, Pond d'Orville, and Spokane.	b e 404,480	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, pp. 1023, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	b e 417,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see L. B. 827, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 183.

b Surveyed.  
c Outboundaries surveyed.  
e Not on reservation.

d Partly in New Mexico.  
e Partly surveyed.

456 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	Acres. 32,020	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lemhi (Under Lemhi School.) Tribe: Bannock, Sheep-eater, and Shoshoni.	64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1848, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687.
Total.....	98,400	
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cherokee (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	877,229	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1840, vol. 14, p. 759; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Chickasaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	1,600,964	Treaty of June 21, 1835, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 605; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 611, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	3,505,766	Treaty of June 22, 1835, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.
Creek (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	626,044	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 614; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1071; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 803; President's proclamation of Aug. 2, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 238; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Modoc (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche la Pout.	1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 189). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Peoria (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Plankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,750 acres allotted. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Quapaw (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Mar. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 697.

<sup>a</sup> Surveyed.  
<sup>b</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.  
<sup>c</sup> The reestablishment of the true meridian, by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will increase the area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands by 55,763.65 acres, or 87 square miles.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 457

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd.		
Bemino (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Bemino.	Acres. 21,374	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1861, Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1862, vol. 22, p. 265). Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.
Seneca (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 202.
Shawnee (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca and Eastern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 84 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 206, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,643 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 202).
Wyandot (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	535	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,035.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 19 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total.....	6,723,499	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississipp. and Winnebago.	2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 607.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Reports, 1891, p. 661; 1896, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1165. 4,193.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance sold. (See ninth section.) Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.
Iowa (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 86).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	388	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 18,619 acres allotted to 233 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 204 p. 480 and 772, p. 64). Acts of Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 5, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Potawatomi (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	500	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 76,536.95 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). Acts of Feb. 28, 1869, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Sauk and Fox (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	985	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; the residue, 885.55 acres, unallotted (letter books 233, p. 361, and 383, p. 37.)
Total.....	1,883	

<sup>a</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.  
<sup>b</sup> In Kansas and Nebraska.  
<sup>c</sup> Surveyed.

458 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Isabella <sup>a</sup> . (Under special agent.) Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1854, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,834 Indians.
L'Anse. (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Cheux Desert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 51,453 acres allotted; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon. (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted.
Total.....	3,402	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
Bols Fort. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 53,211.70 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.61 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1853; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 235.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1853.)
Fond du Lac. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 236.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.57 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 40.) 37,683.00 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.00 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 65,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton. Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.	1,101	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1854, Mar. 3, 1855, May 15, 1856, June 24, 1858, Mar. 2, 1860, and Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres ceded to Indians; 1,100.92 acres held in trust by the United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 170.)
Mille Lac. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1854, vol. 13, pp. 623, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 10, 1856, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 27, 1858, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	514,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1006, and act of Feb. 29, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermilion Lake. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.	1,099	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.

<sup>a</sup> Agency abolished June 30, 1889.  
<sup>b</sup> Surveyed.  
<sup>c</sup> These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and XLIII of Annual Report, 1860.  
<sup>d</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 459

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MINNESOTA—continued.</b>		
White Earth. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	342,029	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719. Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1004, vol. 33, p. 539. 362,034.15 acres allotted to 4,272 Indians and 1,859.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribe: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 47, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,633.01 acres, of Lake Winibigoshish Reserve restored to public settlement; 38,000.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total.....	948,753	
<b>MONTANA.</b>		
Blackfeet. (Under Blackfeet Agency.) Tribe: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	929,644	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 120; agreement made Sept. 20, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.)
Crow. (Under Crow Agency.) Tribe: Mountain and River Crow.	2,233,840	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1900; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1038-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1869, 60,079.82 acres have been allotted to 314 Indians, leaving unallotted 2,233,840.18 and 14,711.90 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 82 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 150, and 832, p. 160.)
Fort Belknap. (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribe: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,070	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck. (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribe: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktona Sioux.	1,776,000	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko. (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribe: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	1,433,600	Treaty of July 10, 1855, vol. 12, p. 678; act of Apr. 23, 1864, vol. 33, p. 372.
Northern Cheyenne. (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	469,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 10, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	7,300,184	

<sup>a</sup> Outboundaries surveyed.  
<sup>b</sup> Partly surveyed.

160 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
Niobrara (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 16, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885; 32,876.78 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc. vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	12,421	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1855, vol. 14, p. 607; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 613); 129,470 acres allotted; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 597, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1858, vol. 14, p. 615; act of Mar. 2, 1859, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,292.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 100 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1860, vol. 26, p. 1559.) Executive order, Jan. 24, 1883.
Sioux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	
Winnebago (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,711	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	14,872	
<b>NEVADA.</b>		
Duck Valley (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	312,320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Mojave River (Under Mojave Farmer.) Tribe: Goshute, Ute, Kaibab, Pawiuit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive order of July 31, 1893.
Pyramid Lake (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.	50,809	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 962-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 323; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,065.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,809.10 acres. Allotted to Indians, 9,783.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,390.20 acres; reserved for timber, 2,355.32 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 683, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,065.84 acres.
Total.....	696,129	
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
Jicarilla Apache (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	266,400	Executive orders Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 13, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887. 129,318.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) The residue, 280,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,249	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Surveyed.      b Partly in Idaho.		c Partly surveyed.      d Outboundaries surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 461

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NEW MEXICO—continued.</b>		
Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	Acres.	
Jemez.....	17,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1888, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1896, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Saime Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo.
Acoma.....	65,792	
San Juan.....	17,545	
Picuris.....	17,491	
San Felipe.....	24,767	
Pecos.....	18,593	
Cochiti.....	24,259	
Santo Domingo.....	74,743	
Taos.....	17,361	
Santa Clara.....	40,392	
Tesuque.....	17,471	
St. Ildefonso.....	17,293	
Pojoaque.....	13,530	
Sla.....	17,515	
Sandia.....	24,187	
Icleta.....	110,080	
Nambe.....	15,680	
Laguna.....	128,225	
Santa Ana.....	17,361	
Zuni (Under Zuni School.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....	1,620,485	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
Alleghany (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca.	30,460	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1860, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1863, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1867, vol. 30, p. 86.
Oneida (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.	7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 601; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 251, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	50,000 15,211 33,000	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	98,211	
		a Outboundaries surveyed.      b Partly surveyed.

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462 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
Devils Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton-Sioux.	92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 605, agreement Sept. 20, 1873; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 326-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.53 acres allotted to 1,183 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1861. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2328.
Fort Berthold. (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	584,780	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1865 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1850, July 13, 1850, and June 17, 1862; agreement Dec. 14, 1881, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 24, p. 132. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 676.) 50,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 851,760 acres, unallotted.
Standing Rock. (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yankton-Sioux.	2,672,640	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 10, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 251, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1881 (1,620,619 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 306.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1869, vol. 25, p. 1551. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1551.
Turtle Mountain. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina-Chippewa	145,080	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1852, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1854. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,695,644</b>	
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>		
Cheyenne and Arapaho. (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1869. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1862, and Jan. 17, 1863, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 6, 1864, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 6, 1864, see G. L. O. report, 1869, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1863, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1860, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 629,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.53 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,362.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1866. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1863, vol. 32, p. 2317.
Iowa. (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1863; agreement Mar. 20, 1860, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 763. 8,685.20 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1861, vol. 27, p. 699. (See annual report, 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.) Act of June 6, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 635, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.	260	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1863; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 457. 22,526.19 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 888; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	480,000	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1862; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 678, ceding 2,489,803 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 480, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamations of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1973; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2310.

<sup>a</sup> Partly surveyed.

<sup>b</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>c</sup> The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by 31,333.25 acres, or 46 square miles.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 463

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>OKLAHOMA—continued.</b>		
Oakland. (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 30, p. 84 (see annual report for 1882, p. LVII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1883, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,573.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,270.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 237, p. 210). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1861, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see annual report 1893, p. 524.)
Osage. (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	1,470,058	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 504; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 3, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Oto. (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.	51,161	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 23, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 77,183.23 acres allotted to 513 Indians; 730 acres reserved for Government use. (See letter books 423, p. 150, and 644, p. 200.) The residue, 51,161.23 acres, unallotted. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Pawnee. (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1866, vol. 19, p. 28. (Of this 250,000 acres are Cherokee and 53,000 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,550.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 109,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 284, p. 388, and 263, p. 57). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1862, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 526.)
Ponca. (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 27; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 784 Indians 101,050.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted 320 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401). Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi. (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres and 7 creek lands; 365,881 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 29, 1860; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,670.42 acres allotted to 1,459 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 669. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sauk and Fox. (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1860; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 67,683.64 acres allotted to 648 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 669. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Tonkawa, Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 734.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1869. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1861, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1883, vol. 28, p. 893. 152,601 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,131 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 50). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,513,375</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Surveyed.

464 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde. (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakumit, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Ska-s-ta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	440	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 230 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 367, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath. (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahukin (land of Snake (Shoshoni)).	572,190	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 19, p. 707. 177,719.63 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,044.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,156 acres, unallotted. Act of May 27, 1892, vol. 32, p. 200; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 302; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033.
Siletz. (Under Siletz School.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwawatim, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustka, Shilaw, Tututul, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1863, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1882, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.64 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,593.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation May 16, 1885, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1890, vol. 31, p. 234, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1083.
Umatilla. (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	79,820	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1862, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1885, vol. 29, p. 529. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.) 70,633.90 acres allotted to 883 Indians, 600 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs. (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: DesChutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	322,108	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,066.45 acres allotted to 669 Indians, and 1,165 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 334, p. 235).
Total.....	1,277,754	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago. (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonal, Lower Brulé, Minicoujon, and Two Kettle Sioux.	112,031	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual report, 1885, p. 11); act of Mar. 2, 1890, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1900, vol. 26, p. 1354. There has been allotted to 640 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,031 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347).
Lake Traverse. (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	1,329	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 808; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1869, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 300,004.92 acres allotted to 1,329 Indians, 32,940.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River. (Under Cheyenne River Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Minicoujon, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,547,208	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 2, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2240. 320,631.05 acres have been allotted to 834 Indians, leaving unallotted 2,547,568.95 acres. (See I. I. 828, p. 321.)

• Outboundaries surveyed.

• Surveyed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 465

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.		
Lower Brulé. (Under Lower Brulé Agency.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.	200,664	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 2, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1890, vol. 30, p. 1302, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,554 acres allotted to 555 Indians. (See letter book 438, p. 336.)
Pine Ridge. (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	93,036,654	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 2, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354.) Executive orders of Jan. 23, 1904, restoring lands in Nebraska to public domain, and Feb. 20, 1904, restoring one section for school purposes. 109,538.28 acres have been allotted to 612 Indians and 2,007.47 acres have been reserved for school and church purposes, leaving unallotted 3,036,654.23 acres. (See I. I. 821, p. 493.)
Rosebud. (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Lower Minicoujon, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhaizo Sioux.	1,616,407	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 2, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354. (See act of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1354.) 1,193,731.00 acres allotted to 4,658 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 392, 436, and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396). 410,000 acres opened to settlement; 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. The residue, 1,587,015.01 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2334.
Yankton. (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.	7,512,994	Treaty of Apr. 10, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 285,667.72 acres allotted to 2,049 Indians, and 1,232.83 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 863.)
Total.....	7,512,994	
UTAH.		
Uinta Valley. (Under Uinta and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	170,194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; acts of May 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1909, vol. 32, p. 697; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1903, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; 103,265.35 acres allotted to 1,282 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,100 acres under reclamation, the residue, 170,194.65 acres, unallotted.

• Out boundaries surveyed.

• Partly surveyed.

• Surveyed.

183B—06 M—30

466 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>UTAH—continued</b>		
Uncompahgre (Under Uinta and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabequache Ute.	Acres.	Executive order, Jan. 3, 1882. (See act of June 13, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) Acres reserved for 83 allottees, remainder of reservation returned to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 36, p. 62. (Letter book 603, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>		
Chehalis..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Chinook (Simuk, Clatsop, and Chehalis.)	471	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1866. The residue, 3,256.63 acres, returned to the public domain for Indian home steady entry.
Columbia..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Island.)	924,230	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1881. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1881, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886. Executive order of Mar. 9, 1891. Department orders of Apr. 11, 1891, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895.
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Omak, Orellie, Sampoil, and Spokane.	1,400,000	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. (See acts of Feb. 29, 1885, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 583.) 50,900 acres in north half allotted to 48 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half estimated at 1,449,288 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 193). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1900, vol. 32, p. 834.
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1894.
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Suwanish.	4,368	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1857. Allotted, 11,644 acres; reserved for Government school, 80 acres; unallotted, 76 acres.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Makah and Quilte.	823,046	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 929. Executive orders, Oct. 2, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1874.
Muckleshoot..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaawkanish, Stillakoona, and five others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 26, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,718 acres to 39 Indians.
Ozette..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Suwanish.	1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1874. 5,269.45 acres allotted to 45 Indians; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaawkanish, Stillakoona, and five others.	6,720	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians; the residue, 569 acres, unallotted. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1885, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1883, p. 515.)
Quilte..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilte.	637	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1880.
Quinalt..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Quinaltso and Quinalt.	6224,000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1857, vol. 12, p. 911. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.

<sup>a</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>b</sup> Outboundaries surveyed

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 467

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>		
Shoalwater..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	Acres. 4,335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish..... (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Hallam, Skokomish and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 936; Executive order, Feb. 23, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 835, p. 283.) Allotted in Executive order, addition known as the Fisher addition, 314 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 833, p. 285.)
Snohomish or Tulalip..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Suwanish.	48,920	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,500 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,900 acres, unallotted.
Spokane..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	130,000	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1897, vol. 27, p. 129. (For text see annual report 1892, p. 443.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 16, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Squawon Island (Klitchemint). (Under Puyallup School.) Tribe: Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwaawkanish, Stillakoona, and five others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,194.15 acres to 23 Indians.
Suwanish (Perry's Island). (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Suwanish.		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres reserved for school, 6,980 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribe: Kiklat, Palouse, Topish, Wasco, and Yakima.	687,754	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 931. Agreement made Jan. 13, 1855, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1856, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1863, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 255,066.03 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 354, p. 419, 416, p. 23, and 879, p. 243.) The residue, 543,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904, recognizing claim of Indians to 260,837 acres additional land, vol. 33, p. 585.
Total.....	2,577,208	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	20,096	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1850, Apr. 4, 1855. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted; the residue, 37,650 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 735.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	29,356	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1865.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted; the residue, 33,665.55 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 735.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	47,680	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 308.91 acres patented under art. 10; 165.71 acres fishing ground. 71,246.66 acres allotted; the residue, 47,433.88 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 351, p. 43.)

<sup>a</sup> Surveyed.

<sup>b</sup> Partly surveyed.

<sup>c</sup> Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency.

468 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule of the name of each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area unallotted, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—continued.		
Red Cliff (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	Acres.	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1102; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1861, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See Executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 2, 1863.) 2,335.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.00 acres were allotted to 109 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1835, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee (Under Green Bay School.) Tribe: Menominee.	231,650	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Onondaga (Under Onondaga School.) Tribe: Onondaga.	11,903	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 522. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,591 Indians. Remainder, 84.05 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge (Under Green Bay School.) Tribe: Stockbridge and Munsee.	11,903	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 491. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	337,024	
WYOMING.		
Wind River (Under Shoshoni Agency.) Tribe: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	282,115	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 23, 1874, vol. 18, p. 186, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1867. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1869, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1869 (vol. 30, p. 56); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1867. (See 2902-97 and letter book 359, p. 488.) Act of Mar. 3, 1895, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1901. See vol. 33, p. 106. President's proclamation, June 2, 1905, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,844.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,115.55 acres; allotted therein to Indians, 34,010.49 acres. (See letter book 864, p. 137.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 139 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 80 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,640 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part.
Total.....	282,115	
Grand total.....	55,81,439	

\* Outboundaries surveyed.

† Partly surveyed.

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.		Enroll-ment.		Average attendance.	Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of subsist-ence raised by school.	Cost to other par-ties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	White.	Indian.					
ARIZONA:												
Colorado River Reservation, Colorado River board- ing.	Government.	100	5	6	1	10	116	110	10	\$16,937.03	\$67.40	
Fort Mojave nonreservation boarding.	do.	200	11	10	4	17	236	207	12	32,371.50	1,570.67	
Moqui Reservation—												
Moqui (Hop) boarding.	do.	140	11	6	13	17	171	157	10	283.26	1.00	
Prabi day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2,222.35		
Prabi day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3,510.76		
Second Mesa day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,200.00		
Field service.	do.											
Western Navaho Reservation—												
Western Navaho boarding.	do.	80	4	4	2	6	70	64	8	15,227.04	1,713.05	
Walapai (Hualapai) Reservation—												
Walapai Canton boarding.	do.	125	5	1	11	13	139	144	10	18,878.25	341.50	
Havasupai boarding.	do.	125	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	4,011.52	77.50	
Navaho Reservation—												
Navaho boarding.	do.	230	8	15	6	17	238	223	10	31,565.90	1,170.00	
Navaho day.	do.	125	3	3	14	4	154	115	10	17,018.80		
St. Michael's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	70	33	3	14	5	763	703	10	105,010.23	4,996.90	\$14,684.33
Phoenix nonreservation boarding.	Government.	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	810.07		
Camp McDowell day.	do.	150	6	1	1	1	1	1	10	22,727.04	367.84	
Fort Apache Reservation—												
Fort Apache boarding.	do.	150	4	1	1	1	1	1	10	2,187.24		
Pinas Reservation—												
Pinas boarding.	do.	250	13	14	11	16	360	290	10	44,986.24	7,074.43	
Blackwater day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Gila Canton day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Gila Canton day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Lehi day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Maricopa day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Salt River day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
Salt River day.	do.	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,261.07		
San Xavier Mission boarding and day.	Catholic Church.	175	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1,268.21		2,577.18
San Xavier Mission boarding.	do.	175	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1,268.21		2,577.18
San Xavier Mission day.	Government.	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	300.00		1,200.00
San Xavier Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	300.00		1,200.00
Tucson Mission boarding.	Presbyterian Church.	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	25,000.00		25,000.00

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.		Enroll-ment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of material raised by school.	Cost to other par-ties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.	Race.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
<b>ARIZONA—Continued.</b>													
San Carlos day.....	Government.....	103	103	1	2	1	2	19	46	10	25,225.44	\$168.30	
Chino Station boarding.....	do.....	215	215	8	14	1	15	213	118	10	25,908.20	675.55	
Fort Yuma Reservation, Fort Yuma boarding.....	do.....	50	50	5	5	5	5	114	99	10	18,764.48	414.67	
Hoopa Valley Reservation, Hoopa Valley boarding.....	do.....	125	125	5	8	5	11	174	141	10	20,034.44	1,665.46	
Round Valley Reservation, Round Valley boarding.....	do.....	140	140	3	5	3	8	174	141	10	16,548.34	3,028.17	
Greenview nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	101	101	3	6	3	9	171	50	10	11,548.20	1,252.45	
Riverdale nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	101	101	3	6	3	9	171	50	10	11,548.20	1,252.45	
Pala day.....	do.....	50	50	19	27	9	37	600	323	10	71,740.30	4,272.21	
Pala day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Captain Grande day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Mesquite day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Pechanga day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Rincon day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) day.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,540.60		
San Carlos day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,165.02		
Martinez day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,165.02		
Portero day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,165.02		
Saboteo day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,165.02		
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,165.02		
Big Pine day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,400.00		
Bishop day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,400.00		
Independence day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,400.00		
Utah day.....	do.....	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,400.00		
San Diego Mission boarding.....	do.....	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,801.33		
San Diego day.....	do.....	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,801.33		
Utah day.....	do.....	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,801.33		
Banning, St. Boniface's Mission boarding.....	do.....	20	20	4	5	4	9	10	78	10	700.00		
Banning, St. Boniface's Mission day.....	do.....	150	150	4	5	4	9	10	103	10	700.00		
Government.....	do.....	300	300	8	13	1	20	28	217	10	28,355.01	347.90	
Fort Lewis nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	30	30	5	9	5	14	109	187	10	26,096.68	648.70	
Southern Ute Reservation, Southern Ute boarding.....	do.....	30	30	3	6	3	9	51	55	10	9,555.24	314.17	

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

<b>IDAHO:</b>													
Fort Hall Reservation, Fort Hall boarding.....	do.....	115	115	10	1	15	16	122	117	10	17,890.04	524.10	
Kootenai Reservation, Lemhi boarding.....	do.....	125	125	5	7	1	14	119	71	10	17,039.40	1,733.40	
Shoshone Reservation, Shoshone boarding.....	do.....	100	100	7	14	21	21	51	23	10	12,811.40	2,015.00	
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY:</b>													
Quapaw Reservation—	Government.....	130	130	6	10	4	12	65	124	10	18,024.41	714.17	1,500.00
Sawtooth boarding.....	do.....	30	30	4	4	4	4	10	22	10	500.00		
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do.....	70	70	2	7	11	19	60	62	12	9,683.92	937.45	
Government.....	do.....	30	30	4	7	3	8	19	79	8	12,140.32	948.03	
Sunk and Fox Reservation, Sunk and Fox boarding.....	do.....	80	80	4	7	3	8	19	79	10	10,100.66	10.00	
Potawatomi Reservation, Potawatomi boarding.....	do.....	70	70	6	6	2	10	32	75	10	508.00		
Kickapoo boarding.....	do.....	40	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10.00		
Great Nemaha day.....	do.....	42	42	34	35	14	23	344	729	10	122,811.40	11,533.40	
Sunk and Fox day.....	do.....	750	750	16	17	11	22	340	335	10	47,723.05	4,461.31	
Lawrence, Haskell Institute.....	do.....	300	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,314.31		
Mount Pleasant nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	120	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,314.31		
Bay Mills day.....	do.....	120	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,314.31		
Baraga, Chippewa Mission boarding.....	do.....	200	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,314.31		
Harbor Springs Mission boarding.....	do.....	200	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,314.31		
Minnesota nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	160	160	12	3	16	17	178	168	10	25,129.37	1,431.82	
Pipeton nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	36,500.03	2	653.46
Birch Cooler day.....	do.....	200	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,054.93	4.30	
White Earth Agency—	do.....	134	134	8	9	6	11	184	152	10	22,623.03	784.17	
White Earth day.....	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	607.45		
Wild River boarding.....	do.....	75	75	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	9,145.58	108.00	
Wild River River boarding.....	do.....	65	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11,454.73	5.00	
Pembina day.....	do.....	40	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Fortville day.....	do.....	20	20	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Sisseton day.....	do.....	130	130	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Leech Lake Agency—	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Beaumont boarding.....	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Cass Lake boarding.....	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Cross Lake boarding.....	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Cross Lake boarding.....	do.....	40	40	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	1,385.12	54.12	
Red Lake boarding.....	do.....	80	80	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	15,177.17	354.00	
Clark for Goose schools.....	do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	600.00		
Field survey.....	do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	600.00		
St. Mary's Mission boarding, Red Lake Reservation.....	do.....	80	80	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	8.75		4,400.00
Vermilion Lake boarding.....	do.....	150	150	5	4	1	8	75	58	10	15,029.64	634.17	

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.			Enroll-ment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sublet by school.	Cost to other par-ties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.	Race.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.					
MONTANA:														
Fort Shaw nonreservation boarding.	Government.	35		16	16	8	24	34		314	10	\$41,386.66	\$6,458.34	
Black Agency—														
Holy Family Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	150		4	1	0	8	8		71	10	13,465.79	108.09	\$4,500.00
Cut Finger day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		13	3	463.00		
Willow Creek day.	Government.	50		1	1	1	1	1		17	3	250.62		
Crow Agency—														
Crow Creek boarding.	Government.	150		2	13	6	14	15		128	8	30,463.41	1,168.98	
St. Xavier's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	130		10	5	1	15	13		63	9	8,728.60	868.57	9,000.00
Lodge Grass Mission day.	Raplat Home Mis-tion-ary Society.	50		1	1	1	1	1		33	10	6,161.17	184.34	6,000.00
Flathead Agency—														
Flathead boarding.	Government.	400		23	29	2	22	24		37	10	6,161.17	184.34	18,900.00
St. Ignatius Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	167		2	2	2	2	2		167	10	17,240.68	534.74	11,500.00
Fort Belknap Reservation—														
Fort Belknap boarding.	Government.	130		2	6	2	11	13		126	10	17,240.68	534.74	12,000.00
St. Peter's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	100		2	0	0	11	10		60	12			
Fort Peck Reservation—														
Fort Peck boarding.	Government.	200		6	11	5	12	20		187	10	26,041.52	1,791.19	
Fort Peck day.	Government.	30		1	3	4	2	13		23	11	1,637.42	66.52	
W. J. Lewis Mission boarding and day.	Presbyterian Church.	10		1	1	1	1	1		9	9	14,320.32		2,860.90
Tongue River Agency—														
Tongue River boarding.	Government.	75		5	1	3	9	9		14	10	718.40		
Tongue River day.	Government.	32		1	4	2	5	6		61	10	4,212.00		4,788.00
St. Labre's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church and government contract.	65		1	1	1	1	1		61	10			
OMAHA:														
Omaha Reservation boarding.	Government.	75		5	6	2	9	10		26	10	11,908.37	431.90	
Winnebago Reservation boarding.	Government.	50		3	1	1	1	1		82	10	14,271.47	511.70	
Santee Reservation—														
Santee boarding, including Mission.	Catholic Church.	50		4	13	4	16	18		60	10	10,239.32	713.18	10,770.00
Springfield boarding.	Government.	14		1	1	1	1	1		16	10	64.26		
Genoa nonreservation boarding.	Government.	330		17	15	2	27	33		359	10	55,941.42	5,211.67	

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Thurston County—														
Public day, district No. 12.	Contract.													141.02
Public day, district No. 7.	Government.													234.17
Public day, district No. 21.	Government.													516.40
Public day, district No. 22.	Government.													35.96
Knox County, public day, district No. 30.	Government.													370.16
Nevada:														
Nevada boarding.	Government.	60		3	5	2	6	14		50	10	11,226.23	313.68	
Nevada nonreservation boarding.	Government.	250		13	13	4	23	20		267	10	40,307.02	844.85	
Fort McDermitt day.	Government.	35		1	1	1	1	1		47	6	1,626.07	20.00	
Western Shoshone Reservation—														
Western Shoshone boarding.	Government.	80		3	1	2	1	2		78	10	12,726.67	1,370.90	
Koepe River day.	Government.	30		1	2	1	3	2		21	10	1,886.56		
New Britain—														
New Britain nonreservation boarding.	Government.	300		17	13	10	20	21		281	10	38,914.22	938.90	
Mescalero Reservation boarding.	Government.	130		3	3	1	1	1		130	10	16,232.16	178.20	
San Juan day.	Government.	20		3	3	1	1	1		13	10	4,282.16		
Jewett: Navajo Mission boarding.	Government.	20		2	2	1	1	1		14	12			2,356.00
Renoboth Mission boarding.	Government.	24		2	4	1	5	20		14	12			5,000.00
Pueblo schools under Albuquerque superintendent—														
Acoma day.	Government.	22		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,628.01		
Isleta day.	Government.	22		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,145.75		
Mogon day.	Government.	36		2	2	1	2	2		4	10	1,441.92		
Mesa day.	Government.	25		1	1	1	1	1		3	10	1,114.75		
Mesa day.	Government.	20		1	1	1	1	1		3	10	1,233.39		
Pahuate day.	Government.	40		2	2	1	2	2		4	10	1,401.13		
Pahuate day.	Government.	40		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,473.36		
San Felipe day.	Government.	40		4	6	2	2	2		24	10	1,633.77		
Zuni boarding.	Government.	40		4	6	2	2	2		24	10	11,611.38		
Pueblo schools under Santa Fe superintendent—														
Cochiti day.	Government.	35		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,752.91		
James day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,229.86		
Pueblo day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,146.72		
Pueblo day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,254.26		
Santa Clara day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,015.46		
San Ildefonso day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	1,354.50		
San Juan day.	Government.	30		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	20,610.00	3,994.25	
Tus day.	Government.	32		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	17,970.75	480.25	
Clerk for these schools.	Government.	160		1	1	1	1	1		4	10	17,970.75	480.25	
Santa Fe nonreservation boarding.	Government.	160		3	9	1	11	10		153	10	18,200.55	385.78	
Jicarilla boarding.	Government.	125		3	9	1	11	10		153	10	6,500.00		6,500.00
Bernardo mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	125		3	9	1	11	10		153	10	15,000.00		15,000.00
Catharine P. Mission boarding.	Government.	160		3	9	1	11	10		153	10			
Eastern Cherokee Reservation, Cherokee boarding.	Government.	170		9	9	7	11	17		152	10			

<sup>a</sup> Located at Springfield, S. Dak.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.		Employees.		Months in session.		Average attendance.	Value of subsist- ence school.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost to other par- ties.
		Boards.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Boards.	Day.				
<b>NORTH DAKOTA:</b>											
Devils Lake Reservation—	Government.	350		6	31	362	215		84,875.28	28,906.96	51
Fort Totten boarding.	do.	50		1	1	42	20		1,506.20	33.00	
Fort Totten day No. 2	do.	30		1	1	13	23		1,589.31	18.20	
Fort Totten day No. 3	do.	30		1	1	13	23		1,166.52	18.20	
Washburn day.	Catholic Church.	140		1	1	124	106				\$10,290.00
Fort Berthold boarding.	Government.	107		7	11	112	86		15,320.80	123.73	
No. 1 day.	do.	40		1	1	57	24		1,365.28	33.00	
No. 2 day.	do.	40		1	1	57	24		1,419.71	18.20	
No. 3 day.	do.	40		1	1	57	24		1,462.70	18.20	
Standing Rock Agency—											
Standing Rock boarding.	do.	126		6	31	170	152		24,390.80	1,015.14	
Agricultural boarding.	do.	100		5	11	8	126	121	20,574.90	3,244.48	
Grand River boarding.	do.	140		8	3	12	114		19,210.84	1,073.73	
Grand River day.	do.	40		1	1	3	46		3,123.86	46.12	
Bullhead day.	do.	40		1	1	3	46		3,123.86	46.12	
Poncha day.	do.	40		1	1	3	46		1,708.10	28.20	
No. 1 day.	do.	40		1	1	3	46		1,065.53	26.50	
No. 2 day.	do.	40		1	1	3	46		1,071.41	26.50	
Field service for these schools.	do.	50		1	1	12	181		2,382.37	34.40	
St. Ignace boarding.	do.	100		1	1	1	1		1,000.00		
St. Ignace day.	do.	100		1	1	1	1		1,000.00		
Day school inspector.	Government.	100		1	1	1	1		1,000.00		5,400.00
<b>OKLAHOMA:</b>											
Chevyenne and Arapaho Reservation—											
Chevyenne boarding.	do.	150		2	9	12	107	103	17,054.84	2,462.38	
Chevyenne day.	do.	140		2	9	12	107	103	1,400.00	2,399.27	
Superintendent for these schools.	do.	100		4	8	4	8	70	11,404.07	2,200.00	
Cantonment boarding.	do.	80		4	8	4	8	95	14,365.47	6,418.44	
Seger boarding.	do.	70		3	6	3	36	34	5,021.10	1,471.91	
Red Moon boarding.	do.	70		3	6	3	36	34	5,021.10	1,471.91	
Bluebonnet boarding.	do.	70		3	6	3	36	34	5,021.10	1,471.91	
Bluebonnet day.	do.	70		3	6	3	36	34	5,021.10	1,471.91	
St. Louis boarding.	do.	180		4	9	6	12	134	23,158.46	737.24	
St. Louis day.	do.	124		4	9	6	12	134	18,261.07	243.09	
Rainy Mountain boarding.	do.	150		5	11	6	10	138	19,760.17	500.49	

Capitan for these schools.	do.	900.00								900.00		4,230.03
Cade Creek Mission boarding.	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50		1	7	1	10	24	46			6,580.00
Mary Gregory Mission boarding.	Presbyterian Church.	60		1	5	1	6	19	28			6,185.05
Meridian Mission boarding.	Methodist Church.	120		2	2	2	2	2	2			2,400.00
St. Patrick's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church.	120		4	8	4	8	30	30			
Owasa boarding.	Government.	180		10	15	8	17	154	142	27,275.19	81.35	
St. John's Mission boarding.	Catholic Church and Government contract.	150		2	8	10	17	35	34	4,401.25		
St. Louis Mission boarding.	Government.	125		3	9	1	12	75	57	7,594.00		
Maple Mission boarding.	do.	44		3	3	1	3	34	34	4,970.44	1,574.37	
Pawnee Reservation boarding.	do.	100		4	8	2	10	101	97	14,484.83	1,911.78	
Pawnee day.	do.	120		6	1	2	11	113	107	14,706.15	1,211.10	
Oto Reservation boarding.	do.	85		4	4	1	11	56	84	17,463.93	463.07	
Sault and Fort Reservation—												
Sault boarding.	do.	100		5	1	2	10	84	75	12,998.02	800.07	4,320.00
St. Mary Academy (mission).	do.	60		1	1	1	1	1	1	3,000.00		3,000.00
St. Benedict's Academy (mission).	do.	50		1	1	1	1	1	1	1,486.30	128.94	600.00
Stawnee Reservation boarding.	Government.	100		2	7	3	17	15	12	8,467.56	1,468.40	
Stawnee day.	do.	100		2	7	3	17	15	12	12,593.98	1,077.03	
Stawnee boarding.	Episcopal Church.	100		1	7	1	7	12	12	1,400.00	867.00	
Stawnee day.	do.	100		1	7	1	7	12	12	1,400.00	867.00	
Stawnee boarding.	Government.	30		2	6	1	7	57	59	3,467.56	1,468.40	
Stawnee day.	do.	30		2	6	1	7	57	59	3,467.56	1,468.40	
Stawnee boarding.	Government.	110		2	4	4	108	97	12,593.98	1,077.03		
Stawnee day.	do.	80		1	5	1	5	12	12	1,400.00	867.00	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	80		1	5	1	5	12	12	1,400.00	867.00	
Stawnee day.	do.	80		1	5	1	5	12	12	1,400.00	867.00	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	34		5	4	2	5	10	53	8,071.39	996.44	
Stawnee day.	do.	34		5	4	2	5	10	53	8,071.39	996.44	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	100		2	6	6	9	91	89	13,711.82	238.05	7,800.00
Stawnee day.	do.	100		2	6	6	9	91	89	13,711.82	238.05	7,800.00
Stawnee boarding.	do.	120		1	6	3	10	112	100	15,453.51	1,574.12	
Stawnee day.	do.	120		1	6	3	10	112	100	15,453.51	1,574.12	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	600		23	30	9	33	331	468	81,958.15	9,217.70	
Stawnee day.	do.	600		23	30	9	33	331	468	81,958.15	9,217.70	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	1,000		38	42	14	64	1025	960	140,144.05	9,467.25	6,000.00
Stawnee day.	do.	1,000		38	42	14	64	1025	960	140,144.05	9,467.25	6,000.00
Stawnee boarding.	do.	120		3	9	2	10	112	102	16,300.45	2,721.11	
Stawnee day.	do.	120		3	9	2	10	112	102	16,300.45	2,721.11	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	75		1	1	1	12	19	54	3,467.56		1,844.34
Stawnee day.	do.	75		1	1	1	12	19	54	3,467.56		1,844.34
Stawnee boarding.	do.	144		7	11	7	11	157	147	30,105.16	460.07	
Stawnee day.	do.	144		7	11	7	11	157	147	30,105.16	460.07	
Stawnee boarding.	do.	50		2	2	2	2	21	19	979.25		
Stawnee day.	do.	50		2	2	2	2	21	19	979.25		
Stawnee boarding.	do.	28		1	1	1	1	22	20	1,221.27		
Stawnee day.	do.	28		1	1	1	1	22	20	1,221.27		
Stawnee boarding.	do.	28		1	1	1	1	22	20	1,221.27		
Stawnee day.	do.	28		1	1	1	1	22	20	1,221.27		

\* Burned Mar. 3, 1906. Conducted as a day school from Mar. 12, 1906.



Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

School.	Supported by—	Capacity		Employees.		Enroll-ment		Average attendance		Months in session.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Value of sub-ject matter raised by school.	Cost to other par-ties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Boarding.	Day.				
WASHINGTON—Co. financed.											\$1,300.00		\$9,000.00
Coeur d'Alene Reservation—											2,365.22		
Field service	Catholic Church	130		12	12	1	15	94	8	10	1,281.02		
Neah Bay Reservation—	Government.										20,960.12	\$1,513.05	
Quilicura day	do.										792.15	9.00	
Payalup boarding	do.	70	42	3	1	1	1	2	13	10	1,696.21		
Chenala day	do.	175		8	9	3	14	105	153	10	1,798.85		4,721.75
Jamestown day	do.	30									14,425.98	964.01	
Fort Gamble day	do.	20									1,270.12	13.00	
Stokoma day	do.	22									18,039.76	2,572.50	
St. George's Mission boarding	Catholic Church.	90	40	1	6	1	11	62	50	10	1,446.11		
Tulalip Reservation—	Government.										4,547.04	2,838.17	
Puget Sound day	do.	60		1	2	1	2	129	155	10	1,270.12		
Yakima Reservation boarding	do.	150		6	10	8	8	127	100	9	13,922.50		
Green Bay Agency—											25,141.96	\$55.10	
Green Bay day (Stromboree)	do.	40	3	3	2	2	2	18	23	10	2,838.17		
St. Joseph's Mission boarding	Catholic Church and	200		10	8	18	217	167	176	10	15,022.50		
Antler's Mission boarding and day	Government.	30	20	2	2	2	2	14	8	3	2,077.21		921.36
Onondaga boarding	do.	30		1	1	1	1	14	4	0			
Orinda day	Government.	300	40	9	13	8	15	191	161	10	729.00		
La Pointe Agency—											25,092.26	2,838.03	
La Pointe boarding (Jure du Phenix-ail)	Government.	190		7	9	6	10	192	176	10	1,018.27		
Point du Lac day	do.	30	10	1	1	1	1	36	30	10	1,018.27		
Grand Portage day	do.	30	10	1	1	1	1	36	30	10	946.62		
Udanan day	do.	125									1,523.91		
Red Cliff day	do.	50		2	2	2	2	20	25	10	1,143.60		
Clerk for these schools	do.										798.92		4,000.00
Bevford Mission boarding	Catholic Church	22		1	1	1	1	50	38	10	31,504.03	1,867.65	8,133.50
St. Mary's Mission boarding	do.	25		0	12	1	1	25	20	10	30,121.19	648.77	6,000.00
Hinton day	Government.	120		5	5	5	5	155	128	10	2,077.21		
Wittemore Non-Reservation boarding	do.	60		2	3	3	3	33	25	8			
Wittemore Rectory Mission boarding	Evangelical Lutheran Church.	25		11	16	3	18	300	255	12	40,016.12	5,035.01	
Tomah Non-Reservation boarding	do.										27,136.41	2,632.58	14,020.00
Shoshone Reservation—											1,061.30		2,567.15
Shoshone boarding	do.	180		10	9	1	18	207	194	10			
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	Catholic Church.	50		2	2	2	2	16	16	8			
Shoshone Mission boarding	Episcopal Church.	50	30	1	1	4	4	12	12	0			
Arnapite Sibleque Station day	Government.										2,567.15		

Kind of school.	Number of sch.	Average attend-ance.	Enroll-ment.	Number of emp-loyees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.	Kind of school.	Number of sch.	Average attend-ance.	Enroll-ment.	Number of emp-loyees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.
Government:											
Non-Reservation board- ing	95	8,147	9,679	8,087	\$1,284,243.28	Contract boarding	7	1,154	1,072	874	\$1,284.11
Reservation boarding	90	10,752	11,907	9,648	1,519,286.92	Home- sick	30	3,729	3,644	3,073	16,541.27
Day	146	5,207	4,476	3,342	297,843.80	10316	6	7,744	94	30	1,620.05
Field service				36	27,089.07	Aggregate	678	30,729	29,679	3,672	3,117,953.36
Total	281	24,017	24,792	21,575	3,016,383.17						
Mission:											
Boarding	45	4,641	3,396	2,941	725						
Day	3	56	340	252	9						
Total	48	4,697	3,736	3,193	734						

Not including 8 supervisors, including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.  
 a Not including 10 supervisors.  
 c Not including 6 public schools.

RECAPITULATION.

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—Continued.

SUMMARY.	
Capacity of boarding schools.....	24,719
Capacity of day schools.....	24,510
Number of employees in Government schools.....	21,848
Male.....	7,644
Female.....	13,204
Number of employees in mission and contract mission schools.....	\$1,115,452.26
Male.....	250
Female.....	428
Number of employees in boarding schools.....	\$204,928.01
Male.....	630
Female.....	1,814
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....	1,814
To other funds.....	678
To other funds.....	250
To other funds.....	428
To other funds.....	630

<sup>a</sup> Not including supervisors.

Population of Indians.

Name and location of tribe.	Population.	Name and location of tribe.	Population.
<b>ARIZONA:</b>			
Colorado River School—		Florida:	
Mohave on reserve.....	494	Not under an agent—	
Chemehuevi in Chemehuevi Valley.....	55	Seminole.....	4,358
Fort Mohave School—		<b>IDAHO:</b>	
Mohave near Fort Mohave.....	829	Coeur d'Alene Reserve—	
Chemehuevi near Fort Mohave.....	81	Coeur d'Alene.....	496
Fort Apache School—		Middle band of Spokan.....	91
White Mountain Apache.....	2,072	Fort Hall School—	
Havasupai School—		Tamook and Shoshoni.....	1,324
Havasupai.....	166	Not under an agent.....	1,200
Moqui School—		Fort Lapwai School—	
Hopi (Moqui).....	2,000	Nox Parc.....	1,634
Navaho.....	2,000	Levini School—	
Navaho School—		Hinook.....	78
Navaho.....	12,000	Sheepster (Tooroorka).....	101
Under Farmer, Navaho Extension—		Shoshoni.....	289
Navaho.....	450	<b>INDIAN TERRITORY:</b>	
Phoenix School—		Seneca School—	
Mohave Apache at Camp McDowell.....	165	Eastern Shawnee.....	100
Mohave Apache on Upper Verde Valley.....	700	Miami.....	129
Tonto Apache at Camp McDowell.....	3	Modoc.....	52
Tonto Apache on Beaver Creek.....	100	Ojibwa.....	197
Yuma Apache at Camp McDowell.....	27	Pearla, etc.....	192
Pima School—		Quapaw.....	242
Mari-copa.....	344	Seneca.....	353
Papago.....	2,233	Wyandot.....	335
Pima.....	3,636	Union Agency—	
Under Farmer, San Xavier—		Chickasaw by blood.....	5,558
Papago on reserve (all tribes).....	623	Chickasaw by intermarriage.....	623
Papago in villages in Pima County.....	2,225	Chickasaw, freedmen.....	4,780
San Carlos Agency—		Choctaw by blood.....	17,529
San Carlos Apache.....	1,076	Choctaw by intermarriage.....	1,550
Mohave Apache.....	55	Choctaw, freedmen.....	5,378
Tonto Apache.....	554	Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,536
Coyotero Apache.....	525	Creek by blood.....	11,081
Yuma Apache.....	2	Creek, freedmen.....	6,255
Trioxton Canyon School—		Cherokee.....	32,903
Wal-pai.....	513	Cherokee, freedmen.....	4,112
Western Navaho School—		Cherokee, Delawares (registered).....	180
Hopi (Moqui).....	150	Seminole by blood.....	2,132
Navaho.....	6,000	Seminole, freedmen.....	979
Patulo.....	350	<b>IOWA:</b>	
Sack and Fox School—			
Sack and Fox of Mississippi (enrolled).....			
Other Indians not enrolled.....			
<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>			
Under Farmer—		<b>KANSAS:</b>	
Digger.....	38	Kickapoo School—	
Fort Bidwell School—		Iowa.....	240
Patulo.....	200	Kickapoo.....	188
Pit River (Achomawi).....	500	Sack and Fox of Missouri.....	00
Fort Yuma School—		Potawatomi School—	
Yuma.....	807	Prairie band Potawatomi.....	625
Hoopa Valley School—		Munseo (or Christian) and Chippewa.....	692
Hupa.....	420	<b>MICHIGAN:</b>	
Lower Klamath.....	674	Under physician—	
Pala School—		L'Anse, Vieux Désert, and Ontonagan Chippewa.....	4,043
Mission (Cahuilla, Luiseno, Diegueno).....	1,578	Not under an agent—	
Round Valley School—		Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa.....	5,587
Concow.....	171	Potawatomi of Huron.....	478
Little Lake and Redwood.....	114	<b>MINNESOTA:</b>	
Nomelaki and Pit River (Achomawi).....	80	Leech Lake Agency—	
Yuki and Wailaki.....	250	Leech Lake Chippewa.....	1,300
San Jacinto School—		Mississippi Chippewa—	
Mission.....	1,097	Mille Lac.....	11
Tule River.....	153	White Oak Point.....	514
Not under an agent—		Pillager Chippewa.....	461
Wichumil, Kewais, Pit River (Achomawi), and others.....	413,061	Cass and Whiteblossish.....	461
Leech Lake.....			
837			
<b>COLORADO:</b>			
Fort Lewis School—		<sup>a</sup> From United States census, 1900.	
Wimusha Ute (unallotted).....	464	<sup>b</sup> From report of 1902.	
Southern Ute School—		<sup>c</sup> From report of 1903.	
Capote and Moncho Ute.....	331	<sup>d</sup> From pay roll, 1900.	
<sup>e</sup> From pay roll, 1888.			
<sup>f</sup> From schedule accompanying report of Special Agent C. E. Ke'ney, Mar. 21, 1906. Of these Indians 1,208 are on forest reserves			

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Population of Indians—Continued.

Name and location of tribe.	Population.	Name and location of tribe.	Population.
<b>MINNESOTA—Continued.</b>			
Vermillion Lake School—		<b>NEW MEXICO—Continued.</b>	
Chippewa (Holeo Forte).....	983	Banta Po School—	
White Earth Agency—		Pueblo.....	3,122
Fond du Lac Chippewa (removal).....	107	Zuni School—	
Mississippi Chippewa—		Pueblo of Zuni.....	1,514
Dull Lake.....	348	<b>NEW YORK:</b>	
Mille Lac (removal).....	652	New York Agency—	
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	631	Cayuga.....	179
White Oak Point (removal).....	191	Oneida.....	286
White Earth.....	1,780	Onondaga.....	653
Pembina Chippewa.....	337	Seneca.....	2,742
Pillager Chippewa.....	61	St. Regis.....	1,208
Cass and Whitekoshish.....	723	Tuscarora.....	356
Otter Tail.....	289	<b>NORTH CAROLINA:</b>	
Ceex Lake (removal).....		Cherokee School—	
Not under an agent—		Eastern Cherokee.....	1,489
Mdewakanton Sioux.....	4,150	<b>NORTH DAKOTA:</b>	
Hitch Cooley.....	6,779	Fort Berthold School—	
Elsewhere.....		Arikara.....	387
<b>MONTANA:</b>			
Blackfoot Agency.....		Crowsville.....	467
Hogan.....	2,072	Mandan.....	264
Crow Agency.....	1,804	Fort Totten School—	
Flathead Agency—		Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Pakaxa	
Kallispel.....	169	Sioux (known as Devil's Lake	
Kulchal.....	563	Sioux).....	985
Flathead.....	615	Turtle Mountain Chippewa—	
Spokane.....	133	Full bloods.....	224
Fond d'Oreille.....	627	MIX bloods.....	2,138
Other tribes who have rights.....	33	Standing Rock Agency—	
Fort Belknap School—		Sioux.....	3,461
Assiniboin.....	660	<b>OKLAHOMA:</b>	
Grosvenore.....	358	Cantonment School—	
Fort Peck School—		Arapaho.....	242
Assiniboin.....	579	Cheyenne.....	528
Yankton Sioux.....	1,107	Cheyenne and Arapaho School—	
Tongue River School—		Arapaho.....	506
Northern Cheyenne.....	1,440	Cheyenne.....	773
<b>NEBRASKA:</b>			
Omaha School—		Segw School—	
Santee School—		Arapaho.....	137
Ponca.....	263	Cheyenne.....	563
Santee Sioux.....	1,111	Kaw School—	
Winnebago School—		Kansa (Kaw).....	207
Winnebago.....	1,070	Kiowa, etc., Agency—	
<b>NEVADA:</b>			
Carson School—		Apache.....	155
Palute of Walker River Reserve.....	186	Caddo.....	551
Under industrial teacher—		Comanche.....	1,408
Palute of Moapa Reserve.....	120	Kiowa.....	1,219
Nevada School—		Wichita.....	441
Palute of Pyramid Lake.....	554	Under War Department—	
Western Shoshoni School—		Apache at Fort Bill.....	1,298
Palute.....	297	Osage Agency—	
Shoshoni.....	242	Osage.....	1,994
Not under an agency.....	13,701	Oto School—	
<b>NEW MEXICO:</b>			
Albuquerque School—		Oto and Missouri.....	360
Pueblo.....	3,980	Pawnee School—	
Navaho.....	157	Pawnee.....	649
Jicarilla School—		Ponca School—	
Jicarilla Apache.....	784	Ponca.....	570
Mescalero School—		Tonkawa.....	47
Mescalero Apache.....	460	Saw and Fox School—	
San Juan School—		Iowa.....	88
Navaho.....	48,000	Saw and Fox of Mississippi.....	508
		Shawnee School—	
		Absentee Shawnee.....	474
		Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,740
		Mexican Kickapoo.....	240
		<b>OREGON:</b>	
		Grande Ronde School—	
		Clackamas.....	67
		Crow Creek.....	23
		Lakmiuk.....	29
		Marys River.....	42

a From report, 1901.  
b From report, 1899.  
c From Census, 1900.

# Census, June 30, 1906.

d A mere estimate.  
e From Report, 1905.  
f From Report, 1898.

Population of Indians—Continued.

Name and location of tribe.	Population.	Name and location of tribe.	Population.
<b>OREGON—Continued.</b>			
Grande Ronde School—Continued.		<b>WASHINGTON—Continued.</b>	
Rogue River.....	51	Colville Agency—Continued.	
Santiam.....	23	Lower Spokane.....	252
Unpqua.....	83	Wenatchi.....	93
Wapato.....	17	Neah Bay School—	
Yamhill.....	23	Hoh.....	61
Klamath School—		Makah.....	400
Klamath.....	761	Ozette.....	36
Mdooe.....	226	Quileute.....	232
Palulo.....	113	Puyallup School—	
Pit River (Achomawi).....	69	George Town.....	149
Siletz School—		Humtullip.....	23
Siletz (confederated).....	438	Nisqually.....	146
Umatilla School—		Puyallup.....	486
Umatilla.....	405	Quillico.....	160
Wallawalla.....	207	Quinalt.....	142
Warm Springs School—		Skallam.....	354
Warm Spring (confederated), Wasco,		Skokomish.....	198
Tenino, and Palulo.....	792	Snohomish Island.....	98
Allottees permanently absent from		Tulallup School—	
reservation.....	70	Lummi.....	418
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b>			
Cheyenne River Agency—		Muckleshoot.....	153
Blackfoot, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and		Squawish or Fort Madison.....	177
Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,530	Skagit.....	175
Crow Creek Agency—		Swanish.....	100
Lower Yankton Sioux.....	1,012	Tulalip, Snohomish, Snoqualmie,	
Riggs Institute—		and remnants of Dwanish and	
Flandreau Sioux.....	275	allied tribes.....	453
Lower Brule Agency—		Yakima School—	
Lower Brule Sioux.....	474	Yakima, Klickitat, Wisham, etc. con- solidated.....	2,001
Pine Ridge Agency—		Not under an agent—	
Ogala Sioux.....	6,727	Nooksack.....	200
Rosebud Agency—		<b>WISCONSIN:</b>	
Brule, Lower, Lower Brule, Two Ket- tle, and Washaho Sioux.....	5,021	Green Bay School—	
Sisseton Agency—		Menominee.....	1,364
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,950	Stockbridge and Muncie.....	531
Yankton Agency—		La Pointe Agency—	
Yankton Sioux.....	1,726	Chippewa at—	
<b>UTAH:</b>			
Panguitch School—		Bad River.....	1,174
Kalibab.....	76	Fond du Lac.....	801
Shivwits band of Paiute.....	154	Grand Portage.....	353
Not under an agency—		Lac Courte Oreilles.....	1,216
Paiute.....	370	Lac du Flambeau.....	810
Uinla and Ouray Agency—		Red Cliff.....	455
Uinla Ute.....	435	Ree Lake.....	196
Uncompahgre Ute.....	493	Onida School—	
White River Ute.....	317	Onida.....	2,151
<b>WASHINGTON:</b>			
Colville Agency—		Wittenberg School—	
Columbia (Moses band).....	302	Winnebago.....	1,285
Colville.....	316	<b>WYOMING:</b>	
Kallispel.....	98	Shoshoni Agency—	
Lake.....	240	Arapaho.....	873
Nez Percé (Joseph's band).....	83	Shoshoni.....	793
Okinagan.....	627	<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>	
Sanpoll.....	126	Mound in Indiana.....	4,243
Upper and Middle Spokane.....	191	Oldtown Indians in Michigan.....	410
		Catawba in South Carolina.....	460
		Alabama, Muskege, and Cushman in Texas.....	4,470

a From report, 1905.  
b These are census figures; previously they were estimates.  
c From report, 1903.

d From United States Census, 1900.  
e Live near Columbia and are intermarried with  
Cherokees.  
f From report, 1898.

Summary.

Population of Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	94,292
Population exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	197,299
	291,581

\* Increase in population is due mainly to increase in number of Indians reported from California through Special Agent Kelsey.

REF0077251

## Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians.

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>			
Colorado River.....	E. B. Atkinson, school superintendent.	Parker, Ariz.	Topeka, Ariz.
Fort Apache.....	C. W. Cross, school superintendent.	Whitewater, Ariz.	Whitewater via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Huachuca.....	Chas. F. Ackels, school superintendent.	Monahive City, Ariz.	Kingman, Ariz., telephone to school.
Havasupai.....	Chas. F. Ackels, school superintendent.	Sepul, Ariz.	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Moqui (Hop).....	Horton H. Miller, school superintendent.	Fort DuLanese, Ariz.	Holbrook, Ariz.
Navajo.....	Wm. H. Harrison, school superintendent.	L. opp, Ariz., via Canon Diablo.	Canon Diablo, Ariz.
Navajo (conclusion).....	Joe E. Maxwell, farmer.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pima.....	Frank W. Goodman, school superintendent.	Sucson, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Xavier Papago.....	J. M. Berger, farmer.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	Luther S. Kelly, agent.	Truxton, Ariz.	Hackberry, Ariz.
Truxton Canon (Yavapai).....	Oliver H. Gates, school superintendent.	Tuba, Ariz.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Western Navaho.....	Murphy M. Murphy, school superintendent.		
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Digger Indians.....	George O. Crist, farmer.	Jackson, Cal.	Jackson, Cal.
Fort Bidwell.....	C. D. Rakstraw, school superintendent.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Bidwell (conclusion).....	Edwin Minor, school superintendent.	Yuma, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Hooqua Valley.....	D. D. McArthur, school superintendent.	Hoopa, Cal.	Pureka, Cal.
Pala (Mission).....	Louis A. Wright, school superintendent.	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
San Jacinto (Mission).....	Thomas A. Johnson.	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, via Cablo, Cal.
Sierrita Valley.....	Thos. M. James, school superintendent.	Santa Ysabel, Cal.	San Diego, Cal., telephone to school.
Area Grande.....			
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Fort Lewis.....	John S. Spear, school superintendent.	Breen, Colo.	Dunango, Colo.
Southern Ute.....	Wm. D. Leonard, school superintendent.	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
Center of Albion.....	Chas. O. Worley, superintendent.	Teton, Wash.	Teton, Wash.
Fort Hall.....	A. F. Caldwell, school superintendent.	Rosfork, Idaho.	Rosfork, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai.....	A. F. Duples, school superintendent.	Summit, Idaho.	Redrock, Mont.
	Oscar H. Lipps, school superintendent.	Lapwai, Idaho.	Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho.
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY.</b>			
Savoca (Quapaw Agency).....	Horace F. Durant, school superintendent.	Wyandotte, Ind. T.	Savoca, Mo., and telephone to school.
Union.....	Dana H. Kelsey, agent.	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Sac and Fox.....	William G. Mallin, school superintendent.	Toledo, Iowa.	Toledo, Iowa.

<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Kichawoo (Iowa and Sank and Fox of Missouri).....	Edwin Minor, school superintendent.	Horton, Kans., R. F. D. No. 2.	Horton, K. M.
Potawatomi.....	George L. Williams, school superintendent.	Hoyt, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
L'Anse and Veux D'ouest Chippewa.....	Dr. R. S. Buehand, physician.	Baraga, Mich.	Baraga, Mich.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Leach Lake.....	Geo. T. Fraser, agent.	Onigum, Minn.	Valer, Minn.
Vermilion Lake (Boise Fort).....	Geo. W. Clemons, school and superintendent.	Tower, Minn.	Tower, Minn.
White Earth.....	Simon Michels, school superintendent.	White Earth, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Red Lake.....	Earl W. Alier, school superintendent.	Red Lake, Minn.	Ne-Jah, Minn.
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Blackfoot.....	Capt. J. Z. Daver, agent.	Browning, Mont.	Browning, Mont.
Crow.....	Samuel G. R. Smith, agent.	Crow Agency, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead.....	Samuel Balow, agent.	Flathead, Mont.	Flathead, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap.....	William R. Logan, school superintendent.	Harlem, Mont.	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Peck.....	C. B. Lohmiller, school superintendent.	Poplar, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.
Flathead River.....	John R. Eddy, school superintendent.	Lame Deer, Mont.	Forsyth, Mont.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Geo. M. Commons, school superintendent.	Mary, Neb.	Omaha Agency, via Tebamah, Nebr.
Santee.....	W. E. Messer, school superintendent.	Seward, Neb.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Winnebago.....	Arthur E. McFarbridge, school superintendent.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Sioux City, Iowa.
<b>NEVADA.</b>			
Carson (Walker River).....	Calvin H. Ashbury, school superintendent.	Seward, Nev.	Carson City, Nev.
Carson.....	William C. Sharp, industrial teacher.	Mary, Nev.	Mary, Nev.
Nevada.....	Geo. F. Spriggs, school superintendent.	Wadsworth, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshoni.....	Geo. F. Huppert, school superintendent.	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev., telephone to school.
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>			
Albuquerque (Pueblo).....	Burton B. Currid, school superintendent.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Manilla.....	H. H. Johnson, school superintendent.	Dulce, N. Mex.	Lomberton, N. Mex.
San Juan.....	Wm. A. Carroll, school superintendent.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Pularosa Station, N. Mex.
Santa Fe (Pueblo).....	C. J. Crandall, school superintendent.	Shiprock, N. Mex.	Shiprock, via Farmington, N. Mex.
Zuni.....	Wm. J. Oliver, school superintendent.	Blackrock, N. Mex.	Chula Park, N. Mex.
			Chula Park, N. Mex., telephone to school.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
New York.....	B. B. Weber, agent.	Salamanca, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Cherokee.....	De Witt S. Harris, school superintendent.	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.

## Addresses of agents, school superintendents, and others in charge of Indians—Continued

Agency or school.	Agent or superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Fort Totten.	Chas. M. Zebach, school superintendent.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold.	Amzi W. Thomas, school superintendent.	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock.	Wm. L. Belden, agent.	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Mandan, N. Dak., telephone to agency.
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>			
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho).	Byron E. White, school superintendent.	Cantonment, Okla.	Cantonment, via Okemah, Okla.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Chas. E. Shell, school superintendent.	Darlington, Okla.	Darlington, via El Reno, Okla.
Kaw.	Edson Watson, school superintendent.	Washington, Okla.	Washington, via Kaw City, Okla.
Kiowa.	Jac. P. Blachman, agent.	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Osage.	Edson Watson, agent.	Okemah, Okla.	Okemah, Okla.
Osage.	Dr. H. W. Nelson, school superintendent.	Oree, Okla.	Payson, Okla.
Payson.	Geo. W. Nellis, school superintendent.	Payson, Okla.	Payson, Okla.
Sac and Fox.	Rugh M. Noble, school superintendent.	Whiteagle, Okla.	Whiteagle, Okla.
Sawnee (Potawatomi and Kickapoo).	W. C. Kohlenberg, school superintendent.	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to school.
Sawnee (Cheyenne and Arapaho).	F. A. Thacker, school superintendent.	Sawnee, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Sugar (Cheyenne and Arapaho).	Ross C. Preston, school superintendent.	Colony, Okla.	Weatherford, Okla.
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Grand Ronde.	Dr. Andrew Kerstlaw, school superintendent.	Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.	H. G. Wilson, agent.	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	Klamath Agency, Oreg.
Umatilla.	Oliver C. Rogers, school superintendent.	Umatilla Agency, Oreg.	Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs.	Claude C. Covey, school superintendent.	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg. Shaniko, Oreg.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Cheyenne River.	Thomas Dorn, special agent in charge.	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow.	H. D. Chamberlain, agent.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Ridge Institute (Plandreau Sioux).	Charles F. Peirce, school superintendent.	Plandreau, S. Dak.	Plandreau, S. Dak.
Lower Brule.	Robert H. Somers, agent.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge.	John R. Brennan, agent.	Fourtidge, S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak., via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud.	Edward J. Schreyer, agent.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton.	Chas. R. Johnson, agent.	Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Yankton.	Rush J. Taylor, agent.	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Waggoner, S. Dak.
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Paria (Shirvite).	Walter Runkle, school superintendent.	Orton, Utah.	Marysvale, Utah.
Utah and Ouray.	Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, U. S. Army, agent.	Whiterocks, Utah.	Fort Drumhams, Utah.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Colville.	Capt. J. McA. Webster, agent.	Colville, Wash.	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay.	Dr. Chas. L. Woods, school superintendent.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.
Yupikup.	Henry F. Linton, school superintendent.	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakima.	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan, school superintendent.	Tulalip, Wash.	Everett, Wash., mail to agency. North Yakima, Wash.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Green Bay.	Shepard Freeman, school superintendent.	Keokema, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe.	S. W. Campbell, agent.	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
Wausau.	Joseph C. Hart, school superintendent.	Oreola, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
Wiscumb (Winnabago).	Clarence A. Churchill, school superintendent.	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.
<b>WYOMING.</b>			
Shoshoni.	H. E. Wadsworth, school superintendent.	Wind River, Wyo.	Wind River, via Lander, Wyo.

## Addresses of bonded schools having no Indian tribes in charge.

School.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.</b>			
Rice Station, Ark.	J. S. Perkins.	Talkeet, Ark.	San Carlos, Ariz.
Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.	Harwood Hall.	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Greenville, Cal.	Dr. Geo. W. Wimberly.	Greenville, Cal.	Greenville, Cal.
Harold Institute, Colo.	Charles E. Burton.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	H. A. Cochran.	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Pipestone, Minn.	W. S. Campbell.	Pipestone, Minn.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Morrin, Minn.	John B. Brown.	Morrin, Minn.	Morrin, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont.	F. C. Campbell.	Fort Shaw, Mont.	Great Falls, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr.	W. H. Cullow.	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Chippewa, N. Dak.	Samuel M. McCowan.	Chippewa, N. Dak.	Wapeton, N. Dak.
Chippewa (Salem), Oreg.	E. L. Chalkraft.	Chippewa, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg., Kan.
Cassida, Pa.	Maj. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army.	Cassida, Pa.	Cassida, Pa.
Pleas, S. Dak. S. Dak.	F. C. J. Phillips.	Pleas, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak.	Josef F. Rosen.	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Springfield, S. Dak.	Walter J. Wicks.	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Hayward, Wis.	Wm. A. Light.	Hayward, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.
Tomah, Wis.	Lindley M. Compton.	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.

## ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Darwin R. James, *chairman*, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Merrill E. Gates, *secretary*, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. O.  
 E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa circle, Washington, D. O.  
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warron avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.  
 Andrew S. Draper, Urbana, Ill.  
 Patrick J. Ryan, 226 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Maurice F. Egan, Washington, D. O.  
 George Vaux, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

## INSPECTORS.

J. George Wright, of Illinois.  
 James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.  
 Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.  
 Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.  
 William H. Code (chief engineer), of Arizona.  
 Frank C. Churchill, New Hampshire.  
 Walter B. Hill, New Hampshire.

## SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Wm. L. Miller, of Ohio.  
 Thos. Downs, of Indiana.  
 Edgar A. Allen, of Pennsylvania.  
 Ralph S. Connell, New Mexico.  
 Winfield S. Olive, of District of Columbia.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. O.

## SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

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.  
 Chas. L. Davis, of Illinois.  
 Reuben Perry, of Wisconsin.

## 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 Ansell Building, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Catholic (Roman): Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. W. H. Ketcham, 927 G street NW., Washington, D. O.  
 Christian Reformed:  
 Congregational: American Missionary Association: Rev. James W. Cooper, D. D., 287 Fourth avenue, 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, 346 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Quakertown, Pa.  
 Moravian: Board of Moravian Missions: Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.

National Indian Association (nonsectarian): John W. Clark, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 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.

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**SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.**

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**CONTRACTS AWARDED**

**UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF MARCH 5, 15, 24, AND 28, APRIL 27,  
MAY 9, AND AUGUST 7, 1906,**

**FOR**

**THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.**

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### Numbers of Bidders to whom Contracts were Awarded.

#### CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.

[Bids opened in Washington, April 5, 1906.]

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ballin, Solomon.                          | 9. Levy & Weinstein.              |
| 2. Barnhart, Kenneth.                        | 10. Loth, Moritz.                 |
| 3. Bowler, Charles L.                        | 11. Maher, John L.                |
| 4. Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Company.     | 12. Pippey, William F.            |
| 5. Donahoe, Martin P.                        | 13. Praeger, John F.              |
| 6. Estabrooks, Edward J. H.                  | 14. Specialty Pants Company.      |
| 7. Irvine, George L.                         | 15. Willard Manufacturing Company |
| 8. Lange & Walsh Manufacturing Company, The. | The.                              |

#### BLANKETS, WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS, COTTON GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, AND NOTIONS.

[Bids opened in Washington April 12, 1906.]

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Barnes, Edward.            | 15. Kohler, Fredk. W.               |
| 2. Barnhart, Kenneth.         | 16. Lustig, David.                  |
| 3. Brill Brothers.            | 17. McLoughlin, John E.             |
| 4. Brown, Wallace M.          | 18. Miller, Joseph.                 |
| 5. Decker, Edward C.          | 19. Nathan, Jonathan.               |
| 6. Donahoe, Martin P.         | 20. Palmer, Frank L.                |
| 7. Eames, John C.             | 21. Pippey, William F.              |
| 8. Eisman, David.             | 22. Plaut, Max.                     |
| 9. Estabrooks, Edward J. H.   | 23. Republic Bag and Paper Company. |
| 10. Geldart, Richard W.       | 24. Roberts, Lewis.                 |
| 11. Horstmann Company, Wm. H. | 25. Wanamaker, John.                |
| 12. Hughes, William E.        | 26. Waring, Arthur B.               |
| 13. Josephthal, Sidney L.     | 27. White-side, Nathaniel H.        |
| 14. Kelly, Thomas.            |                                     |

#### RUBBER GOODS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, HARDWARE, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

[Bids opened in Washington May 1, 1906.]

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Allen, William D.                                   | 17. Lyford, Harry B.               |
| 2. Aseptic Furniture Company.                          | 18. MacGill, Alexander D.          |
| 3. Barnhart, Kenneth.                                  | 19. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.   |
| 4. Baum, Daniel, jr.                                   | 20. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing |
| 5. Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company.         | Company, The.                      |
| 6. Birge, Arthur B.                                    | 21. Manhattan Supply Company, The. |
| 7. Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company.               | 22. Maus, Frederick K.             |
| 8. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, Gus V.             | 23. Merrill Drug Company, J. S.    |
| 9. Brown Shoe Company, The.                            | 24. Meyer Brothers Drug Company.   |
| 10. Curtis & Co. Manufacturing Company.                | 25. Missouri Belting Company.      |
| 11. Deano Plaster Company, The.                        | 26. Noyes, Charles P.              |
| 12. Gutta-purca and Rubber Manufacturing Company, The. | 27. Parke Davis & Co.              |
| 13. Hamilton, William H.                               | 28. Patton, Frank O.               |
| 14. Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Company, The.           | 29. Phoenix Horse Shoe Company.    |
| 15. Jones, of Binghamton.                              | 30. Seabury & Johnson.             |
| 16. Lewis Batting Company.                             | 31. Sherman, William F.            |
|  | 32. Strong, J. Edmund.             |
|  | 33. Taineh, John.                  |
|  | 34. Tutthill, Frank H.             |
|  | 35. Vant Woud Rubber Company, The. |
|  | 36. Weller, Charles F.             |
|  | 37. Whitall Tatum Company.         |

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CROCKERY, FURNITURE, LEATHER, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOVES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, ETC.

[Bids opened in Washington May 1, 1906.]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. American Book Company.                       | 29. Jones, Thomas H.                          |
| 2. American School Furniture Company.           | 30. Keyes, Rollin A.                          |
| 3. Armstrong, Edwin R.                          | 31. Keyser, William H.                        |
| 4. Barnhart, Kenneth.                           | 32. Kuhlmeier, Albert.                        |
| 5. Barnhart, Kenneth.                           | 33. Lyford, Harry B.                          |
| 6. Beaton, Alfred J.                            | 34. Lyford, Harry B.                          |
| 7. Binney & Smith Company.                      | 35. McClure, Thomas D.                        |
| 8. Birge, Arthur B.                             | 36. Manhattan Supply Company, The.            |
| 9. Bowman Company, The Geo. H.                  | 37. Mann, Franklin P.                         |
| 10. Castle, Chauncey H.                         | 38. Martin, Wilton G.                         |
| 11. Coffin, Gorham B.                           | 39. Maus, Frederick K.                        |
| 12. Cold Blast Feather Company.                 | 40. Meyer Bros. Drug Company.                 |
| 13. Condie-Neale Glass Company.                 | 41. Michigan Leather Company.                 |
| 14. Cox, Amariah G.                             | 42. Neal, Thomas.                             |
| 15. Craft, Isaac.                               | 43. Pitkin, Edward H.                         |
| 16. Cramer, Eliphalet W.                        | 44. Riley, Nelson J.                          |
| 17. Cutler, Herbert D.                          | 45. Roberts, George N.                        |
| 18. Cutting, Nathaniel H.                       | 46. Standard Oil Company.                     |
| 19. Dana, George D.                             | 47. Thoms, Frederick R.                       |
| 20. Doup, Louis G.                              | 48. Troy Laundry Machinery Company (Limited). |
| 21. Dulany, William J. C.                       | 49. Tuthill, Frank H.                         |
| 22. Frank, Henry.                               | 50. Vane-Calvert Paint Company.               |
| 23. Giesel Manufacturing Company, A.            | 51. Waters Pierce Oil Company.                |
| 24. Gould, Frank.                               | 52. Whiteside, Nathaniel H.                   |
| 25. Hartwell, Clarence L.                       | 53. Wilder, George S.                         |
| 26. Hess, Eugene C.                             | 54. Wilhelm, Charles M.                       |
| 27. Hooker Company, H. M.                       | 55. Wooster Brush Works.                      |
| 28. International Harvester Company of America. |   |

BARLEY, BEEF, CORN, AND SALT, AND GROCERIES.

[Bids opened in Washington May 8, 1906.]

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Adams, Henry, Jr.             | 29. Foster, Edwin D.          |
| 2. Anderson, John Q.             | 30. Frain, Everett B.         |
| 3. Arbuckle, John.               | 31. Frye-Bruhn Company.       |
| 4. Aspaas, Pete.                 | 32. Gaunaway, Frank P.        |
| 5. Baumgart & Schwartz.          | 33. George, Ira M.            |
| 6. Becker, Theodore.             | 34. Goldman, Charles.         |
| 7. Berglin, John.                | 35. Graf, George B.           |
| 8. Betz, Albert B.               | 36. Hunnals, Frederick W.     |
| 9. Bewley, Andrew J.             | 37. Heitman, Peter.           |
| 10. Blunt, Charles W.            | 38. Hirsch, Leo.              |
| 11. Bonne, Max C.                | 39. Hodges, Peter B.          |
| 12. Bowman, Charles F.           | 40. Hon, Otho S.              |
| 13. Brown, Willet.               | 41. Hopen, Hiram W.           |
| 14. Buchanan, Duncan.            | 42. Huffman, Reuben M.        |
| 15. Burrows, Alfred F.           | 43. Jewell, Charles S.        |
| 16. Carstens Packing Company.    | 44. Jones, Thomas W.          |
| 17. Carstens Packing Company.    | 45. Kennedy, Harry M.         |
| 18. Clark, James F.              | 46. Keyes, Rollin A.          |
| 19. Corbett, William C.          | 47. Krotter, William.         |
| 20. Cosler, Howard M.            | 48. Kreuger & Sarff.          |
| 21. Cotton, Clinton N.           | 49. Kuca, Joseph.             |
| 22. Cox, Harry L.                | 50. Kuelme & Krause.          |
| 23. Cudshy Packing Company, The. | 51. McBride, Michael.         |
| 24. Dean, Marvin A.              | 52. McGannon, John G.         |
| 25. Devitt, James.               | 53. McGlasson, Oscar B.       |
| 26. Dickinson, Nathan.           | 54. Mallow, August.           |
| 27. Duran, Tiodlo.               | 55. Manning, John H.          |
| 28. Durand, Calvin.              | 56. Meyer Bros. Drug Company. |

BARLEY, BEEF, CORN, AND SALT, AND GROCERIES—continued.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 57. Miller, George L.                   | 83. Seasons, Edward P.          |
| 58. Mills, Henry T.                     | 84. Skoog, Nils J.              |
| 59. Miltenberger, George.               | 85. Sloan, Robert H.            |
| 60. Morton, Mathew F.                   | 86. Snook, James A.             |
| 61. Muckler, Harry.                     | 87. Spear Bros. Cattle Company. |
| 62. Murdock, Mathew C.                  | 88. Standard Oil Company.       |
| 63. Nason, Orville P.                   | 89. Strk, Richard C.            |
| 64. Nay, George J.                      | 90. Swift & Company.            |
| 65. Neiss, John H.                      | 91. Swift & Company.            |
| 66. Nevada Meat Company.                | 92. Tarr, Nathan W.             |
| 67. Newton, James P.                    | 93. Timms, Walter B.            |
| 68. Nutter, Preston.                    | 94. Tribolet, Siegfried J.      |
| 69. Oehl, Julius.                       | 95. Tribolet, Siegfried J.      |
| 70. Phillip, Thomas G.                  | 96. Tuton, Archy.               |
| 71. Pickens, Charles H.                 | 97. Van Tassel, Frank L.        |
| 72. Puhf-Webb Company.                  | 98. Vickers, John V.            |
| 73. Ramsey, Lewis T.                    | 99. Warfield, John D.           |
| 74. Reid Henderson & Company.           | 100. Webster, Stuart.           |
| 75. Riverside Mill Company.             | 101. Wells, Samuel A.           |
| 76. Saginaw Beef Company.               | 102. West, George E.            |
| 77. Sains, John H.                      | 103. West, George E.            |
| 78. Sanford, James W.                   | 104. Wheeler & Perry.           |
| 79. Schilling, Anton.                   | 105. White, Ira C.              |
| 80. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. | 106. Willis, Milton K.          |
| 81. Scrivener, John F.                  | 107. Wilson, Francis J.         |
| 82. Searing, Chas. H.                   | 108. Wirt, Emmet.               |
|   | 109. Wooster, Will.             |

COAL.

[Bids opened in Washington, May 29, 1906.]

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bird, Ossian F.                   | 26. Healy-Brown Company.                  |
| 2. Birkhauser, William G.            | 27. Imel, Wilber E.                       |
| 3. Blenkiron, Joseph E.              | 28. Kittle, Peter C.                      |
| 4. Blunt, Charles W.                 | 29. Kopittke, Henry.                      |
| 5. Book Cliff Railroad Company, The. | 30. Krummann, Harry H.                    |
| 6. Brizard, Paul H.                  | 31. Lake, J. Arthur.                      |
| 7. Broadwater, William O.            | 32. McCaul-Webster Elevator Company, The. |
| 8. Busby, William.                   | 33. McComb, Harry.                        |
| 9. Capital Improvement Company.      | 34. McGannon, John G.                     |
| 10. Cargill Coal Company, The.       | 35. Morgan, James C.                      |
| 11. Carroy Coal Company.             | 36. Ohio and Michigan Coal Company.       |
| 12. Carrigan, Edmond B.              | 37. Pacific Coast Company, The.           |
| 13. Centerville Block Coal Company.  | 38. Pittsburg Coal Company of Minnesota.  |
| 14. Chatterton, Howard E.            | 39. Rippetoe, William E.                  |
| 15. Cleland, William W.              | 40. Rugg, Fred H.                         |
| 16. Clow, Lester H.                  | 41. Sanford, James W.                     |
| 17. Coburn, Almon C.                 | 42. Small & Sons (Incorporated), H. K.    |
| 18. Colburn, Eugene.                 | 43. Tatom, Eugene S.                      |
| 19. Collins, William.                | 44. Watson, Mark H.                       |
| 20. Cosler, Howard M.                | 45. White, Victor.                        |
| 21. Ender Coal and Coke Company.     | 46. Williams, Henry Gordon.               |
| 22. Ferguson, William C.             | 47. Wood, John H.                         |
| 23. Forrester, Robert.               |   |
| 24. Griffin, Andrew J.               |   |
| 25. Hahn, William H.                 |   |

## CROCKERY, WOODENWARE, LEATHER, HARDWARE, ETC.

(Bids opened in Washington, June 21, 1906.)

1. Baker, Wakefield.	17. Lastufka, Frank J.
2. Bauer, George.	18. Leibold, Jacob George.
3. California Moline Plow Company.	19. Littlefield, Ivory F.
4. Capewell Horse Nail Company, The.	20. Los Angeles Saddlery and Finding Company.
5. Clover, John A.	21. McRoskey, Leonard H.
6. Cook, John Richard.	22. Marcus, Alfred J.
7. Dallam, Fred B.	23. Michigan Leather Company.
8. Davis, William.	24. Miller, William S.
9. Dolliver, Sewall.	25. Pacific Hardware and Steel Company.
10. Dunne, Thomas E.	26. Schuseler Brothers.
11. Fricke, John W.	27. Seligman, Carl.
12. Getz, Louis.	28. Unna, Harry.
13. Hess, Eugene C.	29. Wiggin, Charles M.
14. Howe, Charles K.	
15. Krieg Tanning Company.	
16. Kuhlmeier, Albert.	

## CANNED TOMATOES, CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, DRIED FRUIT, FEED, FLOUR, HOMINY, OATS, AND ROLLED OATS.

(Bids opened at Washington, September 27, 1906.)

1. Abbott, Chauncey.	36. Powers, William.
2. Albers, Bernard (% Albers Brothers Milling Company).	37. Quaker Oats Company, The.
3. Bennion, Harden.	38. Reinhardt, Henry.
4. Blake, Thomas F.	39. Riverside Mill Company.
5. Blunt, Charles W.	40. Roberts & Bothwell.
6. Bryson, William E.	41. Robertson, Byrd A.
7. Butler, George E.	42. Rothleutner, Frank.
8. Chesley, George L.	43. Salem Flouring Mills Company.
9. Clark, William H.	44. Samoa Mercantile Company.
10. Coburn, Almon C.	45. Sanders, Frank L.
11. Conklin, Edgar L.	46. Sanford, James W.
12. Cotton, Clinton N.	47. Sarman & Hellwinkel.
13. Coulson, Don Carlos.	48. Schilling, Francis R.
14. Cox, Harry L.	49. Schuster, Adolf.
15. Donahoe, Edward L.	50. Searing, Charles H.
16. Farmers' Mill and Elevator Association.	51. Sherwood, James W.
17. Fleischman, Isidor.	52. Sivertson, Sivert M.
17.1. Gillman, Stephen F.	53. Sloan, Robert H.
18. Grand Junction Feed and Implement Company, The.	54. Smith, Ralph B. (% The Puget Sound Flour Mill Company).
19. Hall, Henry L.	55. Snook, James A.
20. Hanna, Horace E.	56. Foderstrom, Eben A.
21. Hersch, Leo.	57. Stadsfold, Sover S.
22. Humphreys, Thomas K.	58. Steele, Henry B.
23. Krotter, William.	59. Stewart, Sylvester.
24. Lake, J. Arthur.	60. Timms, Walter B.
25. Lowell, Albert C.	61. Townsend, Edward B.
26. McComb, Harry.	62. Van Tassel, Frank L.
27. McNamara, John J.	63. Ward, Arthur N.
28. Manning, John H.	64. Washburn Crosby Company, The.
29. Martin, Charles J.	65. White, Daniel A.
30. May, Noah W.	66. White, Ira O. (care of Colton Grain & Milling Company).
31. Mowry, James D.	67. Wickersham, D. Willmot.
32. Okeene Roller Mills Company, The.	68. Wirt, Emmet.
33. Patch, Ralph E.	69. Wittenberg Cedar Company.
34. Pickens, Charles H.	70. Wright, Gilbert G.
35. Power, Charles B.	71. Younglove, Edward A.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 5, 1906, for clothing and piece goods.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Pointe of delivery.
CLASS No. 4—Clothing.				
Piece goods:				
876 yards	Cashmere— All wool, cadet-gray, winter weight	4	\$1.71	New York, St. Louis or Chicago.
1,875 yards	All wool, cadet-gray, summer weight	12	1.41	New York.
6 yards	All wool, light-steel, winter weight	13	1.495	Do.
4,265 yards	All wool, dark-steel, winter weight	13	1.485	Do.
123 yards	All wool, dark-steel, summer weight	13	1.30	Do.
Cashmere, or kersey—				
2,135 yards	All wool, dark-blue, winter weight	3	2.00	Do.
900 yards	All wool, dark-blue, medium weight	13	1.80	Do.
1,400 yards	All wool, light-blue, medium weight	4	1.71	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.
2,830 yards	Khaki, to be like and equal in material, construction, strength, width, weave, and color, to the khaki used by the United States Government for Army clothing, of standard adopted May 1, 1903.	2	.235	Chicago.
860 yards	Kentucky jeans; width full 27 inches, weight 9 ounces to the linear yard; all wool filling.	10	.30	New York.
96	Kentucky jeans: Coats, men's, Oxford, single-breasted sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable-ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.	10	1.90	Do.
Trousers, boys', Oxford, lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons riveted on, for boys 6 to 10 years—				
615 pairs	Long	9	.72	Do.
1,090 pairs	Knee	14	.49	Do.
3,430 pairs	Boys', Oxford, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons riveted on, for boys 11 to 15 years.	9	.95	Do.
1,635 pairs	Men's 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 31 inseam, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons riveted on.	7	1.09	Chicago.
Suits, boys'—				
1,135	Six to 10 years, trousers lined (jacket and long trousers).	9	1.97	New York.
1,150	Six to 10 years, trousers lined (jacket and knee trousers).	9	1.67	Do.
2,690	Eleven to 18 years (coat, waistcoat, and trousers).	9	3.37	Do.
1,180	Eleven to 18 years (coat and trousers).	10	2.95	Do.
Suits, youths—				
490	Nineteen to 21 years (coat, waistcoat, and trousers).	9	3.87	Do.
660	19 to 21 years (coat and trousers).	9	3.41	Do.
30	Waistcoats, single-breasted, 6 buttons, no collar, vegetable-ivory buttons, sizes 38 to 46.	9	.69	Do.
95	Satinets— Coats, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), single-breasted sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 4 buttons, black vegetable ivory, sizes 38 to 46.	9	1.99	Do.
Overcoats, Oxford (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all wool filling), double-breasted sack, 4 buttons on front, black vegetable-ivory, storm collar, circular bro. t pocket, reinforced at bottom and under arms—				
410	Boys 10 to 18 years	9	3.92	Do.
300	Youths 19 to 24 years	9	4.29	Do.
265	Men's, sizes 38 to 46	9	4.65	Do.
130 pairs	Trousers, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.	9	1.19	Do.
36	Waistcoats, men's, Oxford (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), no collar, 6 buttons, black vegetable ivory, sizes 38 to 46.	9	.69	Do.
Police uniforms:				
Coats, men's, single-breasted sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 6 gilt eagle buttons on front and 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs; at shoulder 2 gilt eagle buttons on strap. Sizes as may be required; for police uniforms, officers—				
17	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight	11	7.14	Do.
25	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight	11	6.74	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 5, 1906, for clothing and piece goods—Con.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 4—Clothing—Continued.				
Police uniforms—Continued.				
	Coats, men's, single-breasted sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons on front and 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs; for police uniforms, privates'. Sizes as may be required—			
440	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight.....	8	\$6.27	New York.
420	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight.....	11	6.09	Do.
	Trousers, men's, to match coats, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats; for police uniforms, officers'. Sizes as may be required—			
18 pairs	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight.....	11	3.89	Do.
20 pairs	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight.....	11	3.57	Do.
	Trousers, men's, dark-blue cloth, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, sky-blue piping down outside seams; for police uniforms, privates'. Sizes as may be required—			
475 pairs	Winter weight.....	8	3.89	Do.
446 pairs	Summer weight.....	11	3.57	Do.
	Waistcoats, men's, to match coats, single-breasted, straight military collar, 7 gilt eagle buttons on front; for police uniforms, officers' and privates'. Sizes as may be required—			
489	Dark-blue kersey, winter weight.....	11	a 1.88	Do.
820	Dark-blue cloth, summer weight.....	8	b 1.77	Do.
	11	1.57	Do.	
Duck, 10 ounce:				
	Coats, dark-brown duck, single-breasted sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 4 patent buttons, riveted on, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining—			
415	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	5	1.09	St. Louis.
280	Men's, sizes 34 to 46.....	5	1.51	Do.
	Overcoats, dark-brown duck, double-breasted sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 4 patent riveted buttons on front—			
800	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	5	1.61	Do.
151	Men's, sizes 38 to 46.....	5	1.94	Do.
	Trousers, dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons—			
560 pairs	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....	5	.68	Do.
150 pairs	Men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....	5	1.04	Do.
	Suits, boys', lined, dark-brown duck, for boys 10 to 18 years—			
240	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	5	2.32	Do.
150	Coat and trousers.....	5	1.39	Do.
CASSIMERE—Continued.				
252	Suits, uniform, dark-blue, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years, jacket and knee trousers, winter weight.....	9	4.30	New York.
	Suits, uniform, dark-blue, for boys 11 to 18 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
106	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	9	7.57	Do.
450	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	8	6.65	Do.
200	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	9	7.40	Do.
	Suits, uniform, dark-blue, for large boys 19 to 24 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
200	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	9	8.99	Do.
245	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	9	7.63	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet-gray, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
20	Jacket and long trousers, winter weight.....	9	4.91	Do.
18	Jacket and long trousers, summer weight.....	9	4.62	Do.
45	Jacket and knee trousers, winter weight.....	9	4.80	Do.
170	Jacket and knee trousers, summer weight.....	9	4.02	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet-gray, for boys 11 to 18 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
176	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	9	7.56	Do.
101	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	9	6.67	Do.
60	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	9	7.92	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet-gray, for boys 11 to 18 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
360	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	9	6.05	Do.
	Suits, uniform, cadet-gray, for large boys 19 to 24 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
4	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	9	9.02	Do.
55	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	9	7.63	Do.
122	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	9	6.98	Do.

a 14 No. officers.

b 425 No. privates.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 5, 1906, for clothing and piece goods—Con.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 4—Clothing—Continued.				
CASSIMERE—Continued.				
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
185	Jacket and long trousers, winter weight.....	9	\$4.65	New York.
89	Jacket and long trousers, summer weight.....	8	4.41	Do.
969	Jacket and knee trousers, winter weight.....	9	4.06	Do.
330	Jacket and knee trousers, summer weight.....	9	3.81	Do.
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, for boys 11 to 18 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
1,250	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	8	6.96	Do.
455	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	8	5.89	Do.
222	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	8	6.44	Do.
306	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	8	5.44	Do.
	Suits, uniform, light-steel, for large boys 19 to 24 years. Trousers not to be lined—			
380	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	9	8.41	Do.
140	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	9	7.05	Do.
72	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	8	7.17	Do.
55	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	9	6.46	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, lined, for boys 6 to 10 years—			
360	Jacket and long trousers, winter weight.....	9	4.40	Do.
212	Jacket and long trousers, summer weight.....	9	4.10	Do.
1,230	Jacket and "bloomer" knee trousers, winter weight.....	8	4.19	Do.
460	Jacket and "bloomer" knee trousers, summer weight.....	9	3.83	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers not to be lined—			
1,937	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	8	6.51	Do.
1,420	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	8	5.54	Do.
250	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	8	6.01	Do.
1,075	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	8	5.11	Do.
	Suits, boys', dark-steel, for large boys 19 to 24 years; trousers not to be lined—			
605	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, winter weight.....	8	8.14	Do.
610	Coat and trousers, winter weight.....	8	6.94	Do.
85	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat, summer weight.....	8	7.41	Do.
380	Coat and trousers, summer weight.....	8	6.41	Do.
Khaki:				
	Trousers, boys', lined with good quality silesia, fast color, to match khaki; metal buttons riveted on, 7 at and crotch taped—			
670 pairs	Long, for boys 6 to 10 years.....	15	.85	Do.
900 pairs	Knee, for boys 6 to 10 years.....	15	.54	Do.
1,780 pairs	Trousers, boys', unlined, metal buttons riveted on, seat and crotch taped—			
480 pairs	For boys 11 to 18 years.....	15	1.09	Do.
	Trousers, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam; unlined; metal buttons riveted on, seat and crotch taped—			
540	Suits, for boys 6 to 10 years; trousers lined—	15	1.98	Do.
780	Jacket and knee trousers.....	15	1.74	Do.
	Suits, for boys 11 to 18 years; trousers unlined—			
885	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	15	3.49	Do.
1,205	Coat and trousers.....	15	2.76	Do.
	Suits for large boys, 19 to 24 years. Trousers unlined—			
245	Coat, trousers, and waistcoat.....	15	8.69	Do.
380	Coat and trousers.....	15	2.98	Do.
Overalls:				
12,100 pairs	Boys', 10 to 18 years, blue denim, 240 D. & T. Standard, patent buttons, riveted on, delivered in bundles of 10.....	7	.851	Chicago.
5,920 pairs	Men's, blue denim, 8 ounce Eastern Standard, patent buttons, riveted on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, delivered in bundles of 10.....	7	.4525	Do.
	Shirts, assorted sizes, metal buttons, with patent continuous piece in front—			
6,480	Boys', woven cotton chevrot, warranted fast colors, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inches neck, measure, to open in front from 10 to 13 inches.....	6	.339	New York.
8,100	Men's, woven cotton chevrot, warranted fast colors, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inches neck, to open from 10 to 16 inches.....	6	.42	Do.
11,880	Boys', hickory, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inch neck, to open from 10 to 13 inches, with pocket.....	2	.341	Chicago.
7,895	Men's, hickory, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck, to open from 13 to 18 inches, with pocket.....	2	.417	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 5, 1906, for clothing and piece goods—Con.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 4—Clothing—Continued.				
2,095	Shirts, assorted sizes, metal buttons, with patent continuous piece in front—Continued. Boys', gray flannel, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and 14 1/2 inch neck, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, to open from 10 to 13 inches.	1	\$0.87 1/2	New York.
1,065	Men's, gray flannel, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, to open from 15 to 16 inches.	1	1.13	Do.
1,160	Boys', Oxford melton, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and 14 1/2 inch neck, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, to open from 10 to 13 inches, with pocket.	2	.61 1/2	Chicago.
640	Men's, Oxford melton, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, to open from 15 to 16 inches, with pocket. Fancy flannel, assorted sizes, neckbands lined with heavy silesia, metal buttons, with patent continuous piece in front— Boys', 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and 14 1/2 inch neck, to open in front from 10 to 13 inches (with pocket). Men's, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck, to open from 15 to 16 inches (with pocket).	2	.77	Do.
5,730	Boys', 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and 14 1/2 inch neck, to open in front from 10 to 13 inches (with pocket).	2	.57 1/2	Chicago.
4,240	Men's, 15, 16, 17, and 18 inch neck, to open from 15 to 16 inches (with pocket).	2	.71 1/2	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 15, 1906, for blankets, woolen and knit goods, cotton goods, hats and caps, and notions.

Quantity awarded.	Articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 1.—Blankets.				
265	60 by 76 inches indigo, single beds, to weigh not less than 4 1/2 pounds, per pound.	25	\$0.75	New York.
990	68 by 81 inches indigo, double beds, to weigh not less than 6 1/2 pounds, per pound.	25	.75	Do.
448	60 by 76 inches scarlet, single beds, to weigh not less than 4 1/2 pounds, per pound.	25	.80	Do.
1,120	68 by 81 inches scarlet, double beds, to weigh not less than 6 1/2 pounds, per pound.	25	.80	Do.
295	60 by 76 inches white, single beds, to weigh not less than 4 1/2 pounds, per pound.	21	.85	Do.
260	68 by 81 inches white, double beds, to weigh not less than 6 1/2 pounds, per pound.	21	.85	Do.
CLASS No. 2.—Woolen and knit goods.				
16,900 yards	Flannel, dress: Dark blue, 50 to 54 inch	2	.54 1/2	Chicago.
5,675 yards	Gray, 50 to 54 inch	2	.54 1/2	Do.
1,300 yards	Flannel, red, twilled Drawers, balbriggan, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes: Boys', 24 to 30. Men's, 32 to 40.	2	.325	Do.
9,840 pairs	Boys', 24 to 30.	2	.2225	Do.
12,100 pairs	Men's, 32 to 40.	2	.2425	Do.
7,056 pairs	Drawers, knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes: Boys', 21 to 30. Men's, 31 to 40.	8	.331	St. Louis.
5,700 pairs	Men's, 31 to 40.	25	.85	New York.
455 dozen	Pascinators, woolen, assorted colors.	7	2.15	Do.
165 dozen	Hoods, woolen, assorted colors: Children's Mises'	2	2.5575 3.0225 3.4925	Chicago.
100 dozen	Hose, woolen, medium weight, assorted sizes: Mises', Nos. 61 to 81, boxed	25	2.25	New York.
175 dozen	Women's, Nos. 9 to 10.	25	1.975	Do.
100 dozen	Hose, cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes: Mises', Nos. 61 to 81, boxed	25	1.925	Do.
90 dozen	Women's, Nos. 9 to 10.	25	1.20	Do.
575 dozen	Hose, woolen, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes: Mises', Nos. 61 to 81	25	2.25	Do.
460 dozen	Women's, Nos. 9 to 10.	25	1.975	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 15, 1906, for blankets, woolen and knit goods, cotton goods, hats and caps, and notions—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 2—Woolen and knit goods—Continued.				
1,880 dozen	Hose, cotton, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes: Mises', Nos. 61 to 81	25	\$1.25	New York.
1,990 dozen	Women's, Nos. 9 to 10.	1	1.80	Do.
210 dozen	Hose, boys', black, assorted sizes: Woolen, Nos. 7 to 9, boxed	25	3.00	Do.
805 dozen	Cotton, Nos. 7 to 9.	25	1.775	Do.
510 dozen	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes: Boys', mixed gray	27	1.58	Chicago.
805 dozen	Men's, mixed gray	2	1.39	Do.
435 dozen	Girls', plain colors	2	1.56	Do.
6,663 pairs	"Pants," ribbed, knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes: Mises', 24 to 30 Ladies', 32 to 38	8	.185	St. Louis.
8,580 pairs	"Pants," knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes: Mises', 24 to 31. Ladies', 32 to 38	2	2.275 3.375	Do.
5,345 pairs	Ladies', 32 to 38	2	1.49	New York.
7,243 pairs	Skirts, balbriggan, wool, woven	7	.745	Do.
3,590	21			
425 dozen	Socks, woolen, assorted sizes, in bundles: Boys', Nos. 9 to 10.	2	1.725	Chicago.
450 dozen	Men's, Nos. 10 1/2 to 11 1/2	6	1.71	St. Louis.
1,400 dozen	Socks, cotton, heavy, assorted sizes, in bundles: Boys', Nos. 8, 9, and 10.	1	.57	New York.
1,265 dozen	Men's, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 1/2	1	.75	Do.
1,030 dozen	Men's, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 1/2	7	.75	Do.
9,285	Socks, men's, cotton, medium weight, assorted sizes, Under-shirts, balbriggan, light for summer wear, assorted sizes: Boys', 21 to 30. Men's, 32 to 38.	2	2.225 2.2425	Chicago.
11,000	Under-shirts, knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes: Boys', 24 to 30. Men's, 32 to 38.	2	.331 .35	St. Louis. New York.
7,215	25			
9,115	Vests, ribbed, knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes: Mises', 24 to 30. Ladies', 32 to 38.	8	.13	St. Louis.
6,945	2			
10,060	Vests, knit, merino, for winter wear, assorted sizes: Mises', 24 to 30. Ladies', 32 to 38.	2	.2725 3.3075	Do. Do.
5,650	2			
7,610	Ladies', 32 to 38.	2	.615	Do.
870 pounds	Yarn: Assorted colors, 4-ply	2	.645	Do.
490 pounds	Gray and black, 4-ply	2		
CLASS No. 3—Cotton goods.				
120,955 yards	Apron check, 30-inch, color guaranteed fast; sample required of at least 1 linear yard.	2	.0811	Do.
3,150	Bed comforts, warmstuffed, fast colors, 64 by 64, both sides same material, filled with clean carded cotton, to weigh 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 pounds each, to average not less than 7 1/2 pounds.	20	1.27	New York.
655	Bedspreads, white: Single	25	.7075	Do.
695	Double	25	.845	Do.
1,940 yards	Bedding, blue and white stripe	2	.0331	Chicago.
76,160 yards	Canton flannel, brown, heavy, 2 1/2 Eastern standard.	7	.085	New York.
2,325 yards	Canvas, tailor's unbleached	4	1.093	Do.
18,585 yards	Cheviot, shirting, 2 1/2 fast colors	7	1.082	Do.
870 pounds	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 15, per box of 20.	2	.695	Chicago.
610 pounds	Cotton bat, full net weight	27	1.05	Do.
56,940 yards	Cash linen, brown, washed	3	1.011	New York.
4,400 yards	Cretonne, high colors, furniture or portiere patterns.	7	.0675	Do.
20,300 yards	Denim, blue, 8 ounce, Eastern standard; sample required of at least 1 linear yard.	0	1.37	New York or Chicago.
2,425 yards	Drilling: Indigo blue, fast color	2	.0920	Chicago.
7,550 yards	Slate, or corset jeans	25	.07	New York.
29,181 yards	Duck, or picie, printed. (Bids will also be considered for seabucker, assorted patterns, fast colors.)	7	.7005	Do.
890 yards	Haircloth	6	.17	St. Louis.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 15, 1906, for blankets, woolen and knit goods, cotton goods, hats and caps, and notions—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 3.—Cotton goods—Continued.				
80,780 yards....	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality, staple and fancy dress patterns; standard make; desirable styles.	6	\$0.0587	St. Louis.
2,470 dozen....	Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, plain white, linen:	25	.7775	New York.
2,210 dozen....	Men's Ladies'	25	.607	Do.
860 yards....	Lining, Oxford melton, not under 30-cent grade, for body linings of coats.	2	.1795	Chicago.
20,390 yards....	Linen, table, 62-inch, washed damask.....	14	.4095	New York.
5,725 yards....	Mosquito bar, blue, white, and pink.....	6	.0412	St. Louis.
9,520 yards....	Oilcloth, table, 1/2 light color.....	8	.105	Do.
12,720 yards....	Opaque, for window shades, assorted colors and widths	27	(c)	Chicago.
39,765 yards....	Percale, 80 by 84 count, absolutely fast colors	25	.09	New York.
5,790 yards....	Sateen, black, 36-inch, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 18-cent grade.	7	.185	Do.
4,045 yards....	Silena, black or slate, 38-inch.....	6	.0824	St. Louis.
42,120 yards....	Sheeting, 1/2 bleached, standard.....	2	.0737	Chicago.
102,620 yards....	Sheeting, brown, standard, heavy:	7	.061	New York.
83,240 yards....	1/2.....	2	.1225	Chicago.
17,415 yards....	1/2.....	7	.05	New York.
1,855 yards....	Shirting, calico, 64 by 64.....	7	.192	Do.
860 yards....	Steeve lining, twilled, 40-inch:	7	.0835	Do.
170 dozen....	Not under 12-cent grade.....	2	.211	Chicago.
550 pounds....	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....	6	.21	St. Louis.
450 pounds....	Warp cotton, loom:	6	.19	Do.
18,060 yards....	White crossbar (for aprons).....	3	.0548	New York.
445 yards....	Wigan, black.....	6	.0587	St. Louis.
CLASS No. 5.—Hats and caps.				
6,065.....	Caps, dark colors, assorted sizes, with ear covers:	17	.38	New York.
1,130.....	Boys'.....	17	.38	Do.
1,805.....	Caps, military, assorted sizes, trimmed with gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid; material and trimming to match uniform suits:	11	.68	Do.
2,820.....	Cadet-gray, boys' and men's.....	11	.68	Do.
2,630.....	Dark blue, boys' and men's.....	11	.68	Do.
3,030.....	Light steel, boys' and men's.....	11	.68	Do.
9,990.....	Caps, cloth, dark color, assorted sizes, for small girls.	16	.32	Do.
2,805.....	Hats, fur, dark colors, assorted sizes:	18	.76	Do.
640.....	Boys'.....	24	.93	Do.
2,910.....	Hats, men's, fur, black, police, assorted sizes.....	26	1.12	Do.
715.....	Hats, straw, assorted sizes and colors:	15	.92	Do.
1,190.....	Boys'.....	15	.46	Do.
1,585.....	Hats, straw, trimmed, sailor, for small girls, assorted sizes and colors.....	15	.29	Do.
625.....	Hats, straw, yacht, assorted solid colors and sizes, for misses or ladies.....	22	.31	Do.
	Hats, fur, fancy-trimmed, assorted solid colors and sizes, for misses or ladies.....	26	.90	Do.
CLASS No. 6.—Notions.				
4,000 yards....	Braid, dress:	2	1.29	Chicago.
24,110 yards....	Black, per gross yards.....	2	1.29	Do.
19,765 yards....	White, per gross yards.....	6	.63	St. Louis.
316 dozen....	Braid, red, worsted, 1/2 inch, per gross yard.....	12	2.25	New York.
895 dozen....	Brushes, hair, pure bristles, securely copper-wired, in wood block, substantially backed.	25	1.00	Do.
235 gross....	Buttons, tooth.....	2	.465	Chicago.
180 gross....	Coat, black vegetable ivory, 30-line.....	6	1.925	St. Louis.
955 gross....	Coat, gilt eagle, 30-line.....	2	.41	Chicago.
1,000 gross....	Dress, vegetable ivory, 26 to 28 line—	2	.46	Chicago.
30 gross....	28-line.....	6	.70	St. Louis.
	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 to 28 line.....	2	.975	Chicago.
	Overcoat, black vegetable ivory, 40 and 50 line—	2	.175	Chicago.
	40-line.....			
	50-line.....			

\*38-inch, \$0.11; 42-inch, \$0.17; 45-inch, \$0.19; 48-inch, \$0.22; 53-inch, \$0.33; 72-inch, \$0.40; 81-inch, \$0.48; 90-inch, \$0.55; 54-inch, \$0.26; 104-inch, \$0.74; 114-inch, \$0.94. Bids. \*only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 15, 1906, for blankets, woolen and knit goods, cotton goods, hats and caps, and notions—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 6.—Notions—Continued.				
Buttons—Continued.				
1,610 gross....	Pants, metal, suspender.....	6	\$0.0625	St. Louis.
770 gross....	Pants, metal, fly.....	6	.055	Do.
2,650 gross....	Shirt, bone, 18 to 20 line.....	2	.145	Chicago.
175 gross....	Vest, gilt eagle, 24-line.....	2	.345	Do.
85 gross....	Vest, gilt eagle, 24-line.....	6	1.50	St. Louis.
2,775 gross....	Bone, 25-line.....	2	.155	Chicago.
910 dozen....	Combs, coarse, boys':	10	.34	New York.
905 dozen....	Pocket.....	10	.72	Do.
1,195 dozen....	Strong, dressing.....	7	.7925	Do.
1,490 dozen....	Coarse and fine, girls', strong, dressing.....	2	.361	Chicago.
1,490 doz. spools....	Fine.....	6	.14	St. Louis.
50 pounds....	Cotton, darning, black, fast color, No. 2.....	2	.22	Chicago.
	Cotton, maitre, for selmes 56-thread, soft-laid.....			
	Gloves, luck or horsehide, wool-lined, No. 1, standard quality, per dozen:			
3,800 pairs....	Boys'.....	5	4.50	New York.
3,400 pairs....	Men's.....	5	8.75	Do.
425 gross....	Hooks and eyes.....	7	.0225	Do.
160 gross....	Hooks and eyes, pants.....	7	.065	Do.
435 dozen....	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal.....	2	1.81	Chicago.
4,620 hundred....	Needles, assorted sizes, sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....	10	.045	New York.
235 gross....	Darning, medium sizes, per M.....	7	.80	Do.
9 hundred....	Glovers'.....	2	.256	Chicago.
14 gross....	Knitting, common, medium sizes.....	2	.39	Do.
41 dozen....	Sack.....	27	.18	Do.
45,620 packs....	Paper, toilet quality AAA, 41 by 61, 1,000 sheets to package.	23	.0391	New York.
Pins:				
770 packs....	Brass, standard—			
	No. 2.....	7	.29	Do.
	No. 3.....	7	.25	Do.
	No. 4.....	7	.24	Do.
795 dozen....	Hat, girls', 2 sizes, steel, 6 1/2 and 7 1/2 inches, black heads.....	2	.0225	Chicago.
620 gross....	Hair, wire, 3 sizes, straight and crinkled.....	6	.055	St. Louis.
710 gross....	Safety, unsorted—			
	1-inch.....	2	.1925	Chicago.
	1 1/2-inch.....	2	.232	Chicago.
	2 inches.....	2	.27	Chicago.
34,540 yards....	Ribbon, assorted colors, all silk, piece of 10 yards:			
	1/2 inch wide.....	26	.19	New York.
	1 inch wide.....	26	.36	New York.
	2 inches wide.....	26	.75	New York.
188.....	Scissors, buttonhole.....	25	.21	Do.
495 dozen....	Silk, sewing, 53-yard spools:			
690 dozen....	Scarlet.....	7	.53	Do.
14,195 dozen....	Black.....	7	.83	Do.
	Spool cotton, best of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white and black.....	19	.32	Do.
10,025 pairs....	Suspenders, mohair ends, solid leather attachments, nickel-plated brass trimmings:			
12,200 pairs....	Boys', not under 11 cents, 23-inch.....	13	.11	Do.
87 dozen....	Men's, not under 16 cents, 36-inch.....	13	.16	Do.
3,000 doz. pieces....	Tape measures, medium.....	27	.14	Chicago.
	Tape, white, cotton, 1/2 to 1 inch widths:			
	No. 6.....	1	.085	New York.
	No. 8.....	1	.095	New York.
	No. 10.....	1	.1075	New York.
800 yards....	Tape, elastic, black:			
3,200 yards....	1/2 inch.....	27	.0125	Chicago.
22,000 yards....	1 inch.....	6	.02125	St. Louis.
	1 1/2 inch.....	6	.0275	Do.
610 dozen....	Thimbles, steel:			
75 dozen....	Clowed.....	7	.06	New York.
51 pounds....	Open.....	25	.096	Do.
655 ounces....	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, 1/2 dark blue, 1/2 whitey-brown:			
	No. 40.....	27	1.6544	Chicago.
	No. 35.....	27	1.4382	Chicago.
	No. 30.....	27	1.2690	Chicago.
	Twist, buttonhole silk, No. 8, 2-oz. spools, standard make.....	27	.6425	Do.
620 pounds....	Twine, sack.....	2	.165	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 7—Boots and shoes, etc.				
Boots, assorted sizes:				
786 pairs	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6	32	\$1.73	Chicago.
170 pairs	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11	32	2.10	Do.
800 pairs	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 7 to 11	32	2.456	Do.
Over-shoes, arctic, assorted sizes:				
2,965 pairs	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6—			
	Sizes 1 to 2	32	.68	Do.
	Sizes 3 to 6	32	.86	Do.
1,230 pairs	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2	32	.59	Do.
1,790 pairs	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8, only	31	.72	St. Louis.
1,640 pairs	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11	32	1.02	Chicago.
Over-shoes, rubber, assorted sizes:				
675 pairs	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6—			
	Sizes 1 to 2	32	.36	Do.
	Sizes 2 to 6	32	.44	Do.
615 pairs	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2	32	.315	Do.
1,715 pairs	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8	32	.38	Do.
190 pairs	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11	32	.645	Do.
Shoes, sole lined, assorted sizes:				
1,900 pairs	Little girls', Nos. 9 to 12	32	1.19	Do.
7,085 pairs	Youths', Nos. 12 1/2 to 2	32	1.29	Do.
12,300 pairs	Boys', Nos. 2 1/2 to 5 1/2	32	1.41	Do.
7,470 pairs	Men's, Nos. 6 to 13	32	1.63	Do.
880 pairs	Children's, Nos. 5 to 8, only	31	.775	St. Louis.
2,340 pairs	Children's, Nos. 8 1/2 to 11, only	31	.90	Do.
9,890 pairs	Misses', Nos. 12 to 2, only	31	1.025	Do.
11,980 pairs	Women's, Nos. 2 1/2 to 8, only	31	1.20	Do.
Shoes, good quality, for Sunday wear:				
785 pairs	Little girls', Nos. 9 to 12, only	31	1.15	Do.
2,870 pairs	Youths', Nos. 12 1/2 to 2, only	31	1.25	Do.
4,120 pairs	Boys', Nos. 2 1/2 to 5 1/2	31	1.40	Do.
2,350 pairs	Men's, Nos. 6 to 13	31	1.32	Chicago.
90 pairs	Children's, Nos. 5 to 8, only	31	.825	St. Louis.
70 pairs	Children's, Nos. 8 1/2 to 11, only	31	1.00	Do.
4,180 pairs	Misses', Nos. 12 to 2	9	1.06	Do.
4,260 pairs	Women's, Nos. 2 1/2 to 8	9	1.21	Do.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware.				
12	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4 1/2-inch square head	17	.85	Chicago.
Anvil, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:				
1	10-pound	22	.0825	Do.
3	140-pound	22	.0825	Do.
3	200-pound	22	.0825	Do.
Augers, c. s., cut with nut, per dozen:				
4	1-inch	6	2.65	St. Louis or Chicago.
8	1 1/2-inch	6	3.40	Do.
12	1 1/2-inch	6	4.40	Do.
14	2-inch	6	6.00	Do.
18	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut 1/2 to 1 inch	17	.875	Chicago.
145 dozen	Axes, assorted, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel	17	5.27	Do.
1	Ax, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head	6	1.45	St. Louis.
67	Axes, c. s., hunter's, inserted or overlaid, steel handled	6	4.41	Do.
865 pounds	Rabbit metal, medium quality	4	.09	Omaha.
7	Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch standard	22	6.60	Chicago.
3	Bells—			
	Cow, wrought, per dozen	5	1.80	St. Louis or Chicago.
19	Hand, No. 8, polished	6	.46	St. Louis.
4	School, with fixtures for hanging	17	16.75	Chicago.
1	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds, No. 26	17	27.80	Do.
1	Bell to weigh 200 to 250 pounds, No. 30	17	27.80	Do.
1	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds, No. 32	17	31.40	Do.
Belting, leather:				
285 feet	1-inch	1	.045	Do.
875 feet	1 1/2-inch	1	.078	Do.
160 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	.095	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
655 feet	2-inch	25	.11	Do.
265 feet	2 1/2-inch	1	.17	Chicago.
610 feet	3-inch	1	.17	Do.
130 feet	3 1/2-inch	1	.20	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Belting, leather—Continued.				
805 feet	4-inch	25	\$0.235	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
60 feet	4 1/2-inch	1	.26	Chicago.
275 feet	5-inch	1	.29	Do.
645 feet	6-inch	25	.356	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
Belting, rubber:				
120 feet	3-ply, 3-inch	12	.125	New York or Chicago.
350 feet	3-ply, 4-inch	12	.16	Do.
800 feet	3-ply, 6-inch	12	.255	Do.
210 feet	4-ply, 3-inch	12	.40	Do.
55 feet	4-ply, 4-inch	12	.51	Do.
100 feet	4-ply, 12-inch	12	.62	Do.
Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings' pattern, extension lip:				
25 dozen	1-inch	17	1.68	Chicago.
21 dozen	1 1/2-inch	17	1.53	Do.
14 dozen	2-inch	17	1.83	Do.
12 dozen	2 1/2-inch	17	1.73	Do.
12 dozen	3-inch	17	1.92	Do.
14 dozen	3 1/2-inch	17	2.11	Do.
12 dozen	4-inch	17	2.30	Do.
12 dozen	4 1/2-inch	17	2.69	Do.
9 dozen	5-inch	17	3.07	Do.
19 dozen	5 1/2-inch	17	3.07	Do.
7 dozen	6-inch	17	3.46	Do.
Bits, twist-drill, for metal:				
63 sets	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/4 to 1 inch, by 3/16	17	.67	Do.
22 sets	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, 1/4 to 1 inch, by 3/16	22	1.50	Do.
28 dozen	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, or German pattern, assorted 1/2 to 1 inch	6	.91	St. Louis
16	Bolt cutters	22	2.30	Chicago.
Bolts, door, wrought-iron, barrel:				
87 dozen	5-inch	17	.44	Do.
12 dozen	5-inch	17	.95	Do.
Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:				
1,250	1 by 1 1/2	22	.37	Do.
1,650	1 by 1 1/2	22	.37	Do.
2,250	1 by 2	22	.38	Do.
1,750	1 by 2 1/2	22	.39	Do.
2,000	1 by 3	22	.42	Do.
1,450	1 by 3 1/2	22	.44	Do.
1,600	1 by 4	22	.43	Do.
2,800	1 by 4 1/2	22	.46	Do.
2,900	1 by 5	22	.49	Do.
5,400	1 by 5 1/2	22	.51	Do.
2,800	1 by 6	22	.53	Do.
2,900	1 by 6 1/2	22	.55	Do.
1,750	1 by 7	11	.62	Do.
New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.				
2,600	1 by 5	14	.66	Do.
2,600	1 by 5 1/2	22	.64	Chicago.
2,150	1 by 6	22	.68	Do.
1,800	1 by 6 1/2	22	.61	Do.
2,650	1 by 7	22	.65	Do.
2,500	1 by 8	22	.68	Do.
1,850	1 by 8 1/2	22	.95	Do.
1,950	1 by 9	22	1.00	Do.
1,850	1 by 9 1/2	22	1.05	Do.
1,625	1 by 10	22	1.09	Do.
750	1 by 11	22	1.14	Do.
900	1 by 12	22	1.18	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-livery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Bolts, square head and nut, per 100—Continued.				
800	1 by 8	22	\$1.23	Chicago.
1,260	1 by 8	22	1.27	Do.
1,476	1 by 8	22	.97	Do.
1,076	1 by 3 1/2	22	1.02	Do.
1,180	1 by 4	22	1.05	Do.
830	1 by 4	22	1.14	Do.
828	1 by 5	22	1.19	Do.
860	1 by 6	22	1.31	Do.
900	1 by 7	22	1.44	Do.
1,700	1 by 8	21	1.32	Do.
1,775	1 by 4	22	1.39	Do.
1,400	1 by 4 1/2	22	1.47	Do.
1,150	1 by 5	22	1.64	Do.
676	1 by 6 1/2	22	1.62	Do.
1,175	1 by 6	22	1.69	Do.
800	1 by 7	22	1.84	Do.
700	1 by 8	22	1.91	Do.
660	1 by 10	22	2.13	Do.
1,000	1 by 10	22	2.28	Do.
Bolts, fire, per 100:				
3,200	1 by 1 1/2	22	.097	Do.
3,900	1 by 1 1/2	22	.105	Do.
4,100	1 by 2	22	.113	Do.
390	1 by 1 1/2	22	.158	Do.
2,100	1 by 2	22	.17	Do.
2,400	1 by 2 1/2	22	.196	Do.
1,600	1 by 3	22	.20	Do.
300	1 by 2	22	.238	Do.
700	1 by 2 1/2	22	.28	Do.
500	1 by 3	22	.283	Do.
1,100	1 by 3 1/2	22	.305	Do.
32 dozen	Bolts, window, spring, cast brass bolt, screw socket.	0	.271	St. Louis.
81	Braces, iron, 18 inch, 10 inch sweep, steel jaws.	17	1.21	Chicago.
Brads, steel, wire:				
80 pounds	1-inch	6	.0825	St. Louis.
120 pounds	1-inch	6	.051	Do.
157 pounds	1-inch	6	.039	Do.
120 pounds	1 1/2-inch	6	.034	Do.
135 pounds	1 1/2-inch	6	.03	Do.
Butts, brass, narrow:				
16 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	6	.196	Do.
82 dozen pairs	2-inch	6	.30	Do.
46 dozen pairs	2 1/2-inch	6	.535	Do.
Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:				
45 dozen pairs	2 1/2 by 2 1/2 inch	6	.299	Do.
50 dozen pairs	3 by 2 1/2 inch	6	.345	Do.
47 dozen pairs	3 by 3 inch	6	.374	Do.
47 dozen pairs	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 inch	6	.547	Do.
30 dozen pairs	4 by 4 inch	6	.676	Do.
7 dozen pairs	4 1/2 by 4 1/2 inch	6	.849	Do.
Calipers, 8-inch:				
3	Outside	6	.166	Do.
8	Inside, per dozen	6	1.60	St. Louis or Chi-cago.
26	Cards, cattle	17	.05	Chicago.
720	Catches, iron, cupboard	17	.06	Do.
Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook, and grab hook, per pound:				
81	1-inch	4	.055	Omaha.
48	1-inch	4	.0175	Chicago.
22 pairs	Chain, trace, No. 2, 64 feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.	17	.34	Chicago.
15 gross	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors	17	.26	Do.
24 dozen	Chalk lines, medium size	6	.24	St. Louis.
64	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, 1 by 3 inches	6	.05	Do.
Chisels, c. s., socket, handled:				
17	Corner, 1-inch	6	.50	Do.
80	Firmer, 1-inch	17	.25	Chicago.
80	Firmer, 1-inch	17	.29	Do.
85	Firmer, 1-inch	17	.21	Do.
72	Firmer, 1-inch	17	.23	Do.
80	Firmer, 1-inch	17	.26	Do.
72	Firmer, 1 1/2-inch	17	.28	Do.
87	Firmer, 1 1/2-inch	17	.29	Do.
88	Firmer, 2-inch	17	.32	Do.
12	Framing, 1-inch	17	.22	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-livery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Chisel, c. s., socket, handled—Continued.				
18	Framing, 1-inch	17	\$0.22	Chicago.
27	Framing, 1-inch	17	.23	Do.
82	Framing, 1-inch	17	.25	Do.
82	Framing, 1-inch	17	.26	Do.
6	Framing, 1 1/2-inch	17	.29	Do.
23	Framing, 1 1/2-inch	17	.32	Do.
8	Framing, 2-inch	17	.38	Do.
30	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 10 inches	17	.30	Do.
21	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch	17	1.25	Do.
48	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound	4	.036	Omaha.
Dividers, c. s., wing:				
20	6 inches long	17	.09	Chicago.
43	10 inches long	17	.17	Do.
Drill:				
10	Blacksmith's vertical	22	4.96	Do.
14	Breast	17	1.70	Do.
Faucets:				
84	Brass, racking, 1-inch, loose key	17	.33	Do.
17	Wood, cork lined, No. 2	17	.0275	Do.
Files, flat, bastard:				
40 dozen	10-inch	4	1.26	Omaha.
40 dozen	12-inch	4	1.74	Do.
Files, flat, wood:				
20 dozen	12-inch	4	2.40	Do.
20 dozen	14-inch	4	3.20	Do.
Files, half-round, bastard:				
21 dozen	10-inch	4	1.64	Do.
22 dozen	12-inch	4	2.13	Do.
Files, mill-saw:				
64 dozen	8-inch	4	.77	Do.
80 dozen	10-inch	4	1.00	Do.
70 dozen	12-inch	4	1.30	Do.
80 dozen	14-inch	4	1.90	Do.
Files, round, bastard:				
20 dozen	6-inch	4	.63	Do.
18 dozen	8-inch	4	.77	Do.
15 dozen	10-inch	4	1.00	Do.
13 dozen	12-inch	4	1.30	Do.
9 dozen	14-inch	4	1.90	Do.
Files, slim, taper, saw:				
40 dozen	3-inch	4	.32	Do.
37 dozen	3 1/2-inch	4	.38	Do.
70 dozen	4-inch	4	.40	Do.
39 dozen	4 1/2-inch	4	.42	Do.
107 dozen	6-inch	4	.43	Do.
136 dozen	6-inch	4	.56	Do.
176 pairs	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound	17	.029	Chicago.
6	Gates, molasses	6	.40	St. Louis.
Gauges:				
81	Marking, brass mounted	6	.165	Do.
47	Mortise, screw slide	17	.23	Chicago.
7	Slitting, with handle	17	.225	Do.
10	Glue pots, No. 1, porcelain-lined	17	.32	Do.
Gauges, c. s., firmer, handled:				
15	1-inch socket	17	.25	Do.
23	1-inch socket	17	.27	Do.
7	1-inch socket	17	.28	Do.
17	1-inch socket	17	.30	Do.
20	1-inch socket	17	.33	Do.
Grindstones, per pound:				
86	Weighing 60 pounds	6	.0075	St. Louis.
17	Weighing 100 pounds	6	.0075	Do.
4	Weighing 150 pounds	6	.0075	Do.
2	Weighing 250 pounds	6	.01	Do.
76	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy	17	.20	Chicago.
136 pairs	Hair clippers, good quality	6	1.00	St. Louis.
Hammers:				
445	Claw, solid c. s., ads-eye, forged, No. 14, per dozen	5	3.95	St. Louis or Chi-cago.
Farrier's, shoeing, c. s., per dozen				
80	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s., per dozen	4	6.00	Omaha.
9	Farrier's, turning, half bright, assorted, 2 to 2 1/2 pounds	6	1.12	St. Louis.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
20.....	Hammers, machinist's, ballpeen: 11-pound.....	14	\$0.37	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City, Do.
17.....	21-pound.....	14	.45	Do.
13.....	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.: 11-pound.....	17	.23	Chicago.
4.....	11-pound.....	17	.23	Do.
5.....	11-pound.....	17	.28	Do.
Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:				
20.....	2-pound.....	17	.17	Do.
7.....	3-pound.....	17	.20	Do.
14.....	6-pound.....	17	.27	Do.
14.....	8-pound.....	17	.37	Do.
10.....	10-pound.....	17	.44	Do.
Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s.:				
11.....	8-pound.....	17	.40	Do.
2.....	8-pound.....	17	.65	Do.
4.....	12-pound.....	17	.97	Do.
88.....	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron.....	17	.12	Do.
32.....	Hatchets, 6 in. cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....	17	.62	Do.
40.....	Lathing, 2-inch blade.....	17	.30	Do.
83.....	Shingling, No. 2.....	17	.30	Do.
Hinge levers:				
76 dozen.....	6-inch.....	17	.29	Do.
Hinges, extra heavy, T:				
27 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	17	.98	Do.
13 dozen pairs.....	10-inch.....	17	1.62	Do.
14 dozen pairs.....	12-inch.....	17	2.12	Do.
Hinges, heavy, strap:				
22 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	17	.79	Do.
13 dozen pairs.....	10-inch.....	17	1.14	Do.
9 dozen pairs.....	12-inch.....	17	1.71	Do.
Hinges, light, strap:				
78 dozen pairs.....	6-inch.....	17	.37	Do.
8 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	17	.62	Do.
14 dozen pairs.....	12-inch.....	17	.72	Do.
Hinges, light, T:				
38 dozen pairs.....	6-inch.....	0	.20	St. Louis.
16 dozen pairs.....	8-inch.....	17	.38	Chicago.
6 dozen pairs.....	10-inch.....	17	.60	Do.
480 dozen.....	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy.....	6	.15	St. Louis.
Iron bands, per 100 pounds:				
923 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.17	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,500 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.12	Do.
676 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.07	Do.
2,050 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.07	Do.
723 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	11	2.07	Do.
1,125 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.02	Do.
Iron, flat-bar (per 100 pounds):				
1,990 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.07	Do.
8,215 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.92	Do.
463 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.92	Do.
1,820 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
360 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
300 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
350 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
850 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
150 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.92	Do.
100 pounds.....	1 by 3.....	14	1.92	Do.
975 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	2.62	Do.
1,050 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.92	Do.
790 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.87	Do.
1,950 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.92	Do.
1,650 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.82	Do.
800 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.82	Do.
200 pounds.....	1 by 8.....	14	1.82	Do.
470 pounds.....	1 by 8.....	14	1.82	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Iron, flat-bar (per 100 pounds)—Continued.				
100 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	\$2.02	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
100 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.82	Do.
200 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.82	Do.
705 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.92	Do.
900 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	14	1.82	Do.
600 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.82	Do.
1,000 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	14	1.82	Do.
1,200 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	11	1.82	Do.
900 pounds.....	1 by 1.....	11	1.82	Do.
1,000 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	11	1.82	Do.
350 pounds.....	1 by 2.....	11	1.82	Do.
1,800 pounds.....	Iron, Juniper, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 28, per 100 pounds.....	17	3.25	Chicago.
Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
8,840 pounds.....	1 1/2-inch.....	14	2.17	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
5,800 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	2.07	Do.
8,200 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	2.07	Do.
6,600 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	2.02	Do.
2,100 pounds.....	1-inch.....	11	1.97	Do.
6,000 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.92	Do.
4,800 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.87	Do.
2,100 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.87	Do.
2,600 pounds.....	1-inch.....	11	1.82	Do.
Iron, steel, per 100 pounds:				
1,250 pounds.....	1 1/2-inch thick.....	17	2.30	Chicago.
650 pounds.....	No. 28.....	17	2.15	Do.
Iron, square, per 100 pounds:				
825 pounds.....	1-inch.....	11	2.07	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
1,875 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.97	Do.
1,800 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.92	Do.
930 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.87	Do.
850 pounds.....	1-inch.....	14	1.82	Do.
6,731 pairs.....	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....	6	1.25	St. Louis or Chicago.
Knives:				
39 dozen.....	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	21	1.94	New York.
80 pairs.....	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per dozen pairs.....	8	4.63	St. Louis.
25.....	Chopping, iron handle.....	17	.06	Chicago.
31.....	10-inch.....	6	.88	St. Louis.
23.....	12-inch.....	6	.42	Do.
Knives:				
63.....	Horseshoeling, per dozen.....	6	2.75	St. Louis or Chicago.
95.....	Patty.....	17	1.05	Chicago.
67.....	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	17	1.55	Do.
11 dozen.....	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....	17	.32	Do.
17 dozen.....	Closet, 31-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....	6	1.20	St. Louis.
28 dozen.....	Drawer, 21 by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....	6	2.25	Do.
Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:				
44 dozen.....	4-inch.....	5	1.75	St. Louis or Chicago.
40 dozen.....	41-inch.....	5	2.90	Do.
82 dozen.....	5-inch.....	17	3.60	Chicago.
7 dozen.....	6-inch.....	17	6.00	Do.
Locks:				
27 dozen.....	Mineral knob, mortise, 31-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	17	8.10	Do.
97 dozen.....	Pad, iron or brass, 3 tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....	17	3.25	Do.
42 dozen.....	8-inch.....	17	.83	Do.
42 dozen.....	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....	6	1.10	St. Louis.
8,150 pounds.....	Nails, wire, 31, lath, per 100 pounds.....	17	2.40	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 20, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS NO. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:				
5,100 pounds...	3d	17	\$2.35	Chicago.
2,400 pounds...	4d	17	2.20	Do.
6,400 pounds...	6d	17	2.10	Do.
20,600 pounds...	8d	17	2.00	Do.
21,700 pounds...	10d	17	1.95	Do.
5,900 pounds...	12d	17	1.95	Do.
21,500 pounds...	20d	17	1.90	Do.
11,500 pounds...	30d	17	1.90	Do.
5,000 pounds...	40d	17	1.90	Do.
5,500 pounds...	60d	17	1.90	Do.
Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:				
900 pounds...	5d	17	2.00	Do.
1,600 pounds...	10d	17	1.95	Do.
800 pounds...	12d	17	1.95	Do.
Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:				
2,900 pounds...	8d	17	2.35	Do.
5,000 pounds...	8d	17	2.25	Do.
4,000 pounds...	10d	17	2.15	Do.
Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:				
1,900 pounds...	No. 6	4	7.68	Omaha.
1,700 pounds...	No. 7	4	7.18	Do.
900 pounds...	No. 8	1	7.98	Do.
650 pounds...	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5, per 100 pounds.	5	8.00	St. Louis or Chicago.
Nuts, iron, square, per 100 pounds:				
56 pounds...	For 1-inch bolt	22	7.70	Chicago.
46 pounds...	For 1 1/2-inch bolt	22	6.70	Do.
207 pounds...	For 1-inch bolt	22	6.20	Do.
417 pounds...	For 1 1/2-inch bolt	22	3.70	Do.
720 pounds...	For 1-inch bolt	22	3.49	Do.
540 pounds...	For 1-inch bolt	22	3.20	Do.
442 pounds...	Oilers, zinc, medium size	17	.625	St. Louis or Chicago.
66 pounds...	Oilstones, Washita, per pound	5	.15	Do.
845 pounds...	Packing, hemp	5	.015	Do.
240 pounds...	Packing, rubber: 1/2-inch	20	.10	New York, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
625 pounds...	1-inch	20	.16	Do.
800 pounds...	1/2-inch	20	.16	Do.
390 pounds...	1-inch	20	.16	Do.
2,900 pounds...	Packing, yarn (cotton waste)	14	.10	Do.
Paper (assorted), per quire:				
180 quires...	Emery	14	.20	Do.
640 quires...	Sand	14	.13	Do.
145 dozen...	Penolds, carpenter's	17	.13	Chicago.
35...	Pinches, blacksmith's, shoeing	17	.32	Do.
4 dozen...	Pinking irons, 1-inch	17	.44	Do.
Planes:				
37...	Block, 6-inch, knuckle-joint	6	.60	St. Louis.
40...	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms	17	.55	Chicago.
Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:				
3 pairs...	1-inch	6	.63	St. Louis.
3 pairs...	1 1/2-inch	6	.73	Do.
64...	Jack, adjustable, wood bottoms	17	.70	Chicago.
20...	Joiner's, double-iron	17	1.00	Do.
Planes, match, plated:				
3 pairs...	1-inch	17	.86	Do.
6 pairs...	1-inch	17	.86	Do.
20...	Planes, plow, embraising heading and center-beading plane, rabbet and filler, dado, plow, matching and slitting plane.	6	4.25	St. Louis.
Planes, skew-rabbit:				
5...	1-inch	17	.31	Chicago.
17...	1 1/2-inch	17	.40	Do.
48...	Planes, smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms	17	.69	Do.
Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:				
64...	Flat-nose	6	.25	St. Louis.
14...	Round-nose	6	.35	Do.
24...	Pliers, end-cutting, 10-inch, c. s., heavy	6	.85	St. Louis or Chicago.
14 dozen...	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	17	.38	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 20, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS NO. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
1 1/2 dozen...	Punches, conductor's, assorted shapes of holes	17	\$3.00	Chicago.
87...	Rules, horse:	17	1.91	Do.
335...	12-inch	17	2.67	Do.
Rasps, wood, flat:				
81...	12-inch	17	2.62	Do.
81...	14-inch	17	3.47	Do.
Rasps, wood, half-round:				
66...	12-inch	17	2.80	Do.
75...	14-inch	17	3.71	Do.
Rivet sets:				
7...	No. 2, per dozen	5	1.50	St. Louis or Chicago.
25...	No. 3, per dozen	5	1.50	Do.
5...	No. 7	6	.15	St. Louis.
Rivets and lugs, copper:				
21 pounds...	1-inch, No. 5	17	.25	Chicago.
26 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12	17	.25	Do.
12 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8	17	.29	Do.
57 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12	17	.25	Do.
129 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8	17	.25	Do.
69 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12	17	.29	Do.
100 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8	17	.25	Do.
65 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12	17	.29	Do.
73 pounds...	1-inch, No. 8	17	.25	Do.
81 pounds...	1-inch, No. 12	17	.29	Do.
Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:				
24 pounds...	1-inch	22	.052	Do.
20 pounds...	1-inch	22	.05	Do.
12 pounds...	1-inch	22	.04	Do.
28 pounds...	1-inch	22	.043	Do.
Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
90 pounds...	1/2 by 1 inch	22	.01	Do.
110 pounds...	1/2 by 2 inches	22	.034	Do.
30 pounds...	1/2 by 4 inches	22	.04	Do.
180 pounds...	1/2 by 1 inch	22	.032	Do.
190 pounds...	1/2 by 2 inches	22	.032	Do.
220 pounds...	1/2 by 4 inches	22	.032	Do.
270 pounds...	1/2 by 3 inches	22	.032	Do.
45 pounds...	1/2 by 4 inches	22	.032	Do.
110 pounds...	1/2 by 4 inches	22	.032	Do.
Rivets, fluted-iron, in packages of 1,000:				
20 M	10-ounce	22	.092	Do.
16 M	12-ounce	22	.07	Do.
20 M	16-ounce	22	.064	Do.
12 M	24-ounce	22	.11	Do.
7 M	32-ounce	22	.144	Do.
37 1/2...	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound	6	.21	St. Louis.
11 dozen...	8 1/2 w blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch	17	2.18	Chicago.
80...	Saw set tips, 9-inch jaw	17	.50	Do.
Saw-sets:				
82...	For crosscut saws	6	.425	St. Louis.
20...	For handisaws	17	.75	Chicago.
18...	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch	17	.75	Do.
Saws:				
7...	Bracket, framed, complete, 30-inch blade	6	.90	St. Louis.
116...	1-inch	17	.55	Chicago.
Saws, circular, crosscut:				
6...	28-inch	10	6.00	St. Louis.
8...	30-inch	10	7.60	Do.
Saws, cross-cut, with handles:				
80...	5-foot	17	1.28	Chicago.
82...	6-foot	17	1.50	Do.
Saws:				
150...	Hand, 28-inch, 6 to 10 points to the inch	17	.92	Do.
74...	Keyhole, 12-inch compass	17	.18	Do.
80...	Meat, butcher's bow, 30-inch	17	.73	Do.
90...	Rip, 28-inch, 6 points	6	1.08	St. Louis.
Scales:				
7...	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-pound, by ounces	17	2.25	Chicago.
6...	Counter, 62-pound	15	3.00	St. Louis.
4...	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, Standard platform	15	40.00	Do.
4...	Scales, platform:	15	4.00	Do.
7...	Counter, 240-pound	15	14.98	Do.
2...	Drop lever, on wheels, 1,000-pound	15	22.90	Do.
2...	Drop lever, on wheels, 2,000 pounds	15	22.90	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
65 dozen	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, o. s., full size, good quality	6	\$4.00	St. Louis.
133	6-inch steel blade	17	.16	Do.
64	8 inch steel blade	17	.22	Do.
82	10 inch steel blade	17	.27	Do.
Screws:				
46	Wrought-iron, bench, 1 1/2-inch	21	.30	Do.
21	Wood, bench, 2 1/2-inch	6	.29	Do.
Screws, wood, iron:				
70 gross	1-inch, No. 1	22	.07	Chicago.
60 gross	1-inch, No. 5	22	.073	Do.
70 gross	1-inch, No. 6	22	.073	Do.
60 gross	1-inch, No. 7	22	.070	Do.
150 gross	1-inch, No. 8	22	.081	Do.
135 gross	1-inch, No. 9	22	.090	Do.
141 gross	1-inch, No. 10	22	.093	Do.
165 gross	1-inch, No. 11	22	.098	Do.
241 gross	1-inch, No. 12	22	.103	Do.
105 gross	1-inch, No. 13	22	.112	Do.
210 gross	1-inch, No. 14	22	.122	Do.
120 gross	1-inch, No. 15	22	.13	Do.
210 gross	1-inch, No. 16	22	.14	Do.
93 gross	1-inch, No. 17	22	.151	Do.
60 gross	1-inch, No. 18	22	.168	Do.
17 gross	1-inch, No. 19	22	.187	Do.
42 gross	2-inch, No. 13	22	.205	Do.
23 gross	2-inch, No. 14	21	.220	Do.
20 gross	2-inch, No. 15	22	.218	Do.
6 gross	2-inch, No. 16	22	.29	Do.
12 gross	2-inch, No. 17	22	.27	Do.
10 gross	2-inch, No. 18	22	.309	Do.
8 gross	3 inch, No. 18	22	.43	Do.
8 gross	3 inch, No. 19	22	.513	Do.
Shears, C., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality:				
25 dozen	8 inch	17	3.17	Do.
14 dozen	10-inch	17	0.87	Do.
Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:				
2,800 pounds	No. 0	29	3.555	Do.
4,000 pounds	No. 1	29	3.555	Do.
5,100 pounds	No. 2	29	3.343	Do.
6,300 pounds	No. 3	29	3.5	Do.
4,800 pounds	No. 4	29	3.8	Do.
2,200 pounds	No. 5	29	3.305	Do.
900 pounds	No. 6	29	3.305	Do.
Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:				
800 pounds	No. 2	29	3.805	Do.
800 pounds	No. 3	29	3.805	Do.
800 pounds	No. 4	29	3.305	Do.
31 dozen	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle	17	1.00	Do.
17 dozen	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, 4 1/2 frames	6	.98	St. Louis.
100	Split levels, with plumb, 30-inch	17	.45	Chicago.
15	Spoke pointers, adjustable, per dozen	6	3.75	St. Louis or Chi-cago.
56 dozen	Springs, door, spiral, heavy	17	1.09	Chicago.
Squares:				
57	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch	6	.21	St. Louis.
80	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide	17	.33	Chicago.
13	Try, 4-inch	17	.085	Do.
86	Try and miter, 4-inch	6	.45	St. Louis.
10	Try, 10 inch	17	.115	Chicago.
114 dozen	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long	17	.0225	Do.
140 pounds	Steel, cast, bar: 1 by 3 inches	5	.0725	St. Louis or Chi-cago.
800 pounds	1 by 1 inch	5	.0625	Do.
300 pounds	Steel, cast, octagon: 1-inch	5	.0725	Do.
400 pounds	1-inch	5	.0675	Do.
440 pounds	1-inch	5	.0625	Do.
880 pounds	1-inch	5	.0625	Do.
300 pounds	1-inch	5	.0625	Do.
150 pounds	1 1/2-inch	5	.0925	Do.
Steel, cast, square:				
165 pounds	1-inch	5	.0725	Do.
100 pounds	1-inch	5	.0675	Do.
100 pounds	1-inch	5	.0625	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
Steel, cast, square—Continued.				
100 pounds	1-inch	5	\$0.0625	St. Louis or Chi-cago.
150 pounds	1 1/2-inch	5	.0625	Do.
100 pounds	2-inch	5	.0625	Do.
125 pounds	Do.	5	.0625	Do.
Steel, plow:				
50 pounds	by 8 inches	5	.0225	Do.
100 pounds	by 4 inches	5	.0225	Do.
100 pounds	by 6 inches	5	.0225	Do.
Steel, spring, per cwt.:				
150 pounds	by 1 inch	34	2.25	Chicago.
375 pounds	by 1 1/2 inches	34	2.25	Do.
300 pounds	by 1 1/2 inches	34	2.25	Do.
100 pounds	by 1 1/2 inches	34	2.25	Do.
300 pounds	by 2 inches	34	2.25	Do.
40	Steels, butcher's 12-inch, stag handle	6	\$4.23	St. Louis.
1	Swage block, blacksmith's, per pound	4	.04	Omaha.
52 M.	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 48, per M.	17	.27	Chicago.
Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:				
70 doz. papers	4-ounce	6	.074	St. Louis.
92 doz. papers	6-ounce	6	.094	Do.
135 doz. papers	8-ounce	6	.127	Do.
50 doz. papers	10 ounces	6	.141	Do.
87 doz. papers	12 ounces	6	.169	Do.
26	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case	6	.97	Do.
3	Tire shinkers	22	6.23	Chicago.
Toe calks, steel:				
750 pounds	No. 1	17	.0895	Do.
1,080 pounds	No. 2	17	.0955	Do.
950 pounds	No. 3	17	.0895	Do.
Trowels, 10 1/2 inch:				
27	Brick	6	.34	St. Louis.
17	Plastering	6	.28	Do.
Vices, blacksmith's, solid box, each:				
7	6-inch jaw	22	8.00	Chicago.
3	4 1/2-inch jaw	22	4.10	Do.
Vices:				
10	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw	17	1.80	Do.
7	Quinnsmith's, parallel firm, 4-inch jaw	17	1.80	Do.
Washers, iron:				
240 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	6	.068	St. Louis.
210 pounds	For 1 1/2-inch bolt	6	.065	Do.
450 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	6	.046	Do.
610 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	6	.088	Do.
600 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	6	.039	Do.
400 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	6	.028	Do.
Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:				
81	6-pound	17	.024	Chicago.
40	6-pound	17	.024	Do.
2	Well wheels, 10-inch	6	.17	St. Louis.
Wire, annealed:				
380 pounds	No. 16 gauge	17	.028	Chicago.
240 pounds	No. 20 gauge	17	.038	Do.
125 pounds	No. 24 gauge	17	.045	Do.
Wire, bright, iron:				
20 pounds	No. 3 gauge	17	.0231	Do.
75 pounds	No. 5 gauge	17	.0231	Do.
200 pounds	No. 8 gauge	17	.0231	Do.
60 pounds	No. 9 1/2 gauge	17	.0231	Do.
150 pounds	No. 10 gauge	17	.0254	Do.
855 pounds	No. 11 gauge	17	.0254	Do.
145 pounds	No. 14 gauge	17	.0265	Do.
30 pounds	No. 14 gauge	17	.0285	Do.
10 pounds	No. 16 gauge	17	.0823	Do.
75 pounds	No. 18 gauge	17	.087	Do.
43,400 square feet	Wire cloth, for screens, painted	17	.0096	Do.
Wire, 2-point barbed, galvanized:				
11,300 pounds	For hog fence; main wires not larger than 12 gauge; barbs not larger than 18 gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 8 inches; samples in 1-rod lengths required.	17	2.15	Do.
125,800 pounds	For cattle fence; main wires not larger than 12 gauge; barbs not larger than 18 gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 8 inches; samples in 1-rod lengths required.	17	2.15	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
9,450 pounds.	Wire fence staples, 11-inch, steel, galvanized	17	\$0.023	Chicago.
26	Wire fence stretchers	17	.67	Do.
Wrenches, screw, black:				
170	8-inch	21	.33	New York.
102	10-inch	21	.40	Do.
35	12-inch	21	.46	Do.
82	15-inch	21	.80	Do.
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.				
Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:				
200 pounds	1/2 by 1 inch	14	1.97	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
400 pounds	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	14	1.97	Do.
400 pounds	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	14	1.87	Do.
5,000 pounds	round edge, 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches, 14 and 16 foot lengths.	14	1.92	Do.
Iron band, per 100 pounds:				
500 pounds	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	14	2.07	Do.
800 pounds	1/2 by 1 inch	14	1.97	Do.
300 pounds	beveled, 1/2 by 1 inch	14	2.32	Do.
Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
100 pounds	1-inch	14	2.27	Do.
400 pounds	1-inch	14	1.82	Do.
132	Knives, table, cocoa handle, with bolster	17	.060	Chicago.
24	Rasps, horse, 18-inch	17	.30	Do.
30 pounds	Washers, iron, for 1/2-inch bolt	17	.085	Do.
Belting:				
50 feet	rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch	12	.290	New York, or Chicago.
150 feet	leather, 10-inch	14	.627	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
100 pounds	Steel, cast, square, 1 1/2 inch	5	.0625	Chicago, St. Louis or Chicago.
PLUMBER'S, STEAM, AND GAS-FITTER'S TOOLS, FITTINGS, AND SUPPLIES.				
9	Blast furnaces, combination, hot blast, complete, with fire pot.	17	6.50	Chicago.
120 pounds	Cement, gas-fitter's, in 5-pound packages	18	.061	Do.
6	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel	17	1.28	Do.
18	To cut 1/2 to 1 inch	17	1.28	Do.
6	To cut 1 to 2 inches	17	1.71	Do.
6	Ladies, melting, 4-inch, per dozen	22	.98	Do.
Pliers, gas:				
47	6-inch	17	1.375	Do.
30	12-inch	17	.275	Do.
1	Ratchet, sleeve, handle 10 inches long	14	8.65	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
Reamers, pipe:				
8	1-inch	14	.20	Do.
7	1-inch	14	.29	Do.
5	1-inch	14	.45	Do.
5	1 1/2-inch	14	.41	Do.
4	1 1/2-inch	14	.51	Do.
4	2-inch	14	.70	Do.
Stocks and dies (solid):				
18	1/2 to 1 inch	14	2.80	Do.
18	1/2 to 2 inch	14	3.70	Do.
Taps, pipe:				
7	1-inch	14	.20	Do.
4	1-inch	14	.29	Do.
2	1-inch	14	.45	Do.
2	1 1/2-inch	14	.41	Do.
4	1 1/2-inch	14	.51	Do.
4	2-inch	14	.70	Do.
12	Vices, pipe, malleable iron to hold 1/2 to 2 inch pipe	18	1.86	Chicago.
Wrenches, pipe:				
35	10-inch	17	.66	Do.
40	15-inch	17	1.00	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
PIPE FITTINGS.				
Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, for iron pipe, per dozen:				
74	1-inch	18	\$5.18	Chicago.
144	1-inch	18	8.85	Do.
18	1-inch	18	11.81	Do.
Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, for iron pipe, per dozen:				
235	1-inch	18	3.74	Do.
490	1-inch	18	5.76	Do.
81	1-inch	18	11.52	Do.
Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent, male, per 100:				
35	1-inch	18	10.26	Do.
84	1-inch	18	12.83	Do.
72	1-inch	18	12.83	Do.
Boiler couplings, with unions, malleable iron, straight, male, per 100:				
18	1-inch	18	10.26	Do.
84	1-inch	18	12.83	Do.
36	1-inch	18	12.83	Do.
Bushings, malleable iron, per 100:				
625	1/2 by 1 inch	18	1.58	Do.
700	1/2 by 1 inch	18	1.51	Do.
415	1/2 by 1 inch	18	1.75	Do.
805	1/2 by 1 1/2 inch	18	2.27	Do.
255	1/2 by 2 inch	18	3.53	Do.
Caps, malleable iron, black:				
90	1-inch, per 100	18	1.25	Do.
120	1-inch, per 100	18	2.00	Do.
95	1-inch, per 100	18	3.00	Do.
70	1 1/2-inch	18	4.00	Do.
42	1-inch	18	6.00	Do.
84	2-inch	18	8.00	Do.
Caps, malleable iron, galvanized:				
195	1-inch	18	2.00	Do.
235	1-inch	18	3.00	Do.
160	1-inch	18	4.25	Do.
120	1-inch, per 100	18	6.00	Do.
125	1-inch, per 100	18	9.50	Do.
120	2-inch, per 100	18	18.00	Do.
Couplings, wrought-iron, black, per 100:				
300	1-inch	18	1.64	Do.
350	1-inch	18	2.40	Do.
815	1-inch	18	3.12	Do.
250	1-inch	18	4.05	Do.
250	1-inch	18	6.01	Do.
225	1-inch	18	6.72	Do.
Couplings, wrought-iron, galvanized, per 100:				
225	1-inch	18	2.40	Do.
310	1-inch	18	3.12	Do.
270	1-inch	18	4.32	Do.
165	1-inch	18	6.00	Do.
105	1-inch	18	7.68	Do.
80	2-inch	18	9.00	Do.
Couplings, R. and L., malleable iron, black, per 100:				
80	1-inch	18	2.00	Do.
42	1-inch	18	3.00	Do.
50	1-inch	18	4.00	Do.
45	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
18	1-inch	18	9.00	Do.
7	2-inch	18	18.00	Do.
Couplings, R. and L., malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
15	1-inch	18	4.25	Do.
2	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
2	1 1/2-inch	18	8.75	Do.
5	2-inch	18	18.75	Do.
Crosses, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
25	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
25	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
19	1-inch	18	7.50	Do.
18	1 1/2-inch	18	10.00	Do.
6	1-inch	18	15.00	Do.
6	2-inch	18	28.00	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1908, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of de-livery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
66	1-inch	18	\$4.25	Chicago.
76	1-inch	19	6.25	Do.
82	1-inch	18	11.25	Do.
70	1-inch	18	15.00	Do.
30	1-inch	18	22.50	Do.
56	2-inch	18	87.00	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
475	1-inch	18	2.50	Do.
690	1-inch	18	3.75	Do.
850	1-inch	18	5.50	Do.
186	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
186	1-inch	18	8.75	Do.
186	2-inch	18	12.50	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
610	1-inch	18	3.50	Do.
720	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
840	1-inch	18	6.00	Do.
186	1-inch	18	10.00	Do.
186	1-inch	18	16.00	Do.
186	2-inch	18	22.50	Do.
Elbows, R. and L., malleable iron, black, per 100:				
40	1-inch	18	3.00	Do.
80	1-inch	18	4.25	Do.
46	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
80	1-inch	18	7.50	Do.
26	1-inch	18	10.00	Do.
18	2-inch	18	16.25	Do.
Elbows, R. and L., malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
60	1-inch	18	4.38	Do.
87	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
46	1-inch	18	10.00	Do.
30	1-inch	18	12.50	Do.
20	1-inch	18	18.75	Do.
26	2-inch	18	28.12	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, black, side outlet, per 100:				
80	1-inch	18	2.50	Do.
80	1-inch	18	4.50	Do.
26	1-inch	18	7.50	Do.
86	1-inch	18	11.25	Do.
34	1-inch	18	15.00	Do.
87	2-inch	18	26.00	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, side outlet, per 100:				
26	1-inch	18	3.75	Do.
66	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
82	1-inch	18	11.25	Do.
37	1-inch	18	16.25	Do.
30	1-inch	18	22.50	Do.
34	2-inch	18	37.50	Do.
Gas service cocks, brass, female, per 100:				
80	1-inch	18	30.00	Do.
62	1-inch	18	36.90	Do.
6	1-inch	18	56.80	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black, per 100:				
296	1-inch	18	.72	Do.
515	1-inch	18	.87	Do.
360	1-inch	18	1.16	Do.
170	1-inch	18	1.50	Do.
160	1-inch	18	1.88	Do.
146	2-inch	18	2.69	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized, per 100:				
486	1-inch	18	.87	Do.
680	1-inch	18	1.16	Do.
480	1-inch	18	1.59	Do.
280	1-inch	18	2.45	Do.
240	1-inch	18	3.02	Do.
210	2-inch	18	3.96	Do.
Pipe, wrought iron, black, per 100:				
2,200 feet	1-inch	18	2.17	Do.
3,370 feet	1-inch	18	2.47	Do.
5,410 feet	1-inch	18	3.55	Do.
2,250 feet	1-inch	18	4.84	Do.
1,825 feet	1-inch	18	5.81	Do.
2,600 feet	2-inch	18	7.74	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1908, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of de-livery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Pipe, wrought iron, galvanized, per 100:				
2,830 feet	1-inch	18	\$8.19	Chicago.
3,770 feet	1-inch	18	8.62	Do.
3,950 feet	1-inch	18	8.20	Do.
2,230 feet	1-inch	18	7.99	Do.
1,660 feet	1-inch	18	8.61	Do.
2,920 feet	2-inch	18	11.84	Do.
Pipe, lead, per pound:				
100 feet	1-inch	17	.067	Do.
225 feet	1-inch	17	.067	Do.
260 feet	1-inch	17	.067	Do.
270 feet	1-inch	17	.067	Do.
100 feet	1-inch	17	.067	Do.
Plugs, cast iron, black, per 100:				
265 feet	1-inch	18	.45	Do.
340	1-inch	18	.67	Do.
260	1-inch	18	.89	Do.
186	1-inch	18	1.11	Do.
180	1-inch	18	1.56	Do.
160	2-inch	18	2.22	Do.
Plugs, cast iron, galvanized, per 100:				
170	1-inch	18	.89	Do.
300	1-inch	18	1.33	Do.
200	1-inch	18	1.78	Do.
140	1-inch	18	2.22	Do.
180	1-inch	18	3.11	Do.
110	2-inch	18	4.44	Do.
Reducers, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
215	1 by 1 inch	18	2.50	Do.
225	1 by 1 inch	18	4.00	Do.
125	1 by 1 1/2 inches	18	5.00	Do.
120	1 by 1 1/2 inches	18	7.00	Do.
100	1 by 2 inches	18	11.25	Do.
Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
185	1 by 1 inch	18	3.75	Do.
220	1 by 1 inch	18	6.25	Do.
165	1 by 1 1/2 inches	18	8.75	Do.
180	1 by 1 1/2 inches	18	11.25	Do.
110	1 by 2 inches	18	18.75	Do.
Stopcocks, brass, steam, per 100:				
186	1-inch	18	45.22	Do.
110	1-inch	18	62.51	Do.
68	1-inch	18	98.42	Do.
87	1-inch	18	126.01	Do.
42	2-inch	18	194.18	Do.
100 dozen	2-inch	18	.095	Do.
Tees, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
296	1-inch	18	2.75	Do.
366	1-inch	18	3.75	Do.
340	1-inch	18	6.25	Do.
200	1-inch	18	7.50	Do.
175	1-inch	18	11.55	Do.
160	2-inch	18	16.00	Do.
Tees, malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
340	1-inch	18	4.00	Do.
445	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
320	1-inch	18	6.50	Do.
175	1-inch	18	12.50	Do.
155	1-inch	18	17.50	Do.
135	2-inch	18	25.00	Do.
Tees, four-way, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
12	1-inch	18	3.50	Do.
21	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
60	1-inch	18	8.75	Do.
42	1-inch	18	12.50	Do.
42	1-inch	18	20.00	Do.
42	2-inch	18	31.25	Do.
Tees, four-way malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
80	1-inch	18	5.00	Do.
41	1-inch	18	8.25	Do.
42	1-inch	18	13.25	Do.
80	1-inch	18	21.25	Do.
84	1-inch	18	27.00	Do.
84	2-inch	18	52.00	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 28, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17—Hardware—Continued.				
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Unions, malleable iron, black, per 100:				
390.....	1-inch.....	18	\$5.24	Chicago.
480.....	1-inch.....	18	6.48	Do.
375.....	1-inch.....	18	11.04	Do.
285.....	1-inch.....	18	13.92	Do.
225.....	1-inch.....	18	18.00	Do.
200.....	2-inch.....	18	18.00	Do.
Unions, malleable iron, galvanized, per 100:				
380.....	1-inch.....	18	7.92	Do.
620.....	1-inch.....	18	9.60	Do.
465.....	1-inch.....	18	12.00	Do.
550.....	1-inch.....	18	16.50	Do.
240.....	1-inch.....	18	21.60	Do.
290.....	2-inch.....	18	27.60	Do.
Valves, gate, high pressure:				
140.....	1-inch.....	11	.60	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.
190.....	1-inch.....	14	.85	Do.
165.....	1-inch.....	11	1.15	Do.
90.....	1-inch.....	11	1.60	Do.
81.....	1-inch.....	11	2.25	Do.
85.....	2-inch.....	14	3.50	Do.
Valves, globe, high pressure:				
117.....	1-inch.....	11	.42	Do.
210.....	1-inch.....	11	.69	Do.
150.....	1-inch.....	14	.86	Do.
86.....	1-inch.....	11	1.20	Do.
85.....	1-inch.....	11	1.67	Do.
24.....	2-inch.....	14	2.65	Do.
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.				
850 feet.....	Pipe, wrought iron, black, 3-inch, per 100.....	18	16.28	Chicago.
ROSE HOSES.				
285.....	Couplings, hose, per set:	7	.55	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
	1-inch.....			
6.....	2-inch.....	7	.45	Do.
17.....	2 1/2-inch.....	7	.90	Do.
Hose clamps:				
95 dozen.....	For 1-inch hose.....	7	.23	Do.
1 dozen.....	For 1 1/2-inch hose.....	7	.60	Do.
1 1/2 dozen.....	For 2-inch hose.....	7	1.20	Do.
2 1/2 dozen.....	For 2 1/2-inch hose.....	7	2.10	Do.
12.....	Hose strap fasteners, 1 to 1 inch.....	7	.08	Do.
7,750 feet.....	Hose, rubber, garden, 1-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings.....	20	.09	Do.
Hose, cotton, rubber-lined, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings:				
800 feet.....	1 1/2-inch.....	12	.19	New York or Chicago.
800 feet.....	1 1/2-inch.....	12	.21	Do.
2,400 feet.....	2-inch.....	12	.25	Do.
4,030 feet.....	2 1/2-inch.....	12	.27	Do.
Nozzles, hose, screw:				
102.....	1-inch.....	17	.20	Chicago.
2.....	1 1/2-inch.....	1	.41	Do.
5.....	1 1/2-inch.....	1	.60	Do.
22.....	2-inch.....	1	.77	Do.
23.....	2 1/2-inch.....	1	1.24	Do.
Medical supplies.				
MEDICINES.				
820 ounces.....	Acetic, chemically pure, in 8-ounce bottles.....	21	.01	St. Louis.
5,190 ounces.....	Boric, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.01	Do.
5,365 ounces.....	Carbolic, pure, 95 per cent, liquid, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.01	Do.
690 ounces.....	Carbolic, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.03	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 28, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
Medical supplies—Continued.				
MEDICINES—continued.				
Acids—Continued.				
76 ounces.....	Galle, in 4-ounce bottles.....	19	\$0.04	St. Louis.
40 ounces.....	Hydrocyanic, U. S. P., dilute, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.04	Do.
1,010 ounces.....	Hydrochloric, chemically pure, in 8-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	19	.01	Do.
370 ounces.....	Nitric, chemically pure, in 8-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	19	.01	Do.
465 ounces.....	Phosphoric, dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	23	.01	Do.
450 ounces.....	Sulphuric, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.02	Do.
450 ounces.....	Sulphuric, chemically pure, in 8-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	24	.01	Do.
42 pounds.....	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound glass-stoppered bottles.....	36	.43	Omaha.
320 ounces.....	Tannic, pure, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....	23	.03	St. Louis.
88 pounds.....	Tartaric, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.35	Omaha.
40 pounds.....	Fluid extracts, U. S. P.: Berberis aquifolium, in 16-ounce bottles.....	27	.67	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
295 ounces.....	Belladonna, in 1-ounce bottles.....	27	.04	Do.
109 pounds.....	Buchu, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.72	Do.
155 ounces.....	Cannabis indica, in 1-ounce bottles.....	27	1.01	Do.
210 pounds.....	Cascara sagrada, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	1.60	Do.
305 ounces.....	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 1-ounce bottles.....	27	.83	Do.
146 pounds.....	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.84	Do.
180 ounces.....	Colechicum seed, in 1-ounce bottles.....	27	.85	Do.
1,565 ounces.....	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.05	Do.
185 pounds.....	Ginger, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.61	Do.
216 pounds.....	Hydrastis, colorless, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.15	Do.
220 ounces.....	Hyoscyamus, in 1-ounce bottles.....	27	.03	Do.
70 ounces.....	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.12	Do.
415 ounces.....	Rhubarb, in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.04	Do.
88 pounds.....	Senna, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.37	Do.
116 pounds.....	Taraxacum, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.33	Do.
24 pounds.....	Valerian, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.50	Do.
1,620 ounces.....	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.08	Do.
65 ounces.....	Solid extracts, U. S. P.: Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.07	Do.
Hypodermic tablets:				
150 tubes.....	Aconitine, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Omaha.
100 tubes.....	Atomorphine hydrochlorate, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.06	Do.
240 tubes.....	Atropin, sulphate, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Do.
410 tubes.....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, 1 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.03	Do.
225 tubes.....	Digitalin, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Do.
225 tubes.....	Hyoscyamine, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.03	Do.
645 tubes.....	Morphin, 1 grain, atropin, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.08	Do.
820 tubes.....	Morphin, sulphate, 1 grain each, in tubes of 25.....	28	.01	Do.
282 tubes.....	Nitroglycerin, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Do.
180 tubes.....	Phocarpin, hydrochlorate, 1 grain, in tubes of 25.....	27	.06	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
495 tubes.....	Strychnine, nitrate, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Omaha.
490 tubes.....	Strychnine, sulphate, 1/16 grain, in tubes of 25.....	28	.02	Do.
Tablet triturates:				
202 bottles.....	Aconitine, 1/16 grain, in bottles of 100.....	28	.05	Do.
276 bottles.....	Aconitine, 1/16 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
205 bottles.....	Aloin, 1/16 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
365 bottles.....	Arsenic, iodide, 1/16 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
260 bottles.....	Arsenic sulphate, 1/16 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
285 bottles.....	Benzole acid, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
415 bottles.....	Caffeine, citrated, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.06	Do.
145 bottles.....	Calomel and sodium (calomel 1/16 grain, sodium bicarbonate 1 grain), in bottles of 100.....	27	.01	Do.
315 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.07	Do.
110 bottles.....	Calomel and sodium (calomel 1 grain, sodium bicarbonate 1 grain) in bottles of 100.....	27	.06	Do.
235 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.10	Do.
85 bottles.....	Cascara sagrada, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.03	Do.
280 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.13	Do.
25 bottles.....	Colocynth, compound, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
84 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.11	Do.

REF0077269

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-dor.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
<i>Medical supplies—Continued.</i>				
<i>MEDICINES—continued.</i>				
<i>Tablet triturates—Continued.</i>				
296 bottles.....	Cocaine, without sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in bottles of 100.	27	\$0.134	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
425 bottles.....	Cocaine, without sugar, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.	28	.22	Omaha.
215 bottles.....	Colchicine, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.10	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
280 bottles.....	Copper arsenite, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.047	Do.
225 bottles.....	Corrosive sublimate, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
150 bottles.....	Digitalin, pure, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	Do.
274 bottles.....	Digitalin, pure, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	Do.
75 bottles.....	Dovers powder, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.051	Do.
305 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.13	Do.
274 bottles.....	Hydrastin, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.06	Do.
60 bottles.....	Lithium carbonate, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	Do.
120 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.19	Do.
255 bottles.....	Podophyllin, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.051	Do.
35 bottles.....	Salicylic acid, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	Do.
180 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.111	Do.
70 bottles.....	Santonine and calomel (santonine 1 grain, calomel 1 grain), in bottles of 100.....	28	.151	Omaha.
105 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	28	.56	Do.
50 bottles.....	Strychnine, nitrate, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
125 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.101	Do.
65 bottles.....	Strychnine, sulphate, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.041	Do.
210 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.101	Do.
26 bottles.....	Tartar emetic, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.06	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
56 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.101	Do.
155 bottles.....	Zinc phosphide, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.05	Do.
725 bottles.....	Zinc sulphocarbonate, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.041	Do.
90 bottles.....	Compressed tablets: Corrosive sublimate, blue, for external use (formula: Mercuric chloride corrosive 7½ grains, citric acid 3½ grains), in bottles of 25.....	28	.061	Omaha.
95 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 100.....	28	.171	Do.
100 bottles.....	Same as ab. ve. in 1-pound bottles.....	28	.851	Do.
42 bottles.....	Cresote, beechwood, 1 Lilium, in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
70 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	28	.17	Omaha.
130 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	28	.321	Do.
45 bottles.....	Cubeb, compound (powdered cubeb 1 grain, dried ferrous sulphate 1 grain, copaiba mass 1 grain, Venice turpentine 1 grain, oil sandal 1 grain, oil gaultheria 1 grain), in bottles of 100.....	27	.061	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
61 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.151	Do.
100 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	27	.29	Do.
220 bottles.....	Ergotine, 2 grains, in bottles of 100.....	27	.18	Do.
875 bottles.....	Lithium citrate, in 8-grain effervescent tablets, in bottles of 40.....	28	.091	Omaha.
70 bottles.....	Potassium permanganate, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	27	.06	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
70 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.101	Do.
62 bottles.....	Quinine, sulphate, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	28	.10	Omaha.
65 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 500.....	27	.31	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
155 bottles.....	Same as above, in bottles of 1,000.....	27	.61	Do.
52 bottles.....	Sulfonal, 5 grains, in bottles of 100.....	28	1.44	Omaha.
3,000 bottles.....	Elixirs, etc.: Cod-liver oil, emulsion of, with hypophosphites and creosote, in 1-pint bottles.....	27	.22	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
900 bottles.....	Pepsin, elixir of, National Formulary, in 1-pint bottles.....	27	.191	Do.
920 bottles.....	Aromatic elixir, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.....	27	.191	Do.
1,075 bottles.....	Oils: Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-ounce bottles.....	24	.81	St. Louis.
600 ounces.....	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles.....	24	.061	Do.
2,100 bottles.....	Cod-liver, U. S. P., in 1-pint bottles.....	24	.111	Do.
1,360 bottles.....	Cotton-seed, refined, in pint bottles.....	24	.10	Do.
31 ounces.....	Croton, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.061	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-dor.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
<i>Medical supplies—Continued.</i>				
<i>MEDICINES—continued.</i>				
<i>Oils—Continued:</i>				
150 ounces.....	Cibeca, in 4-ounce bottles (specify brand bid on).....	23	\$0.67	St. Louis.
355 ounces.....	Eucalyptus, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.061	Do.
635 bottles.....	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles.....	24	.091	Do.
140 ounces.....	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-ounce bottles.....	24	.10	Do.
220 ounces.....	Origanum, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.20	Do.
570 ounces.....	Peppermint, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles (specify brand bid on).....	28	.231	Do.
360 ounces.....	Sandal-wood, East India, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.21	Do.
1,030 bottles.....	Turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles.....	36	.24	Omaha.
<i>Pills:</i>				
100 bottles.....	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....	28	.07	Do.
180 bottles.....	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....	28	.07	Do.
90 bottles.....	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....	28	.071	Do.
240 bottles.....	Asafetida, 1 grain, in bottles of 100.....	28	.061	Do.
240 bottles.....	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each.....	28	.131	Do.
195 bottles.....	Catt. artic, vegetable, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.....	28	.41	Do.
355 bottles.....	Compound cathartic, U. S. P., in bottles of 500.....	28	.30	Do.
110 bottles.....	Copaiba mass, 2 grain, in bottles of 500.....	28	.28	Do.
500 bottles.....	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....	28	.061	Do.
180 bottles.....	Iodoform, 1 grain, in bottles 100.....	27	.12	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
375 bottles.....	Mercury (green iodide), 1 grain each, in bottles of 100.....	28	.06	Omaha.
671 bottles.....	Phosphorus, compound (phosphorus $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; iron, reduced, 3 grains; quinine, 1 grain; strychnine, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain), in bottles of 100.....	27	.121	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
1,260 bottles.....	Sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets), 3 grain each, in bottles of 100.....	27	.181	Do.
<i>Tinctures:</i>				
920 ounces.....	Acopile, Rad., U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.021	Do.
440 bottles.....	Arnica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.43	St. Louis.
625 ounces.....	Belladonna, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	.08	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
260 ounces.....	Cannabis Indica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.041	Do.
385 ounces.....	Cantharides, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	28	.031	St. Louis.
600 ounces.....	Digitalis, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	.03	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
200 ounces.....	Geleminum, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	.03	Do.
430 pounds.....	Genlan, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	28	.251	St. Louis.
775 ounces.....	Gualac, ammoniated, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	23	.021	Do.
210 ounces.....	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pound glass-stops; aerd bottles.....	24	.85	Do.
180 ounces.....	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound, glass-stoppered bottles.....	24	.34	Do.
1,740 ounces.....	Nux vomica, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	27	.03	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
600 pounds.....	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.29	Do.
200 pounds.....	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.641	Omaha.
780 ounces.....	Opium, deodorized, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.031	St. Louis.
170 ounces.....	Veratrum viride, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	.04	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
320 ounces.....	Strophanthus, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	.041	Do.
<i>Powdered, select:</i>				
155 ounces.....	Opium, in 8-ounce bottles.....	19	.201	St. Louis.
330 ounces.....	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles.....	28	.011	Do.
165 ounces.....	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.021	Do.
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
1,620 bottles.....	Acetanilid, compound, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle). Formula: 3½ grains acetanilid; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain bicarb. soda; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain brom. soda, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain cit. caffeine.....	27	.071	New York, Chi-cago, or St. Louis.
285 pounds.....	Aceps Lane, anhydrous, in 1-pound cans.....	24	.28	St. Louis.
1,665 bottles.....	Alcohol, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles.....	36	.70	Omaha.
200 pounds.....	Alum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.071	St. Louis.
800 ounces.....	Ammonium bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles (crystals or granulated, as required).....	24	.021	Do.
670 ounces.....	Ammonium carbonate of, hard lumps, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
Medical supplies—Continued.				
MEDICINES—continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
180 pounds.....	Ammonium chloride of, granulated, pure, in 1-pound bottles.	23	\$0.117	St. Louis.
43 bottles.....	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25.	27	.40	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
160 ounces.....	Antipyrine.....	24	.151	St. Louis.
610 ounces.....	Balsam, Peru, in 2-ounce bottles.....	36	.071	Omaha.
2,170 ounces.....	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....	19	.121	St. Louis.
745 ounces.....	Bismuth, subgallate, in 8-ounce bottles.....	19	.121	Do.
335 pounds.....	Brass, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.121	Do.
18 pounds.....	Cerate, blistering, in 1-pound jars, with cover.....	24	.48	Do.
93 pounds.....	Cerate, resin, in 1-pound jars, with cover.....	21	.22	Do.
135 pounds.....	Cerate, simple (ointment), in 1-pound jars, with cover.	27	.33	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
600 ounces.....	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles.....	23	.01	St. Louis.
300 ounces.....	Chloral, hydrate of, crystals, in 4-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	24	.071	Do.
1,225 ounces.....	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	27	.05	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
850 pounds.....	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately (specify brand bid on).	27	.35	Do.
85 ounces.....	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in 1-ounce bottles.....	19	3.03	St. Louis.
32 pounds.....	Cocosa bitter, in 1-pound cakes.....	21	.851	Do.
600 ounces.....	Colloidal, in 2-ounce bottles.....	21	.031	Do.
40 pounds.....	Copals, balsam of, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	23	.10	Do.
425 ounces.....	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....	23	.011	Do.
65 dozen.....	Copper-sulphate pencils.....	24	1.15	Do.
175 pounds.....	Ether, sulphate, stronger, for anaesthesia, in 1-pound tins (specify brand bid on).	19	.63	Do.
1,210 pounds.....	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.151	Omaha.
42 pounds.....	Gum arabic, No. 1, powdered, pure, in 1-pound bottles.....	21	.21	St. Louis.
380 pounds.....	Gum camphor, in 1-pound tins.....	24	1.10	Do.
825 pounds.....	Hydrogen, peroxide, in 1-pound bottles, rubber cork, securely fastened.	27	.15	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
117 bottles.....	Ichthyol, in 1-pound bottles.....	19	3.25	St. Louis.
15 ounces.....	Iodine, resublimed, in 2-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	19	.291	Do.
640 ounces.....	Iodoform, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.....	19	.191	Do.
155 ounces.....	Iron—			
40 ounces.....	Ammoniated, citrate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....	26	.031	Omaha.
60 ounces.....	Reduced, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.031	St. Louis.
65 pounds.....	Dried sulphate of, chemically pure, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	Do.
515 bottles.....	Lead, acetate of, granulated, pure, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.16	Do.
455 ounces.....	Liquor, antisepticus, U. S. P. 1900, in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.09	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
2,840 pounds.....	Magnesia, carbonate, in 4-ounce papers.....	24	.001	St. Louis.
92 ounces.....	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins, wrapped in strong paper, securely tied.....	23	.021	Do.
220 ounces.....	Mercury with chalk, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.021	Do.
7 pounds.....	Mercury, corrosive chloride of, pure (corrosive sublimate), small crystals or granulated, in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	Do.
760 ounces.....	Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 1-pound jars.....	24	.43	Do.
75 ounces.....	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.051	Do.
140 ounces.....	Mercury, red oxide of, powdered, in 1-ounce bottles.....	36	.07	Omaha.
17 ounces.....	Mercury, yellow oxide of, powdered, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.08	St. Louis.
412 pounds.....	Morphia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	2.25	Do.
745 ounces.....	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pou'd pots, with cover.....	24	.44	Do.
000 ounces.....	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots, with cover.....	19	.021	Do.
	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.031	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
Medical supplies—Continued.				
MEDICINES—continued.				
Miscellaneous—Continued.				
1,210 ounces.....	Pepsin, saccharine, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	27	\$0.031	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
3,650 pounds.....	Petrolatum, 112° F., melting point, light colored, in 1-pound cans.....	23	.031	St. Louis.
45 dozen cans.....	Picis liquida, in 1-pnt cans.....	23	.391	Do.
71 pounds.....	Potassium.....	24	.24	Do.
50 pounds.....	Bicarbonate, in 1-pound bottles.....	21	.131	Do.
176 pounds.....	Bitartrate of, pure, powdered (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.29	Omaha.
1,350 ounces.....	Bromide of, granulated, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	St. Louis.
120 ounces.....	Caustic, purified sticks, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.03	Do.
140 pounds.....	Chlorate of, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.141	Omaha.
150 pounds.....	Iodide of, granulated, in 1-pound bottles.....	19	2.13	St. Louis.
80 pounds.....	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.101	Do.
355 pounds.....	Potassium and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	36	.26	Omaha.
640 ounces.....	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles (specify brand bid on).	19	.24	St. Louis.
560 bottles.....	Salol, in 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle).....	24	.111	Do.
14 ounces.....	Santonin, in 1-ounce bottles.....	19	.66	Do.
265 pounds.....	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages.....	23	.081	Do.
82 ounces.....	Silver—			
42 ounces.....	Nitrate, fused, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.451	Do.
	Nitrate, crystals, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.431	Do.
285 pounds.....	Sodium—			
950 ounces.....	Bicarbonate, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....	23	.661	Do.
1,910 ounces.....	Bromide of, granulated, in 8-ounce bottles.....	19	.02	Do.
1,750 ounces.....	Phosphate, in 1-ounce bottles.....	24	.01	Do.
	Salicylate, powdered, in 8-ounce wide-mouth bottles.....	24	.021	Do.
1,020 bottles.....	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32 ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	36	.171	Omaha.
1,000 ounces.....	Solution, arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles.....	23	.001	St. Louis.
410 ounces.....	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury, U. S. P. (Dowson's solution), in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	Do.
100 ounces.....	Solution sub-sulphate of iron, U. S. P., in 4-ounce glass-stoppered bottles.....	19	.021	Do.
226 pounds.....	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound glass-stoppered bottles.....	23	.361	Do.
73 pounds.....	Spirits ether, compound U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-pound bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.....	24	.72	Do.
252 pounds.....	Spirits ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spirits of nitre), in 1-pound bottles, securely corked, with glass stopper attached separately.....	24	.50	Do.
540 pounds.....	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.10	Do.
2,515 pounds.....	Sirup hypophosphates, lime, soda and potash, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	23	.15	Do.
5,450 ounces.....	Sirup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	19	.021	Do.
1,140 pounds.....	Sirup squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	24	.12	Do.
44,630 ounces.....	Sirup wild cherry, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles.....	24	.011	Do.
350 pounds.....	Vaseline, liquid (or liquid petroleum), in 1-pound sealed cans.....	21	.15	Do.
60 pounds.....	Wine, calcium, Rad., U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....	27	.27	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
30 ounces.....	Zinc: Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles.....	24	.021	St. Louis.
1,500 ounces.....	Oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles.....	19	.011	Do.
580 ounces.....	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....	24	.001	Do.
INSTRUMENTS.				
8.....	Aspirators.....	13	4.25	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
Atomizers:				
240.....	Hand.....	37	.23	Chicago.
206.....	Hand (good quality), suitable for oils.....	37	.38	Do.
62.....	Bed pans, earthenware, yellow.....	24	.48	St. Louis.
Binder's boards:				
300 pieces.....	24 by 12 inches.....	26	.011	Do.
265 pieces.....	4 by 17 inches.....	26	.621	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<i>Medical supplies—Continued.</i>				
<i>INSTRUMENTS—continued.</i>				
150.....	Bougies, flexible, hard, assorted sizes.....	26	\$0.08	St. Louis.
150.....	Breast pumps.....	37	.13	Chicago.
7.....	Cases:			
9.....	Field, operating.....	26	81.50	St. Louis.
9.....	Operating, minor.....	13	16.60	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
17.....	Pocket	26	4.70	St. Louis.
740.....	Catheters, flexible, assorted sizes (hard and soft, as required).....	37	.10	Chicago.
45.....	Cupping glasses, with bulb, assorted sizes.....	37	.16	Do.
65.....	Farradic battery.....	37	3.32	Do.
6 square yards.....	Felt, for splints.....	30	5.20	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
8.....	Lancet, thumb.....	26	.30	St. Louis.
80 dozen.....	Needles, surgical, assorted.....	26	.20	Do.
5.....	Obstetrical forceps.....	13	2.25	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
57.....	Powder blower, for larynx.....	29	.30	St. Louis.
295.....	Probangs.....	23	.031	Do.
21.....	Scissors, 6-inch.....	13	.45	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
6.....	Speculum for the ear.....	26	.66	St. Louis.
4.....	Speculum for the rectum.....	13	.75	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
13.....	Speculum for the vagina, bivalve.....	13	.75	Do.
27 dozen.....	Splints, assorted sizes.....	26	.48	St. Louis.
25.....	Sponge holders for throat.....	26	.20	St. Louis.
17.....	Stethoscopes, Camman's double.....	13	1.25	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
24.....	Stomach tube and bulb, in substantial case.....	26	.85	St. Louis.
180.....	Syringes:			
185 dozen.....	Davidson's self-injector.....	24	1.05	Do.
21.....	Eur. glass.....	24	.26	Do.
48.....	Hard rubber, 8-ounce.....	26	1.20	Do.
985.....	Hypodermic.....	26	1.00	Do.
315.....	Penis, glass, in cases.....	24	.011	Do.
315.....	Fountain, 2-quart, complete, in wooden box.....	35	.60	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
11.....	Tongue depressors.....	26	.17	St. Louis.
20.....	Tooth extracting sets, in substantial case.....	26	5.25	Do.
22.....	Urinometers.....	37	.25	Chicago.
9.....	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....	26	.85	St. Louis.
18.....	Uterine sounds, Sim's.....	13	.15	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
<i>SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.</i>				
295.....	Bags:			
110.....	Rubber, 2 quart, for hot water.....	37	.60	Chicago.
235 boxes.....	Ice, screw-capped, cloth-covered, 9-inch.....	24	.29	St. Louis.
175 dozen.....	Bandages:			
60.....	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box (1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; 1 dozen, 3 1/2 inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards).....	11	2.61	New York
276.....	Plaster of Paris, assorted sizes.....	33	1.35	Chicago.
1,815 pounds.....	Rubber, assorted sizes.....	26	.55	St. Louis.
1,315 ounces.....	Suspensory.....	33	.07	Chicago.
440 sheets.....	Cotton:			
850 yards.....	Absorbent.....	33	.17	Do.
1,265 yards.....	Surgeon's nonabsorbent.....	16	.021	New York.
1,060 yards.....	Wadding.....	9	.011	Chicago.
1,425 yards.....	Gauze:			
.....	Borated, in glass, in 1-yard lengths.....	33	.091	Do.
.....	Borated, in glass, in 5-yard lengths.....	33	.09	Do.
.....	Antiseptic (bichloride), in glass, in 1-yard lengths.....	33	.094	Do.
.....	Antiseptic (bichloride), in glass, in 5-yard lengths.....	33	.09	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<i>Medical supplies—Continued.</i>				
<i>SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.—continued.</i>				
91 bottles.....	Ligature:			
48 ounces.....	Caoutchouc, carbollized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.....	20	\$0.32	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
11 ounces.....	Silk.....	33	.60	Chicago.
.....	Silver wire.....	30	1.15	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
245 pounds.....	Lint, patent.....	33	.39	Chicago.
270 yards.....	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces; opaque.....	33	.60	Do.
365 dozen.....	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....	24	.114	St. Louis.
1,100 dozen.....	Pins, safety, three sizes.....	26	.021	Do.
65 yards.....	Plaster, belladonna, 1 yard in a tin.....	30	.35	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.
190 yards.....	Plaster, isinglass, silk, 1 yard in a tin.....	33	.24	Chicago.
760 yards.....	Plaster, mustard, 4 yards in a tin.....	33	.09	Do.
865 dozen.....	Plaster, porous.....	33	.27	Do.
600 yards.....	Plaster, rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.....	33	.14	Do.
800 yards.....	Rubber sheeting, white.....	37	.31	Do.
50 strings.....	Sponges, small, in strings of fifty.....	36	.53	Omaha.
130 dozen.....	Towels.....	33	.42	Chicago.
170 yards.....	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	26	.15	St. Louis.
<i>DISINFECTANTS.</i>				
1,850 pounds.....	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, 1-pound bottles.....	19	.16	St. Louis.
1,730 pounds.....	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wooden boxes, per 10-pound box.....	24	.16	Do.
5,275 pounds.....	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes.....	21	.094	Do.
480 bottles.....	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques', in quart bottles, rubber stopper, with glass stopper attached separately.....	36	.16	Omaha.
1,590 pounds.....	Sulphur, in rolls (good-size rolls, not crushed).....	24	.021	St. Louis.
<i>HOSPITAL STORES.</i>				
83 pounds.....	Arrowroot, Bermuda, Taylor's.....	24	.25	St. Louis.
350 pounds.....	Bailey, in 1-pound packages.....	24	.05	Do.
350 ounces.....	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....	24	.011	Do.
350 pounds.....	Cinnamon, ground, in 8-ounce, wide-mouth bottles.....	23	.30	Do.
810 pounds.....	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	24	.051	Do.
170 pounds.....	Flaxseed, whole.....	24	.021	Do.
1,730 pounds.....	Flaxseed meal, in tins (crushed seed, not cakes).....	24	.041	Do.
115 pounds.....	Gelatin.....	24	.21	Do.
415 ounces.....	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles.....	36	.011	Omaha.
230 pounds.....	Mustard, yellow, powdered, in 1-pound tins.....	23	.18	St. Louis.
2,110 pounds.....	Soap, for medicinal use.....	24	.10	Do.
2,220 pounds.....	Soap, Castile, white.....	24	.091	Do.
550 pounds.....	Soap, green, in 1-pound jars.....	24	.111	Do.
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>				
70.....	Basins, wash, hand, agate or granite wear.....	17	.14	Chicago.
40.....	Basins, put, enameled ware.....	26	.25	St. Louis.
33.....	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....	26	.115	Do.
565 pounds.....	Bedbug destroyer, in 1-pound tins.....	36	.06	Omaha.
2,335 dozen.....	Boxes, ointment, impervious (1, 1, and 2 ounce boxes).....	24	.25	St. Louis.
1,505 dozen.....	Boxes, powder.....	26	.091	Do.
1,610 boxes.....	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....	36	.05	Omaha.
5.....	Chairs, operating.....	2	27.50	St. Louis.
11.....	Cork pressers.....	23	.20	Do.
40.....	Corkscrews.....	17	.10	Chicago.
1,540 gross.....	Cups, velvet, best, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10.....	23	.154	St. Louis.
47.....	Dippers, tin, quart.....	17	.05	Chicago.
48.....	Dispensatory of United States, edition of 1905.....	36	5.80	Omaha.
6,310.....	Droppers, medicine.....	37	.001	Chicago.
36.....	Funnels, glass, 8-ounce.....	24	.06	St. Louis.
14.....	Funnel, tin, pint.....	17	.02	Chicago.
10.....	Hones.....	24	.60	St. Louis.
.....	Measures, graduated, glass:			
15.....	8-ounce.....	24	.22	Do.
15.....	4-ounce.....	24	.19	Do.
21.....	minimum.....	37	.19	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisements of March 24 and April 26, 1906, for boots and shoes, etc., hardware, and medical supplies—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<i>Medical supplies—Continued.</i>				
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—continued.</i>				
<i>Measures, tin:</i>				
14.....	Pint.....	17	\$0.02	Chicago.
15.....	Quart.....	17	.35	Do.
127 dozen.....	Medicine glasses, 1-ounce, graduated.....	26	.19	St. Louis.
<i>Mortars and pestles, wedgwood:</i>				
2.....	3-inch.....	37	.18	Chicago.
7.....	4-inch.....	37	.25	Do.
3.....	5-inch.....	37	.35	Do.
4.....	6-inch.....	37	.42	Do.
1.....	7-inch.....	37	.61	Do.
6.....	8-inch.....	37	.75	Do.
9.....	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch.....	37	.31	Do.
<i>Paper:</i>				
31 packages.....	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch.....	37	.18	Do.
30 boxes.....	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books.....	24	.18	St. Louis.
1,000 quires.....	Wrapping.....	36	.08	Omaha.
12.....	Percolators, glass, 1-gallon.....	37	.32	Chicago.
2,075 dozen.....	Pill boxes, two-thirds paper, one-third turned wood.....	24	.031	St. Louis.
<i>Pill tils:</i>				
2.....	6-inch, graduated.....	37	.29	Chicago.
3.....	7-inch, graduated.....	37	.45	Do.
11.....	10-inch, graduated.....	37	.68	Do.
5.....	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....	24	9.00	St. Louis.
14.....	Scales and weights, prescription.....	26	1.90	Do.
<i>Spetulas:</i>				
85.....	3-inch.....	23	.11	Do.
24.....	6-inch.....	23	.17	Do.
12.....	Spirit lamps.....	24	.10	Do.
4.....	Tables, operating.....	2	42.50	Do.
53 dozen.....	Test tubes, 5-inch.....	37	.134	Chicago.
<i>Thermometers:</i>				
485.....	Clinical, with certificate.....	37	.28	Do.
103.....	Mercurial.....	37	.07	Do.
61.....	Spirit.....	17	.051	Do.
<i>Thread:</i>				
115 ounces.....	Linen, unbleached.....	24	.10	St. Louis.
245.....	Cotton, spools, assorted.....	24	.14	Do.
10 gross.....	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes.....	37	.81	Chicago.
1,250 ounces.....	Twine, wrapping-cotton, per pound, in 3-ounce balls.....	3	.191	Do.
<i>Vials:</i>				
870 dozen.....	1-ounce.....	24	.081	St. Louis.
1,800 dozen.....	1-ounce.....	24	.09	Do.
2,150 dozen.....	2-ounce.....	24	.10	Do.
2,835 dozen.....	4-ounce.....	24	.17	Do.
1,510 dozen.....	6-ounce.....	24	.19	Do.
235 ounces.....	Wax, white, in paper.....	24	.021	Do.
73 square feet.....	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....	25	.10	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, agricultural implements, stoves, hollow ware, tin, etc., and school books, etc.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<i>CLASS NO. 9.—Crockery and lamps.</i>				
<i>Bowls, white enamel ware:</i>				
175 dozen.....	Pint.....	36	\$1.12	Chicago.
130 dozen.....	Quart.....	35	1.49	Do.
<i>Burners lamp, heavy:</i>				
34 dozen.....	No. 1.....	34	.40	Do.
60 dozen.....	No. 2.....	24	.62	Do.
185.....	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware.....	34	.515	Do.
50 dozen.....	Cups, wineg.....	48	1.50	Do.
<i>Cups, white enamel ware:</i>				
395 dozen.....	Coffee.....	36	1.22	Do.
118 dozen.....	Tea.....	36	1.04	Do.
<i>Dishes, white enamel ware:</i>				
305.....	Meat, 14-inch.....	36	.31	Do.
250.....	Meat, 16 inch.....	36	.37	Do.
1,400.....	Vegetable, without covers.....	36	.255	Do.
<i>Globes:</i>				
62 dozen.....	Eastern, tubular, safety.....	24	.36	Do.
86.....	For tubular street lamps.....	34	.25	Do.
<i>Lamp shades:</i>				
9.....	Metal, for Mammoth Rochesterlamp.....	34	.14	Do.
10 dozen.....	Paper, with wire rims.....	34	.30	Do.
270.....	Porcelain, for student's lamps.....	43	.09	Do.
<i>Lamps:</i>				
385.....	Heavy glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney and reflector, complete.....	34	.44	Do.
137.....	Heavy glass or metal fount, table not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....	43	1.00	Do.
55.....	Student's, 1-burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....	5	2.04	Do.
51.....	Rochester (Mammoth), hanging, with burner and chimney, complete.....	34	2.00	Do.
83.....	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete.....	43	3.40	Do.
<i>Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, extra heavy:</i>				
17 dozen.....	No. 1.....	34	.32	Do.
362 dozen.....	No. 2.....	34	.40	Do.
<i>Lamp chimneys:</i>				
120 dozen.....	For student's lamps.....	43	.35	Do.
104 dozen.....	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth).....	34	1.13	Do.
<i>Lampwicks, boiled:</i>				
9 dozen.....	No. 0.....	34	.02	Do.
33 dozen.....	No. 1.....	34	.025	Do.
240 dozen.....	No. 2.....	34	.03	Do.
<i>Lampwicks:</i>				
60 dozen.....	For student's lamps, boiled.....	43	.18	Do.
35 dozen.....	For tubular street lamps, boiled.....	34	.07	Do.
58 dozen.....	Lampwicks for Rochester lamps (Mammoth).....	34	.70	Do.
265.....	Lanterns tubular, safety.....	8	3.55	St. Louis.
188 dozen.....	Pepper sprinklers, glass.....	43	.50	Chicago.
<i>Pitchers, white enamel ware:</i>				
410.....	Pint.....	36	.265	Do.
695.....	Quart.....	36	.31	Do.
73 dozen.....	Pitchers, strap, glass, pint, metal top.....	43	2.00	Do.
<i>Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:</i>				
435.....	2-quart.....	36	.43	Do.
365.....	3-quart.....	36	.50	Do.
281.....	Pitchers, washbow, white enamel ware.....	36	.90	Do.
<i>Plates, white enamel ware:</i>				
125 dozen.....	Breakfast.....	9	1.08	Do.
315 dozen.....	Dinner.....	36	1.62	Do.
216 dozen.....	Sauce.....	35	1.03	Do.
30 dozen.....	Soup.....	35	1.80	Do.
19.....	Reflectors, for bracket lamps, 7-inch.....	34	.11	Do.
165 dozen.....	Salt sprinklers, glass.....	43	.50	Do.
<i>Saucers, white enamel ware:</i>				
210 dozen.....	Coffee.....	8	.74	St. Louis.
60 dozen.....	Tea.....	36	.83	Chicago.
420 dozen.....	Tumblers.....	43	.45	Do.
570.....	Washbowls, white enamel ware.....	36	.27	Do.
<i>CLASS NO. 10.—Furniture and wooden ware.</i>				
900.....	Baskets, clothes, large.....	34	.48	Do.
110.....	Baskets, measuring:.....	30	1.90	Do.
470.....	1-bushel..... per dozen.....	24	1.18	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 10.—Furniture and wooden ware—Cont'd.				
	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, with castors, 8 feet long inside, with woven-wire mattress; 24 inches from floor to bottom of side rail. Corner braces must be wrought or malleable iron:			
365	Double, 4 feet wide	16	\$4.90	Chicago.
570	Single, 3 feet wide	16	4.15	Do.
52	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases: 15-inch..... per dozen	30	.82	Do.
32	18-inch..... per dozen	24	.50	Do.
940 dozen	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required.	30	2.80	Do.
157 dozen	Brooms, whisk	5	1.875	Do.
	Brushes:			
108 dozen	Dust	52	3.29	Do.
180 dozen	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch	30	1.80	Do.
110 dozen	Shoe, dather	50	2.10	Do.
110 dozen	Shoe, polishing	30	1.00	Do.
38 dozen	Stove, 6-row, 10-inch	24	.28	Do.
12	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong, only	54	6.65	Omaha.
170	Bureaus, 3 drawer, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate.			
	Chairs:			
63 dozen	Rect-seat, close-woven	52	8.65	Chicago.
102 dozen	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back	52	6.24	Do.
82	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, revolving	52	3.20	Do.
17	Churns, barrel, revolving, to churn 6 gallons, only	24	1.90	Do.
111	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever	84	2.25	Do.
	Clotheslines:			
29,700 feet	Galvanized-wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.	84	.215	Do.
120	Rope	84	.17	Do.
666 gross	Clothespins	84	.09	Do.
7	Desks, office, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	5	9.50	Do.
6	Desks, school, with seats, double: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old	2	2.80	Factory, Grand Rapids, Mich.
5	No. 2, for scholars 16 to 18	2	2.80	Do.
5	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15	2	2.20	Do.
9	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13	2	2.10	Do.
8	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11	2	2.10	Do.
27	Desks, school, with seats, single: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old	2	2.80	Do.
48	No. 2, for scholars 16 to 18	2	2.80	Do.
43	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15	2	2.10	Do.
77	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13	2	2.10	Do.
127	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11	2	2.10	Do.
49	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 8	2	2.10	Do.
	Desks, school, back seat:			
1	Double, No. 5	2	2.00	Do.
7	Single, No. 1	2	2.10	Do.
7	Single, No. 2	2	2.10	Do.
12	Single, No. 3	2	2.10	Do.
18	Single, No. 4	2	2.10	Do.
13	Single, No. 5	2	2.10	Do.
11	Single, No. 6	5	8.35	Chicago.
	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.			
	Handed, hammer:			
31 dozen	Blacksmith's	25	.89	Do.
50 dozen	Claw	84	.30	Do.
	Handles:			
20 dozen	Hatchet	84	.30	Do.
25 dozen	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch	25	1.00	Do.
72	Machines, sewing: "Family," with cover and accessories	38	14.80	Do.
10	Tailor's, with attachments	38	21.60	Do.
	Mattresses, coil-spring, cotton top, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlap, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle. Bids on all-cotton mattresses will also be considered:			
615	Double, 6 by 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each	20	2.89	Omaha.
1,480	Single, 6 by 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each	20	2.68	Do.

\* For delivery at Chicago, add 14 cents per desk; for delivery at St. Louis, add 20 cents per desk; for delivery at St. Paul, add 33 cents per desk; for delivery at Sioux City, add 45 cents per desk; for delivery at Kansas City, add 46 cents per desk.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 10.—Furniture and wooden ware—Cont'd.				
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased:			
7	1-peck, only	24	\$0.14	Chicago.
86	1-bushel	34	.16	Do.
240	Mirrors, not less than 16 by 18 inches, only	6	.90	Omaha.
255 dozen	Mopsticks	30	.70	Chicago.
32	Posts, wood, painted, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern	30	.35	Do.
1,195	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 20 in each bundle.	12	.625	Do.
100	Rolling pins, 2 1/2 by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.	34	.06	Do.
	Rope, manilla:			
2,480 pounds	1-inch	24	1.225	Do.
3,960 pounds	1-inch	24	1.175	Do.
1,710 pounds	1-inch	24	1.175	Do.
2,655 pounds	1-inch	24	1.175	Do.
2,280 pounds	1-inch	24	1.175	Do.
950 pounds	1-inch	24	1.175	Do.
1,060 pounds	Sash cord	8	.24	St. Louis.
105 dozen	Stools, wood	52	5.74	Chicago.
770	Washboards, double size, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by 1 inch each side of bundle.	31	1.875	Do.
170	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.	5	4.70	Do.
175	Washing machines, extra heavy, well crated (bids on light machines will not be considered)	34	4.80	Do.
20	Washtubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest size.	34	1.81	Do.
	Wringers, clothes, wood frame:			
172	Rolls 12 by 11 inches	5	1.98	Do.
82	Rolls 10 by 11 inches	5	1.56	Do.
CLASS No. 11.—Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc.				
11 dozen	Awl hafs, patent:			
8 dozen	Pegging	34	.40	Do.
10 dozen	Sewing harness	32	3.85	Do.
	Sewing shoemaker's	34	.40	Do.
62 dozen	Awls, assorted:			
78 dozen	Patent, pegging	34	.025	Do.
62 dozen	Regular, harness, sewing	32	.15	Do.
	Patent, sewing, regular, shoemaker's	31	.085	Do.
A dozen	Awls, with riveted handles:			
11 dozen	Round, pad, shouldered	32	3.50	Do.
	Saddler's, collar	34	2.66	Do.
28 dozen	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X. C., 2 1/2-inch:			
10 dozen	Jointed, heavy mouthpiece	32	.98	Do.
10,880 boxes	Blanking, shoe, per dozen boxes	5	.385	Do.
200	Blankets, horse	31	1.15	Do.
33	Bridles, riding	32	1.08	Do.
250	Brooms, stable, with handles	32	.40	Do.
202	Brushes, horse, leather backs	32	1.00	Do.
56 dozen	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1 1/2-inch.	34	.57	Do.
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:			
9 gross	1-inch	34	.60	Do.
18 gross	1-inch	44	.77	Do.
27 gross	1-inch	44	.99	Do.
23 gross	1-inch	34	1.17	Do.
5 gross	Buckles, harness, sensitive, malleable iron, X. C.:			
6 gross	1-inch	34	.38	Do.
16 gross	1-inch	34	.45	Do.
7 gross	1-inch	34	.58	Do.
9 gross	1-inch	44	.70	Do.
9 gross	1-inch	32	1.00	Do.
5 gross	1-inch	44	1.69	Do.
6 gross	1-inch	44	2.15	Do.
	Buckles, roller, grith, malleable iron, X. C., 1 1/2-inch.	34	1.44	Do.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
44 gross	1-inch	44	.40	Do.
14 gross	1-inch	44	.46	Do.
14 gross	1-inch	44	.56	Do.
9 gross	1-inch	44	.66	Do.
19 gross	1-inch	44	.74	Do.
20 gross	1-inch	44	1.07	Do.
8 gross	1-inch	44	1.86	Do.
4 gross	1-inch	44	1.85	Do.
8 gross	2-inch	44	1.92	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 11.— <i>Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc.</i> —Continued.				
21 dozen	Buckles, roller, trace, X. C.	34	\$0.27	Chicago.
4 dozen	1 1/2-inch	34	.30	Do.
14 dozen pairs	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champton, X. C.	32	.57	Do.
8 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	44	.68	Do.
7 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	34	.78	Do.
10 dozen pairs	2-inch	44	.96	Do.
100	Chains, halter, with snap, 4 1/2 feet, No. 0.	34	12.25	Do.
5	Channel cutters	32	.75	Do.
28	Cinches, 4 1/2 to 5 inches wide	32	.20	Do.
43 dozen	Clips, hame, japanned.	32	.29	Do.
51 dozen	Clips, trace, polished, 4 1/2-inch, malleable iron	32	.18	Do.
38 dozen	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C.	32	.24	Do.
30 dozen	1 1/2-inch	32	.27	Do.
26 dozen	1 1/2-inch	32	.34	Do.
28 dozen	2-inch	32	.41	Do.
342	Collars, by half inch:	32	1.90	Do.
214	Horse, 17 to 19 inches.	32	2.00	Do.
24	Horse, 19 to 21 inches.	32	2.10	Do.
63	Horse, 21 to 24 inches.	32	1.78	Do.
30 dozen	Mule, 15 to 16 1/2 inches.	34	1.01	Do.
375 dozen	Corrycombs, flined iron, 8 bars	5	.75	Do.
185	Dressing shoe	44	.68	Do.
20 pounds	Halters, all leather	32	.07	Do.
452 pairs	Hair, gray goat	34	.53	Do.
108 sets	Hames, No. 6, Concord, size 18 by 20 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings	32	15.05	Do.
3 dozen	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames	32	.85	Do.
1/2 dozen	Hooks, hames	32	17.75	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Knives, draw gauge, brass, etc	32	6.35	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Knives, oval handle:	34	12.85	Do.
35 dozen	Head, 4 1/2-inch	34	.75	Do.
5	Round, 8 1/2-inch	32	5.00	Do.
3 dozen	Straight, harness maker's	32	1.90	Do.
237 gross	Lease, shoe:	26	2.10	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
860 gross	Leather, 36-inch	5	.40	Chicago.
18	Tubular, 1/2 black, extra heavy	34	.30	Do.
95 pounds	Leats, lap, iron, 3 sizes, per set of 3.	26	.85	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
145 pounds	Leather, Dongola kid:	26	2.10	Do.
835 pounds	Glazed	41	.75	Chicago.
12,540 pounds	Leather, Harness (15 to 23 pounds per side)	22	.38	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
780 pounds	Kip (about 5-pound sides)	26	.58	Do.
90 sides	Lace	41	.50	Chicago.
3,075 pounds	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):	22	.80	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
8,885 pounds	Hemlock	32	.60	Chicago.
96 dozen	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 5, and 6, per dozen papers	32	.13	Do.
75 pounds	Nails, middle	34	11.46	Do.
190 gallons	Oil, neat-foot, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required):	34	11.38	Do.
	1-gallon cans			
	5-gallon cans			

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 11.— <i>Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc.</i> —Continued.				
44 gross	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch	32	\$1.05	Chicago.
15 gross	Pad hooks, band, X. O.	32	7.40	Do.
7 1/2 gross	Pad screws, X. O.	34	.80	Do.
20	Punches:			
	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 16—			
	Nos. 1 to 6		.25	
	Nos. 7 to 10	32	.30	Do.
	Nos. 11 to 12		.35	
	Nos. 13 to 16		.40	
25	Saddler's, round drive, Nos. 1 to 16—			
	Nos. 1 to 6		.16	
	Nos. 7 to 10	32	.18	Do.
	Nos. 11 to 12		.21	
	Nos. 13 to 14		.25	
	Nos. 15 to 16		.35	
67	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes	34	1.07	Do.
42	Rasp, shoe, regular, oval:			
	8-inch	31	1.51	Do.
61	10-inch	31	.21	Do.
80 pounds	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:	32	.06	Do.
25 dozen	1 1/2-inch	31	.14	Do.
31 dozen	Rings, harness, X. C., per gross:	31	.17	Do.
51 dozen	1-inch	41	.36	Do.
64 dozen	1-inch	41	.49	Do.
117 dozen	1-inch	41	.48	Do.
90 dozen	1 1/2-inch	41	.54	Do.
116 dozen	Rings, breeding, X. C.			
	1-inch	34	.07	Do.
116 dozen	1 1/2-inch	34	.08	Do.
50 dozen	Rosettes, nickel-plate:			
	1 1/2-inch	32	.14	Do.
47 dozen	2-inch	32	.20	Do.
15	Rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood	32	.20	Do.
17	Saddles, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet:	32	11.00	Do.
14 dozen	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, medium weight, pink and russet:			
	Pink	26	7.00	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City.
	Russet		7.50	
60 dozen	Slides, breast-strap, per gross:			
	1 1/2-inch	44	2.10	Chicago.
14 dozen	1 1/2-inch	44	2.42	Do.
8 dozen	2-inch	44	2.75	Do.
16 1/2 gross	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
	1-inch	44	1.65	Do.
23 gross	1 1/2-inch	34	1.68	Do.
17 gross	1 1/2-inch	41	2.52	Do.
32 dozen	Spots, silvered, 1-inch	41	3.36	Do.
10 dozen	Squares, hip-strap, 1-inch	32	.12	Do.
30 dozen	Staples, hame, with burrs	32	.05	Do.
30	Stand, iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high	34	.12	Do.
38 pairs	Stirrups, horse, 3 1/2 inch jaws	34	.50	Do.
53	Stitching, wood, 5-inch	34	.15	Do.
12	Stones, sand, per pound	31	2.00	Do.
8	Sturges, 31 inches wide, 6 feet 9 inches long	34	.0275	Do.
4 dozen	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop, per gross:	32	.25	Do.
	1-inch			
10 dozen	1-inch	41	.79	Do.
	Tucks, shoe:	41	.79	Do.
	1 ounce		.11	
410 pounds	2 ounce	32	.10	Do.
	3 ounce		.68	
9 dozen	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
	1 1/2-inch	32	.30	Do.
5 dozen	1-inch	32	.38	Do.
65 pounds	Thread:			
	Harness, Barbour's, No. 3, black	5	1.05	Do.
30 pounds	Shoe, Barbour's, No. 3, white	5	2.42	Do.
190 pounds	Shoe, Barbour's, No. 10	5	.844	Do.
42 dozen	Linen, spool, black, machine:			
	No. 18	5	1.44	Do.
	No. 40		2.34	
	No. 50	5	2.75	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
<b>CLASS No. 11.—Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc.—Continued.</b>				
6	Tieklers: No. 13, single, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4	32	\$0.40	Chicago.
11	Edge	32	.45	Do.
9	Tools, claw	32	.45	Do.
7 dozen	Trace carriers, X. C.	34	.24	Do.
22 dozen	11-inch	34	.44	Do.
26	11-inch	44	2.62	Do.
1,040 balls	Tress, self-adjusting, X. C., per dozen	32	.86	Do.
1,400 balls	Wax, per 100 balls: Saddler's, black, small ball, summer and winter temperatures.	32	.34	Do.
24	Shoemaker's, brown, small ball, summer and winter temperatures.	32	.65	Do.
20 dozen	Wheels, oversize, stationary, with octagon carriage, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14.	32	1.50	Do.
	Winkers, 1-inch, sensible, 2 seams patent leather	32		Do.
<b>CLASS No. 12.—Agricultural implements, etc.</b>				
32	Augurs, post hole, 9-inch	8	.11	St. Louis.
245 dozen	Axle grease, dark (2 dozen boxes in case)	46	.35	Chicago.
2,500	Bags, grain, seamless, 2 1/2 bushel, not less than 12 1/2 pounds per dozen. (Awarded 1,250 to each bidder.)	37	.19	Do.
16	Corn planters, hand	34	.58	Chicago.
2	Cornshellers, hand, medium size	34	6.00	Do.
1	Cradle, grain, 4-finger, with scythe, packed in case	34	2.12	Do.
46	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.	34	.67	Do.
65 dozen	Forks: Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5 1/2-foot handles, extra tied.	34	1.18	Do.
83 dozen	Mature, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, extra tied.	34	6.10	Do.
305 dozen	Handles: Ax, 36-inch hickory, "extra," turned (samples of one dozen required); crated.	8	1.35	St. Louis.
35 dozen	Hayfork, 34-foot (samples of one dozen required); crated.	34	.70	Chicago.
67 dozen	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required); crated.	25	1.02	Do.
56 dozen	Plow, left-hand, straight, 1 1/2 by 24 inches by 5 feet.	39	1.50	Do.
56 dozen	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for moldboard, 1 1/2 by 24 inches by 5 feet.	39	1.90	Do.
50 dozen	Shovel, long	34	1.08	Do.
20 dozen	Spade, D.	34	1.36	Do.
13	Harrow, disk: 2-horse, 10-disk, 16-inch	26	17.00	Do.
1	3-horse, 12-disk, 16-inch	28	19.00	Do.
10	4-horse, 16-disk, 16-inch	28	23.00	Do.
76 dozen	Hoes: Garden, solid shank, c. s., 7-inch	34	2.65	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	31	2.68	Do.
5 1/2 dozen	Knives: Corn	34	1.26	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	Hay	8	5.25	St. Louis.
41	Lawn mowers, hand, 14-inch	34	1.75	Chicago.
80	Machines: Mowing, 4, 5, and 6 foot cut; singletrees, double-trees, and neck yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections (specify price on each size machine (4) or 5-foot, option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, or Plano; 6-foot, option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, or Plano).	28	{ 34.00 } { 37.00 }	Do.
10	Harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete. (option of Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne or Plano).	28	95.00	Do.
8 dozen	Mattocks, ax, c. s.	34	3.71	Do.
180	Picks, earth, steel pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.	34	.28	Do.
18	Plow beams: For 6-inch plow, 5 feet long	39	.56	Do.
15	For 10-inch plow, 6 1/2 feet long	39	.60	Do.
120	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long	39	.65	Do.
180	For 14-inch plow, 6 1/2 feet long	39	.75	Do.
75	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6 1/2 feet long	39	.75	Do.
67	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long	39	.87	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
<b>CLASS No. 12.—Agricultural implements, etc.—Cont'd.</b>				
76	Rakes: Hay sulky, 8 and 10 feet, self dump, option on Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, and Osborne (specify price each size).	28	\$18.00	Chicago.
4 1/2 dozen	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows	8	1.40	Do.
100 dozen	Malleable-iron, handied, 12 teeth	54	1.32	St. Louis.
138	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.	34	.37	Chicago.
58	Scrapers, road, 2-horse	34	3.15	Do.
4 1/2 dozen	Scythes: Brush, packed in cases	34	5.60	Do.
12 dozen	Grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases	34	6.35	Do.
10 dozen	Weed, packed in cases	34	5.60	Do.
18 dozen	Scythe mathes	34	4.63	Do.
36 dozen	Scythestones	34	.25	Do.
155	Shovels, coal, 0 handle	34	.31	Do.
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
525	Long-handled, round point	34	.46	Do.
180	0 handle, square point	34	.48	Do.
76	Sickles, No. 3, grain	34	.12	Do.
	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
100	Long-handled	34	.33	Do.
170	0 handle	34	.33	Do.
16	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handied	34	.42	Do.
26,150 pounds	Twine binder	26	.09	Do.
	Wheelbarrows, garden:			
51	All iron	34	3.10	Do.
29	Wood	34	2.20	Do.
<b>CLASS No. 13.—Wagons and wagon fixtures.</b>				
12	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.65	Do.
38	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.70	Do.
6	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.75	Do.
125	3 by 4	39	.90	Do.
82	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.85	Do.
102	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.90	Do.
125	4 by 5	39	1.10	Do.
25	4 1/2 by 5 1/2	39	1.50	Do.
20	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.65	Do.
24	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.70	Do.
100	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.75	Do.
180	3 by 4	39	.80	Do.
56	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.85	Do.
65	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.90	Do.
47	4 by 5	39	1.10	Do.
80	4 1/2 by 5 1/2	39	1.50	Do.
54	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, narrow track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.35	Do.
130	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.40	Do.
180	3 by 4	39	.62	Do.
247	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.60	Do.
30	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, wide track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.40	Do.
70	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.45	Do.
100	3 by 4	39	.67	Do.
177	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.66	Do.
12	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, narrow track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.35	Do.
92	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.38	Do.
126	3 by 4	39	.45	Do.
164	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.50	Do.
24	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, wide track: 2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.40	Do.
67	2 1/2 by 8 1/2	39	.43	Do.
112	3 by 4	39	.62	Do.
65	3 1/2 by 4 1/2	39	.56	Do.
1,200	Clavises, 2 by 4 1/2 inches, wrought iron, with self fastening pin, per pound.	39	.075	Do.
56 dozen	Clips, center, 1-inch ring	34	.528	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>CLASS NO. 13.—Wagons and wagon fixtures—Cont'd.</b>				
107.....	Covers, 29-inch, 10-ounce duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end and three tie ropes (36 inches long) each side; seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.	47	\$4.88	New York.
580.....	Eveners, hickory, wagon: Narrow track, 11 by 4 inches by 4 feet, full ironed, ends riveted, top and bottom plate at center, 1-inch hole; stay chains and eyebolts.	34	.68	Chicago.
670.....	Wide track, same as above.	34	.68	Do.
820.....	Plain, narrow track, 11 by 4 inches by 4 feet.	39	.22	Do.
90.....	Plain, wide track, 11 by 4 inches by 4 feet.	39	.22	Do.
Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:				
20 sets.....	11 by 11 inches.....	39	.95	Do.
4 sets.....	11 by 11 inches.....	39	1.10	Do.
6 sets.....	11 by 11 inches.....	39	1.25	Do.
7 sets.....	11 by 11 inches.....	39	1.50	Do.
2 sets.....	11 by 11 inches.....	39	1.75	Do.
17 sets.....	2 by 2 inches.....	39	2.00	Do.
Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent:				
30 sets.....	11 by 2 inches.....	39	1.60	Do.
8 sets.....	2 by 2 inches.....	39	2.00	Do.
5 sets.....	21 by 21 inches.....	39	2.75	Do.
1,080.....	Hooks and ferrules, singletree, 11-inches	84	.085	Do.
Hounds, white oak, wagon:				
365 sets.....	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 11 inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 21 inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 11 inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.	39	.50	Do.
510 sets.....	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 11 inches thick, 21 inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 21 inches wide at front end, 21 inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.	39	.30	Do.
430 sets.....	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 21 inches wide at front end, 21 inches wide at rear end, and 21 inches wide, 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.	39	.85	Do.
60 sets.....	Hounds, white oak, wagon, front, bent.	39	.75	Do.
Hubs, white oak, cupped, crated:				
30 sets.....	71 by 9.....	39	.90	Do.
81 sets.....	8 by 10.....	39	1.00	Do.
10 sets.....	81 by 11.....	39	1.30	Do.
1 set.....	9 by 12.....	39	1.35	Do.
1 set.....	10 by 12.....	39	1.80	Do.
Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding:				
385.....	For 21-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 31 by 11.	39	.55	Do.
625.....	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 31 by 11.	39	.55	Do.
430.....	For 31-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 31 by 11.	39	.60	Do.
435.....	For 31-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long by 31 by 11.	39	.60	Do.
Skeins, wagon, with boxes:				
17 sets.....	21 by 71 inches, not less than 34 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels.	44	.95	Do.
50 sets.....	21 by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels.	44	1.11	Do.
75 sets.....	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels.	44	1.27	Do.
64 sets.....	31 by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels.	44	1.58	Do.
62 sets.....	31 by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set, packed in cases or barrels.	44	1.65	Do.
Spokes, wagon, "B select," bundled:				
1 set.....	14-inch.....	39	1.20	Do.
22 sets.....	11-inch.....	39	1.90	Do.
140 sets.....	2-inch.....	39	2.25	Do.
270 sets.....	21-inch.....	39	2.50	Do.
35 sets.....	24-inch.....	39	2.90	Do.
10 1/2 s.....	21-inch.....	39	3.00	Do.
5 sets.....	21-inch.....	39	3.30	Do.
25 sets.....	3-inch.....	39	3.75	Do.
Springs:				
400.....	For wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 14 inches, per pair.	49	.96	Do.
30.....	Wagon, elliptic, per pound (if not under 24 inches long).	49	.04	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>CLASS NO. 13.—Wagons and wagon fixtures—Cont'd.</b>				
110.....	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough, 11 feet long, 31 inches wide, and 31 inches thick at handle, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 21 inches square:	39	\$1.00	Chicago.
350.....	For 21-inch wagon.....	39	1.00	Do.
345.....	For 3-inch wagon.....	39	1.00	Do.
320.....	Tongues, white oak, butt cut, tough, same as for 21-inch.....	39	1.00	Do.
360.....	For 31-inch wagon.....	44	1.00	Do.
Wagons, wide and narrow track, complete, with hickory axletrees, bent or square or coach-front hounds, eveners, lower box, neck yoke, singletree, stay chains, tongue, and flat iron bar under the whole length of axle, viz:				
California, equipped with gear brake, clipped gear, and hooded steel axels—				
	21 by 8 inches, tires 11 by 4 inches.....		48.60	San Francisco.
	21 by 8 inches, tires 3 by 1 inches.....		52.80	Do.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 11 by 4 inches.....		53.75	Do.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by 1 inches.....		60.63	Do.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 11 by 4 inches.....		58.60	Do.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 3 by 1 inches.....		64.90	Do.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 2 by 1 inches.....		69.18	Do.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 4 by 1 inches.....		81.80	Do.
Ordinary, equipped with thimble skein and box brake:				
	21 by 8 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		53.50	Chicago.
	21 by 8 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		56.60	Omaha or Kansas City.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		56.55	Chicago.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		59.85	Omaha or Kansas City.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		38.30	Chicago.
	3 by 9 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		41.85	Omaha or Kansas City.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		42.67	Chicago.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		46.59	Omaha or Kansas City.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		40.95	Chicago.
	31 by 10 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		44.70	Omaha or Kansas City.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		45.18	Chicago.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 3 by 1 inch.....		49.30	Omaha or Kansas City.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 11 by 4 inch.....		47.65	Chicago.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 4 by 1 inch.....		51.75	Omaha or Kansas City.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 4 by 1 inch.....		59.05	Chicago.
	31 by 11 inches, tires 4 by 1 inch.....		64.22	Omaha or Kansas City.
The number of wagons of each size likely to be ordered under this call is approximately as follows:				
21-inch, wide and narrow track, 411.				
31-inch, wide and narrow track, 178.				
31-inch, wide and narrow track, 52.				
31-inch, wide and narrow track, 15.				
Of these, 240 are to be California, and 156 are to have wide tires.				
Separate prices are invited for—				
	Spring seats.....	44	2.40	San Francisco.
			1.83	Chicago.
			1.97	Omaha or Kansas City.
			43.65	San Francisco.
			44.20	Do.
	Top boxes.....	44	22.75	Chicago.
			23.10	Do.
			25.00	Omaha or Kansas City.
			23.45	Do.
2,260.....	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 21-inch center, 26 inches long, tied in bundles, not cased.	34	.29	Chicago.
680.....	Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center, cased.	39	.10	Do.
	Plain, cased.....			
	a8-inch.....		b10-inch.	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>Class No. 13.—Wagons and wagon fixtures—Cont'd.</b>				
1,075	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 21-inch center, 38 inches long, tied in bundles, not cased:	34	\$0.581	Chicago.
180	Full iron, cased.	89	.16	Do.
	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased.			
<b>Class No. 14.—Glass, oils, and paints.</b>				
540 pounds.	Borax, powdered.	40	.0775	St. Louis.
125	Brushes:			
	Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium-long stock, good quality.	27	1.90	Chicago.
	Marking, bristle—			
	No. 1.	84	1.154	Do.
	No. 2.		1.06	
	No. 3.		1.179	
	No. 4.		1.189	
20 dozen.	Paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality—			
	No. 1.	55	.44	Do.
94	No. 2.	27	.66	Do.
126	No. 3.	27	.97	Do.
100	No. 4.	27	1.37	Do.
	Patent, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality—			
280	3 inches wide	27	.22	Do.
420	4 inches wide	55	.68	Do.
265	All bristles, oval, chisel (wash tools), No. 6	55	.065	Do.
215	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.	40	.45	St. Louis.
180	Whitewash, all bristles, 3 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	27	.50	Chicago.
205 gallons.	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.	40	.16	St. Louis.
26,600 gallons.	Gasoline (not less than 87 degree gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans, cased, or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor). Prices requested for both styles of package:			
	In wooden barrels	46	.18	Chicago.
	In 5-gallon cans, cased.	46	.21	
	Glass, window—			
	Single thickness—			
64 boxes	8 by 10	13	1.87	St. Louis.
21 boxes	9 by 12	13	1.87	Do.
9 boxes	9 by 14	13	1.87	Do.
10 boxes	9 by 15	13	1.87	Do.
14 boxes	9 by 16	13	1.87	Do.
2 boxes	9 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
103 boxes	10 by 12	13	1.87	Do.
95 boxes	10 by 14	13	1.87	Do.
48 boxes	10 by 16	13	1.96	Do.
30 boxes	10 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
11 boxes	10 by 20	13	1.96	Do.
9 boxes	10 by 22	13	1.96	Do.
7 boxes	10 by 24	13	1.96	Do.
14 boxes	10 by 28	13	2.10	Do.
70 boxes	12 by 14	13	1.96	Do.
65 boxes	12 by 16	13	1.96	Do.
52 boxes	12 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
24 boxes	12 by 20	13	1.96	Do.
9 boxes	12 by 22	13	1.96	Do.
30 boxes	12 by 24	13	2.10	Do.
12 boxes	12 by 26	13	2.10	Do.
64 boxes	12 by 28	13	2.10	Do.
33 boxes	12 by 30	13	2.22	Do.
29 boxes	12 by 32	13	2.22	Do.
21 boxes	12 by 34	13	2.22	Do.
32 boxes	12 by 36	13	2.22	Do.
11 boxes	12 by 38	13	2.22	Do.
11 boxes	14 by 14	13	1.96	Do.
46 boxes	14 by 16	13	1.96	Do.
26 boxes	14 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
8 boxes	14 by 20	13	1.96	Do.
5 boxes	14 by 22	13	1.96	Do.
18 boxes	14 by 24	13	2.10	Do.
26 boxes	14 by 26	13	2.10	Do.
17 boxes	14 by 28	13	2.22	Do.
33 boxes	14 by 30	13	2.22	Do.
15 boxes	14 by 32	13	2.22	Do.
	14 by 34	13	2.22	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>Class No. 14.—Glass, oils, and paints—Continued.</b>				
<b>Glass window—Continued.</b>				
<b>Single thickness—Continued.</b>				
40 boxes	14 by 36	13	\$2.22	St. Louis.
23 boxes	14 by 38	13	2.22	Do.
7 boxes	14 by 40	13	2.45	Do.
11 boxes	15 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
15 boxes	15 by 20	13	2.10	Do.
5 boxes	15 by 24	13	2.10	Do.
4 boxes	15 by 26	13	2.22	Do.
14 boxes	15 by 28	13	2.22	Do.
20 boxes	15 by 32	13	2.22	Do.
14 boxes	15 by 34	13	2.22	Do.
36 boxes	15 by 36	13	2.29	Do.
15 boxes	15 by 40	13	2.43	Do.
9 boxes	16 by 18	13	1.96	Do.
15 boxes	16 by 20	13	2.10	Do.
8 boxes	16 by 22	13	2.10	Do.
1 box	16 by 24	13	2.10	Do.
2 boxes	16 by 26	13	2.22	Do.
<b>Double thickness—</b>				
13 boxes	16 by 36	13	3.05	Do.
7 boxes	18 by 18	13	3.12	Do.
4 boxes	18 by 18	13	3.12	Do.
7 boxes	18 by 20	13	2.73	Do.
7 boxes	18 by 24	13	2.97	Do.
6 boxes	18 by 30	13	2.97	Do.
10 boxes	18 by 36	13	3.05	Do.
6 boxes	18 by 42	13	3.12	Do.
10 boxes	20 by 24	13	2.97	Do.
16 boxes	20 by 48	13	3.36	Do.
3 boxes	22 by 26	13	2.97	Do.
13 boxes	24 by 28	13	3.05	Do.
13 boxes	24 by 32	13	3.12	Do.
7 boxes	24 by 34	13	3.12	Do.
21 boxes	24 by 36	13	3.12	Do.
7 boxes	26 by 34	13	3.36	Do.
6 boxes	26 by 38	13	3.36	Do.
10 boxes	28 by 30	13	3.12	Do.
3 boxes	28 by 34	13	3.30	Do.
23 boxes	30 by 40	13	3.90	Do.
37	Glazier's sure-cut style diamond glass cutters, good quality.	34	2.47	Chicago.
470 papers	Glazier's points, 1-pound papers	27	.06	Do.
220 pounds	Glue, cabinetmaker's, sheet, good quality.	27	.125	Do.
225 quarts	Glue, liquid, prepared, in cans, cased	5	.50	Do.
360 gallons	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5-gallon cans, cased (specify price on each size can).	42	.75	Do.
240 gallons	Japan, house painters', in 1-gallon cans, cased.	11	.40	Do.
	Lampblack.			
92 pounds	In 1-pound papers	40	.04	St. Louis.
500 pounds	Pure, in oil, good strength, in 1, 2, and 5-pound cans, cased.	11	.075	Chicago.
2,070 pounds.	Lead:			
	Red, strictly pure, dry, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight.	53	6.85	Chicago or Omaha.
74,200 pounds.	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight.	27	6.55	St. Louis.
2,170 gallons	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans. Sample of at least 8 ounces required, 2-5-gallon cans, cased:			
2,170 gallons	Cylinder	46	.18	Chicago.
2,780 gallons	Engine	46	.15	Do.
35,500 gallons	Oil kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State Boards of Health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans cased. Sample of 1 gallon required.	46	.11	Do.
	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans. Sample of at least 8 ounces required:			
1,075 gallons	Lard, pure, 5-gallon flat-top W. J. cans.	35	.432	Do.
4,440 gallons	Limeoil, bottled, pure.	17	.43	Kansas City.
840 gallons	Limeoil, raw, pure.	17	.08	Do.
1,060 gallons	Lubricating, mineral, crude, 2-5-gallon cans, cased.	46	.12	Chicago.
1,360 bottles	Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles	34	.02	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>Class No. 14.—Glass, oils, and paints—Continued.</b>				
<b>Paints, etc.:</b>				
<b>Chrome, green—</b>				
200 pounds	Dry	11	\$0.04	Chicago.
574 pounds	In oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	42	.09	Do.
<b>Chrome, yellow—</b>				
210 pounds	Dry	27	.045	Do.
600 pounds	In oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	18	.0975	Do.
215 pounds	English vermilion, in oil, in 1-pound cans	27	.55	Do.
490 pounds	Ivory drop black, in oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	18	.085	Do.
290 pounds	Indian red, in Japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	42	.139	Do.
<b>Ocher, French, yellow:</b>				
820 pounds	Dry	27	.011	Do.
<b>In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans—</b>				
860 pounds	In 1-pound cans	34	.066	Do.
265 pounds	In 2-pound cans	14	.083	Do.
4,830 gallons	In 5-pound cans	50	.06	Do.
<b>Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.</b>				
4,830 gallons	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans	50	.27	St. Louis.
<b>Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans:</b>				
280 pounds	Burnt	18	.0725	Chicago.
80 pounds	Raw	27	.085	Do.
460 pounds	Venetian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	11	.05	Do.
<b>Paper—</b>				
25,200 pounds	Building	34	.0099	Do.
26,000 pounds	Parred, packed in crates, strapped	31	.0219	Do.
270 pounds	Pitch	3	.06	Do.
6,900 pounds	Putty, in 5, 10, and 25 pound cans, cased	27	.025	Do.
210 pounds	Resin, common	34	.0175	Do.
185 gallons	Slafs, oak, oil, in 1-gallon cans	11	.59	Do.
<b>Turpentine, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased (specify price on each size can)—</b>				
1,630 gallons	In 2-5 gallon cans, cased	51	.725	St. Louis.
850 pounds	In 12-1 gallon cans, cased	18	.0725	Chicago.
<b>Utaher, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.</b>				
<b>Varnish—</b>				
100 gallons	Coach, good quality, for interior use	42	.61	Do.
75 gallons	Wagon, heavy durable body, in 1-gallon cans, cased, sample of at least 8 ounces required	42	.89	Do.
2,500 pounds	Whiting, extra, glider's bolted	40	.0075	St. Louis.
<b>Additional articles:</b>				
<b>Glass, window, double thick—</b>				
1 box	16 by 28	27	3.52	Chicago.
3 boxes	20 by 30	27	3.42	Do.
3 boxes	28 by 38	27	3.89	Do.
1 box	30 by 32	27	3.89	Do.
<b>Class No. 15.—Tin and stamped ware.</b>				
720	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.	34	1.25	Do.
2,040	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.	34	.86	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	Canilisticks, planished tin, 6-inch.	34	.25	Do.
26 dozen	Cans: Kerosene, 1-gallon, common top	34	1.25	Do.
40	Milk, all steel, 32-quart	34	1.60	Do.
113	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:	34	.20	Do.
180	2-quart	34	.29	Do.
230	4-quart	34	.35	Do.
6-quart	34	.35	Do.	
<b>Coffee mills:</b>				
11	Iron hopper box	24	.39	Do.
4	Slide, No. 1	8	.43	St. Louis.
3	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds	34	16.00	Chicago.
<b>Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:</b>				
63 dozen	Pint	36	.42	Do.
13 dozen	Quart	34	.85	Do.
90 dozen	Riveted	34	.89	Do.
<b>Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.</b>				
16 dozen	Funnels, full size, plain tin, each:	28	.04 1/2	St. Louis.
5 1/2 dozen	2-quart	34	.80	Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
<b>Class No. 15.—Tin and stamped ware—Continued.</b>				
<b>Kettles, wrought-steel hollow ware:</b>				
17	8-quart	34	\$0.69	Chicago.
30	12-quart	34	.70	Do.
45	14-quart	34	.80	Do.
<b>Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:</b>				
785	10-quart	34	.23	Do.
850	14-quart	34	.27	Do.
<b>Pans, bake, sheet-iron:</b>				
285	12 by 19	34	.23	Do.
200	15 by 20	30	.90	Do.
<b>Pans, clean, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned, reinforced by wire:</b>				
700	14-quart	34	.45	Do.
1,100	17-quart	34	.65	Do.
140 dozen	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy	35	1.70	Do.
70	Pans, fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom	34	.10	Do.
<b>Pans, tin, stamped tin, retinned:</b>				
7 dozen	1-quart	34	.40	Do.
24 dozen	2-quart	34	1.75	Do.
45 dozen	4-quart	34	2.00	Do.
57 dozen	6-quart	34	2.25	Do.
45 dozen	8-quart	34	2.50	Do.
<b>Plates, stamped tin, 8 inch:</b>				
46 dozen	Baking, deep, jelly	34	.21	Do.
100 dozen	Flat	34	.21	Do.
<b>Scissors, girder's, hand:</b>				
50	No. 20	34	.10	Do.
55	No. 40	34	.17	Do.
<b>Shears, tinners':</b>				
1	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's	34	3.12	Do.
5	Hand, No. 7	34	1.25	Do.
9	Hand, No. 9	34	.75	Do.
1,250 pounds	Solder, medium quality	34	.2225	Do.
<b>Soldering irons, per pound:</b>				
6 pairs	1 1/2 pounds each	34	.25	Do.
10 pairs	2 pounds each	34	.25	Do.
<b>Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:</b>				
28 dozen	Basting	8	.53	St. Louis.
290 dozen	Table	34	.17	Chicago.
870 dozen	Tea	34	.085	Do.
<b>Strainers:</b>				
135	Milk, IX tin, 12-inch	31	.10	Do.
18	Vegetable, steel, large size	34	.64	Do.
83	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom	34	.20	Do.
<b>Tin, sheet, 10, charcoal, bright:</b>				
1 box	10 by 14 inches	36	5.55	New York City.
<b>Tin, sheet, 10, charcoal, bright:</b>				
2 boxes	14 by 14 inches	36	9.25	Do.
19 boxes	14 by 20 inches	29	5.00	Chicago.
<b>Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:</b>				
2 boxes	10 by 14 inches	29	6.00	Do.
1 box	12 by 12 inches	26	6.83	New York City.
13 boxes	20 by 28 inches	29	12.00	Chicago.
9 boxes	14 by 30 inches	29	6.90	Do.
6 boxes	Tin, sheet, 14 by 30 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal, bright, per box of 100 sheets.	34	27.00	Do.
75 dozen	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches	34	.90	Do.
<b>Westhubs, galvanized iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles:</b>				
120	19 1/2 inches in diameter by 10 1/2 inches deep	34	.855	Do.
300	21 inches in diameter by 10 inches deep	34	.8975	Do.
310	23 inches in diameter by 10 1/2 inches deep	36	.45	Do.
9,100 pounds	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9	34	.0768	Do.
<b>Class No. 16.—Stoves, pipe, hollow ware, etc.</b>				
<b>Coal hods, galvanized:</b>				
445	16-inch	34	.1875	Do.
255	20-inch	34	.8125	Do.
<b>Dampers, stovepipe:</b>				
685	6-inch	34	.0375	Do.
28	7-inch	34	.05	Do.
<b>Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:</b>				
1,200	6-inch	34	.065	Do.
120	7-inch	34	.0825	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
	CLAM No. 16.—Stoves, pipe, hollow ware, etc.—Cont'd.			
	Pipe stove, patent, No. 26 iron; edges curved, crimped, and formed; nested in bundles, crated:			
5,580 joints	6-inch	22	\$0.085	St. Louis.
585 joints	7-inch	22	.10	Do.
155 dozen	Polish stove	24	.415	Chicago.
15	Stoves, box, heating, wood; 24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.	10	\$3.25	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
40	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 180 pounds.	10	\$4.00	Do.
6	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.	10	\$4.25	Do.
	Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:			
2	Coal, 7-inch,ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds.	10	\$12.50	Do.
10	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds.	19	\$13.25	Do.
20	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds.	19	\$14.21	Do.
100	Wood, 6-inch; length of wood, 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 14 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds.	10	\$10.50	Do.
16	Wood, 7-inch; length of wood, 22 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 14 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds.	10	\$12.25	Do.
27	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood, 24 inches; ovens not less than 18 by 20 by 18 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds.	10	\$11.25	Do.
22	Wood, 9-inch; length of wood, 26 inches; ovens not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds.	10	\$16.50	Do.
	Stoves, heating:			
52	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 185 pounds, bottoms crated.	10	\$6.00	Do.
51	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.	19	\$6.42	Do.
32	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods, crated.	10	\$10.90	Do.
18	Wood, sheet iron, 37-inch, with outside rods, with No. 16 sheet-steel lining in bottom and one-third the way up sides.	10	\$11.90	Do.
81	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.	10	\$12.50	Do.
12	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches in diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.	10	\$16.00	Do.
	Stoves, coal, laundry, for heating irons, as follows:			
1	Stove for 13 irons	48	11.00	Chicago.
5	Stoves for 23 irons	48	18.50	Do.
4	Stoves for 33 irons	48	15.25	Do.
	Stoves, heating, hard coal, mounted, base burner:			
9	Fire pot about 12 by 14 inches	19	\$17.31	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.
12	Fire pot about 15 by 17 inches	19	\$20.06	Do.

\* If all of the foregoing are delivered in Chicago, Ill., a discount of 5 per cent is to be made from the price of each stove.  
 \* 5 per cent less if all are delivered in St. Louis, Mo.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Description of articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
640	Arithmetic:			
	Milne's Primary Arithmetic	1	\$0.20	New York and Chicago.
1,100	Milne's Elements of Arithmetic	1	.24	Do.
316	Milne's Standard Arithmetic	1	.52	Do.
107	Milne's Mental Arithmetic	31	.27	New York.
	Charts:			
15	Appleton's Reading Charts	1	6.25	New York and Chicago.
5	Butler's Reading Charts	1	1.15	Do.
12	Wootter's Industrial Reading Charts	38	7.50	New York.
2	Franklin's Complete School Charts	1	8.00	New York and Chicago.
5	Franklin's Primary Language Studies, part 1	1	5.50	Do.
2	Franklin's Natural History Studies	21	14.75	Do.
27	Franklin's Natural History Studies, Manual for Pupils	21	.90	Do.
2,810 packages	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack	15	.13	Chicago.
	The Prang Elementary Course in Art Instruction:			
	Drawing books—			
85 dozen	Third year	15	1.00	Do.
74 dozen	Fourth year	15	1.00	Do.
30 dozen	Fifth year	15	1.00	Do.
20 dozen	Sixth year	15	1.00	Do.
9 dozen	Seventh year	15	1.10	Do.
8 dozen	Eighth year	15	1.45	Do.
	Manual for Teachers—			
31	First year	31	.56	New York.
7	Second year	31	.56	Do.
7	Third year	31	.56	Do.
3	Fourth year	31	.56	Do.
1	Fifth year	31	.56	Do.
1	Sixth year	31	.56	Do.
1	Seventh year	31	.56	Do.
1,250	Prang's Set Color Box, No. 1	38	.125	Do.
	Geographies:			
405	Barnes's Elementary	1	.14	New York and Chicago.
140	Frye's Primary	15	.485	Chicago.
284	Rodway & Hinman's Natural Geography—Elementary	1	.48	New York and Chicago.
187	Advanced	1	1.00	Do.
	Tarbell's Geography—			
52	Introductory	1	.40	Do.
73	Complete	1	.80	Do.
132	History, United States: Mowry's First Steps in the History of the United States	31	.47	New York.
	Barnes's History of the United States—			
127	Elementary	1	.48	New York and Chicago.
28	School	1	.80	Do.
85	Eggleston's First Book of American History	1	.48	Do.
16	Burton's Story of Our Country	1	.48	Do.
	McMaster's History of United States—			
135	Primary	1	.48	Do.
30	School	31	.78	New York.
86	Montgomery's Beginners' American History	15	.485	Chicago.
	Language and Grammar:			
	McLean, Blaisdell & Morrow's Steps in English—			
121	Part I	1	.32	New York and Chicago.
60	Part II	1	.48	Do.
	DeGarmo's Language Lessons—			
150	Book 1	31	.22	New York.
42	Book 2	31	.30	Do.
155	Bartlett's First Steps in English	31	.29	Do.
86	Metcalf's Elementary English	31	.31	Do.
65	Metcalf's English Grammar	31	.47	Do.
91	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English	15	3.25	Chicago.
55	Bartlett's Essentials of Language and Grammar	31	.48	New York.
	Orthography:			
225	Black's Graded Speller	31	.165	Do.
438	Baldwin's Speller	1	.10	New York and Chicago.
155	Patterson's American Word Book	1	.20	Do.
135	Sever's Progressive Speller	31	.30	New York.

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Description of articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
	Orthography—Continued.			
	Muleny & Giffin's Selected Words for Spelling, Dictation, etc.—			
105	Part I	21	\$0.155	New York and Chicago.
183	Part II	21	.15	Do.
	Readers:			
	Baldwin's School Reading by Grades—			
1,725	First year	1	.20	Do.
1,210	Second year	1	.28	Do.
785	Third year	1	.32	Do.
899	Fourth and fifth years, combined	1	.48	Do.
497	Gibb's Natural Number Primer	1	.20	Do.
647	Black's Graded Primer	81	.150	New York.
	Baldwin's Primer	1	.24	New York and Chicago.
645	Arnold's Primer	15	.25	Chicago.
880	Woofter's Primer	15	.21	Do.
305	Woofter's Sentence Builders	38	.035	New York.
280	Woofter's Number Builders	38	.085	Do.
	Readers, supplemental:			
5	Carpenter's Geographical Reader, North America	1	.48	New York and Chicago.
7	Smith's Our Own Country	31	.41	New York.
8	Coe's Our American Neighbors	31	.49	Do.
9	Twombly's Hawaii and its People	31	.51	Do.
11	Klemm's Relief Maps for pupils' hands	21	.25	New York and Chicago.
	Taylor's Reader—			
80	First	1	.20	Do.
60	Second	1	.28	Do.
	Black's Graded Reader—			
70	First	31	.205	New York.
120	Second	31	.215	Do.
120	Third	31	.3275	Do.
	Stepping Stones to Literature:			
185	A First Reader	15	.24	Chicago.
115	A Second Reader	15	.32	Do.
75	A Third Reader	15	.40	Do.
75	A Fourth Reader	15	.48	Do.
39	A Fifth Reader	15	.48	Do.
25	A Sixth Reader	15	.48	Do.
21	A Seventh Reader	15	.48	Do.
20	A Reader for Higher Grades	15	.48	Do.
	Graded Classics:			
27	First Reader	15	.25	Do.
21	Second Reader	31	.29	New York.
29	Third Reader	31	.38	Do.
	Second to third grades:			
15	Johannot's Cats and Dogs	1	.14	New York and Chicago.
	Bas's Nature's Stories for Young Readers:			
45	Plant Life	15	.205	Chicago.
44	Animal Life	15	.285	Do.
25	Burt's Little Nature Studies Vol. 1	15	.21	Do.
16	Carter's Nature Study with Common Things	31	.47	New York.
18	Swartz's Five Little Strangers	1	.32	New York and Chicago.
12	Ford's Nature's Byways	21	.86	Do.
15	Brooks's Stories of the Red Children	21	.29	Do.
88	Dutton's Fishing and Hunting	1	.24	Do.
77	Dutton's in Field and Pasture	1	.28	Do.
	Third to fourth grades—			
35	Abbott's A Boy on a Farm	1	.35	Do.
11	Dana's Plants and Their Children	1	.52	Do.
29	Bartlett's Animals at Home	31	.35	New York.
27	Lane's Stories for Children	1	.20	New York and Chicago.
17	Eggleston's Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans	1	.32	Do.
20	Phyllis's Stories of Humble Friends	1	.40	Do.
12	Frazer's Legends of the Red Children	1	.24	Do.
26	Eggleston's Stories of American Life and Adventure	1	.40	Do.
27	Monteith's Some Useful Animals and What They Do for Us	1	.40	Do.
26	Stoke's Ten Common Trees	1	.32	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Description of articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
	Readers, supplemental—Continued.			
	Third to fourth grades—Continued.			
	Wright's Seaside and Wayside:			
	No. 2	21	\$0.25	Chicago.
	No. 3		.45	Do.
	No. 4		.50	Do.
	Williams's Choice Literature: Intermediate:			
	Book I	1	.22	Do.
	Fourth to fifth grades—			
	Baldwin's Fairy Stories and Fables	1	.28	Do.
	Baldwin's Discovery of the Old Northwest	1	.48	Do.
	Baldwin's Abraham Lincoln	1	.48	Do.
	Baldwin's Fifty Famous Stories Retold	1	.28	Do.
	Williams's Choice Literature: Intermediate:			
	Book II	81	.27	New York.
	Fifth to sixth grades:			
	Baldwin's Primary Lessons in Physiology	1	.28	New York and Chicago.
107	Marden's Stories From Life	81	.35	New York.
11	Walker's Our Birds and Their Nestlings	1	.48	New York and Chicago.
18				
	Pathfinder Physiology—			
	No. 1, Child's Health Primer	1	.24	Do.
	No. 2, Young People's Physiology	81	.30	New York.
	Whitney & Perry's Four American Indians	1	.40	New York and Chicago.
27				
	Ed. Pub. Co., Series of Industry (boards), 2 vols.	15	.65	Chicago.
5 sets				
5	Payne's Geographical Nature Studies	1	.20	New York and Chicago.
	Guyot's Geographical Reader	81	.47	New York.
	Monteith's Popular Science Reader	81	.58	Do.
	Historical Reader (The Morse Co.)	21	.54	New York and Chicago.
6				
	Williams's Choice Literature: Grammar:			
	Book I	31	.81	New York.
	Manuals for teachers:			
	How to Teach Kitchen Garden (by Emily Hunt-ington)	21	2.40	New York and Chicago.
10				
	Hinsdale's The Art of Study	31	.79	New York.
	How to Make Baskets (by Mary White)	38	.85	Do.
	King's School Interests and Duties	31	.79	Do.
	White's School Management	81	.79	Do.
	White's The Art of Teaching	81	.79	Do.
	Arnold's How to Teach Reading	81	.80	Do.
	Seely's History of Education	31	.79	Do.
	Betz's Popular Gymnastics	21	.75	New York and Chicago.
	Betz's Free Gymnastics	21	.75	Do.
	Primer of Pottiness	21	.75	Do.
	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton Bradley Co.)	21	1.00	Do.
	Hallman's Primary Methods	1	.48	Do.
	Ham's Mind and Hand	1	.48	Do.
	Happold's Progressive Lessons in Needlework (teacher's edition)	21	.68	Do.
	Kirkwood's Sewing Primer	1	.24	Do.
	Kirkwood's School Sewing Practice, cloth, with folders	1	.29	Do.
	Schwarz's Educational Manual Training	21	.95	Do.
	Hoffman's The Sloyd System of Woodworking	1	.80	Do.
	Sickel's Exercises in Wood Working	1	.80	Do.
	Frazer Smith's Easy Experiments in Physics	31	.44	New York.
	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association	1	.34	New York and Chicago.
	Vienna's Ladies' Tailoring System	21	6.50	Do.
	Quincy Methods (by Lella E. Partridge)	21	1.75	Do.
	Books on agriculture:			
	Gaff and Mayne's First Principles of Agriculture	31	.63	New York.
	Burkett, Stevens and Hill's Agriculture for Beginners	31	.60	Do.
	First Principles of Agriculture—Voorhees	31	.58	Do.
	Hemenway's How to Make School Gardens (Doubleday, Page & Co.)	38	.82	Do.
	The First Book of Farming (Goodrich)	21	.95	New York and Chicago.
	Garden Craft Series: edited by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan Co.)—			
	Bailey's Principles of Agriculture	21	.95	Do.
	Robert's Fertility of the Land	21	.95	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Description of articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
	<b>Books on agriculture—Continued.</b>			
	Garden Craft Series, edited by L. H. Bailey, (Macmillan Co.)—Continued.			
7	King's The Soil	21	\$0.70	New York and Chicago.
4	Robert's The Farmstead	21	.95	Do.
8	King's Irrigation and Drainage	21	1.45	Do.
8	Fairchild's Rural Wealth and Welfare	21	.95	Do.
8	Lodeman's Spraying of Plants	21	.79	Do.
1	Bailey's The Principles of Fruit Growing	21	.95	Do.
8	Wing's Milk and Its Products	21	.79	Do.
8	Card's Bush Fruits	21	1.75	Do.
8	Voorhees's Fertilizers	21	.79	Do.
9	Hunn and Bailey's The Amateur's Practical Garden Book	21	.79	Do.
12	Bailey's Garden Making	21	.79	Do.
1	Bailey's Plant Breeding	21	.95	Do.
2	Bailey's The Nursery Book	21	.79	Do.
8	Bailey's The Training Book	21	1.15	Do.
8	Bailey's The Forcing Book	21	.95	Do.
8	Bailey's Horticulturist's Rule Book	21	.70	Do.
	<b>Penmanship:</b>			
640 dozen	Barnes's Natural Slant Copy Books, 1 to 8	1	.60	Do.
6 dozen	Media Writing Books, Shorter Course: A, B, and C.	21	.45	Do.
170 dozen	Sheldon's Standard Writing: Rational Medium Slant Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 6.	1	.48	Do.
	<b>Normal Review System—</b>			
141 dozen	Intermediate Slant Writing, Nos. 1 to 6	21	.44	Do.
9 dozen	Movement Book	31	.48	New York.
9 dozen	Business Forms	31	.48	Do.
	<b>Merrill's Modern Penmanship—</b>			
100 dozen	Intermediate Series, Nos. 1 to 4	15	.684	Chicago.
48 dozen	Standard Series, Nos. 1 to 7	15	.66	Do.
54 dozen	Business and Social Forms, Nos. 8 and 9	21	.72	New York and Chicago.
	<b>Graphic System of Practical Penmanship—</b>			
58 dozen	Tracing Course, No. 1	31	.56	New York.
36 dozen	Shorter Course, Nos. 0 to 5	31	.56	Do.
	<b>Smith's Intermedial Penmanship—</b>			
72 dozen	Illustrated Writing Primer	31	.47	Do.
15 dozen	Regular Course, Nos. 1 to 7	31	.65	Do.
	<b>Registers, school:</b>			
240	White's New Common School	1	.48	New York and Chicago.
	<b>Slates:</b>			
180 dozen	7 by 11 inches	4	.80	Chicago.
125 dozen	8 by 12 inches	4	.98	Do.
	<b>Miscellaneous:</b>			
2,520	Blackboard erasers	33	.025	Do.
440	Bibles, medium size	21	.25	New York and Chicago.
3	Cody's Four American Poets	1	.40	Do.
55	Call bells	33	.43	Chicago.
1,300 boxes	White, dustless	7	1.65	New York.
215 boxes	Colored, assorted	7	.60	Do.
2	Dawes's How We are Governed	31	.80	Do.
3	Baldwin's Four Great Americans	1	.40	New York and Chicago.
4	Beebe's Four American Naval Heroes	1	.40	Do.
9	Burton's Four American Patriots	1	.40	Do.
9	Perry and Beebe's Four American Pioneers	1	.40	Do.
2	Beebe's Four American Explorers	1	.40	Do.
	<b>Four Great American Presidents—</b>			
15	No. 1	31	.41	New York.
15	No. 2	31	.41	Do.
3	Four American Inventors	1	.40	New York and Chicago.
7	Great American Educators	1	.40	Do.
57 dozen	Ink wells	21	.15	Do.
1,120 hundred	Pencils, slate sharpened	7	.06	New York.
400 sq. yards	Slated blackboard cloth	21	.29	New York and Chicago.
11	Slatting brushes, first quality	21	.25	Do.
38	The Life of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States	31	.495	New York.
157 \$100 sets	Educational toy money (Milton Bradley & Co.)	21	.20	New York and Chicago.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 24, 1906, for crockery and lamps, furniture and wooden ware, etc.—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Description of articles.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
	<b>Miscellaneous—Continued</b>			
13	The Middle Five, La Flesche	15	\$1.10	Chicago.
11	Indian Boyhood, Eastman	21	1.50	New York and Chicago.
220	Thermometers	38	.37	Chicago.
160	Webster's Dictionary: Primary	1	.38	New York and Chicago.
190	Common school	1	.68	Do.
58	High school	1	1.75	Do.
85	Academic	1	1.20	Do.
8	International Unabridged, plain sheep	1	8.50	Do.
	<b>Spencerian Practice Paper for Penmanship, per 100 sheets:</b>			
50,000 sheets	Small	1	.07	Do.
55,700 sheets	Large	1	.09	Do.
7	The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training	21	1.00	Do.
5	Gill's School City Helps	21	.99	Do.
44	Forman's First Lessons in Civics	31	.48	New York.
20	Civics for Young Americans	31	.38	Do.
80	Fairy Tales for Little Readers	21	.27	New York and Chicago.
11	Mowery's Elements of Civil Government	15	.58	Chicago.
475 sets	Children's Garden Utensils—hoe, rake, and spade	21	.25	New York and Chicago.
15	Colson & Crittenden's The Child House-keeper	38	.80	New York.
92	Slings:			
	Tilden's Common School Song Reader	21	.31	New York and Chicago.
1,700	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1 to 8 combined, with music	21	.67	Do.
240	Carmine for Social Worship	21	.45	Do.
782	Johnson's Songs of the Nation	15	.485	Chicago.
	<b>Ripley &amp; Tapper's Natural Short Course in Music—</b>			
71	Book 1	15	.28	Do.
68	Book 2	1	.32	New York and Chicago.
	<b>Zuchtman's American Music System—</b>			
16 dozen	Book 1	31	3.80	New York.
11 dozen	Book 2	31	4.50	Do.
10 dozen	Book 3	31	5.00	Do.
24 dozen	Book 4	21	5.10	New York and Chicago.
24 dozen	Songs of the School and Flag	21	7.65	Do.
200	Fletcher's Indian Story and Song from North America	21	1.00	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt and groceries.

ROLLED BARLEY.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Per cent.
60,000 pounds	Phoenix School, Ariz.	45	\$1.89	
60,000 pounds	Casa Grande, Ariz., for Plaza School and Agency, Ariz. (25,000 pounds each for school and agency)	105	1.61	
10,000 pounds	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	82	1.97	
60,000 pounds	Rice Station, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	82	1.99	
15,000 pounds	Colorado Siding, Cal., for Fort Yuma School, Cal.	92	1.64	
7,500 pounds	Fort Bidwell, Cal., for Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	83	1.80	
40,000 pounds	Arlington, Cal., for Sherman Institute, Cal.	105	1.85	
8,000 pounds	Temecula, Cal., for Pala School, Cal.	37	1.50	
20,000 pounds	Carson School, Nevada	82	1.78	
8,000 pounds	Schurz, Nev., for Flutes, Walker River	82	2.07	
1,000 pounds	Winnemucca, Nev., for Fort McDermitt day school	82	2.07	
10,000 pounds	Wadsworth, Nev., for Nevada School, Nevada	75	1.70	

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1900, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

GROSS BEEF.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
800,000 pounds.....	Tongue River Agency, Mont.: Monthly, as required for July, August, September, and October, 1900.....	87	Per cent. \$3.25
	During November, and sufficient to last until May 1, 1901.....	87	3.25
	Monthly, as required, during May and June, 1901.....	87	3.75
100,000 pounds.....	Ignacio Subagency, Colo.....	91	3.73
28,750 pounds.....	Omry Agency, Utah.....	64	1.00
25,000 pounds.....	Utah Agency, Utah, for Uintas.....	64	1.00
15,000 pounds.....	Utah Agency, Utah, for White River Ptes.....	64	4.00
45,000 pounds.....	Lemhi School, Idaho, monthly.....	73	3.70
50,000 pounds.....	Lemhi Agency, Idaho, monthly.....	73	3.70
350,000 pounds.....	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., for agency and school: Delivered as required for months of July, August, September, October, and enough November 1 to last until May 1, May and June, as required.....	2	3.45
135,000 pounds.....	Lower Brule Agency and School, S. Dak.: As required during July, August, September, October, and November.....	70	3.57
	As required during December, January, February, March, April, May, and June.....	70	3.97
592,000 pounds.....	Plue Ridge Agency, S. Dak., for agency and school: July.....	89	3.29
	August.....	89	2.75
	September.....	89	2.75
	October.....	89	3.40
	November.....	89	3.50
	December.....	89	3.50
	January.....	89	4.30
	February.....	89	4.50
	March.....	89	1.50
	April.....	89	1.40
	May.....	89	3.30
	June.....	89	2.75
80,000 pounds.....	Ponca Creek Issue station, S. Dak.: As required, July, August, September, and October.....	60	2.75
	November.....	60	3.25
	December.....	60	4.00
	January.....	60	1.25
	February, March, and April.....	60	1.50
160,000 pounds.....	Big White River Issue Station, S. Dak.: Monthly, as required, July, August, September, and October.....	43	3.00
	November and December.....	43	3.50
	January and February.....	43	1.00
	March and April.....	43	4.10
	May and June.....	43	4.30
310,000 pounds.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.: As required, July, August, September, October, and November.....	65	3.00
	December.....	65	3.25
	January.....	65	3.50
	February.....	65	3.75
	March.....	65	4.00
	April and May.....	65	4.60
	June.....	65	4.20
90,000 pounds.....	Kiowa Agency, Okla.....	88	3.17
300,000 pounds.....	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	103	3.47
80,000 pounds.....	Colorado River School and Agency, Ariz.....	95	3.65
400,000 pounds.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	98	2.98
75,000 pounds.....	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.....	98	2.98

NET BEEF.

45,000 pounds.....	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	20	\$7.15
20,000 pounds.....	Tongue River School, Mont.....	40	8.40
60,000 pounds.....	Grand Junction School, Colo.....	12	4.63
18,000 pounds.....	Southern Ute School, Colo.....	81	6.48
60,000 pounds.....	Fort Lewis School, Colo.....	26	6.90
80,000 pounds.....	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.....	23	5.45
15,000 pounds.....	Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.....	23	0.623
45,000 pounds.....	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.....	82	5.85
20,000 pounds.....	Sisseton School, S. Dak.....	91	5.77
100,000 pounds.....	Riggs Institute, Flandreau, S. Dak.....	79	5.71
10,000 pounds.....	For school.....	79	5.71
	For Flandreus.....	79	5.71

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1900, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

NET BEEF—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
40,000 pounds.....	Pierrre School, S. Dak.....	23	Per cent. 80.063
50,000 pounds.....	Rapid City School, S. Dak.....	54	0.93
50,000 pounds.....	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.....	49	5.94
25,000 pounds.....	Yankton School, S. Dak.....	19	5.94
12,000 pounds.....	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	23	0.095
80,000 pounds.....	Month Pleasant School, Mich.....	76	5.64
30,000 pounds.....	Morris School, Minn.....	28	0.66
40,000 pounds.....	Plystone School, Minn.....	23	0.096
25,000 pounds.....	Leach Lake School, Minn.....	18	7.50
15,000 pounds.....	For school.....	7	6.90
5,000 pounds.....	For Menominee.....	7	6.10
10,000 pounds.....	Howard School, Wis.....	91	5.29
38,000 pounds.....	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	91	5.72
40,000 pounds.....	Onelia School, Wis.....	80	1.45
55,000 pounds.....	Tomah School, Wis.....	6	5.35
30,000 pounds.....	Wittenberg School, Wis.....	91	5.72
21,000 pounds.....	Osage School, Okla.....	57	0.49
150,000 pounds.....	Chillicothe School, Okla.....	58	5.22
30,000 pounds.....	Cheyenne School, Okla.....	77	5.99
20,000 pounds.....	Apache School, Okla.....	77	5.20
3,000 pounds.....	Cheyenne Agency, for police.....	77	3.99
	Cantonment School, Okla.: For school.....	106	6.09
10,000 pounds.....	For Cheyennes and Arapahos.....	106	6.09
15,000 pounds.....	Seger School, Okla.....	57	8.71
10,000 pounds.....	Seger School, for Cheyennes and Arapahos.....	57	8.71
7,500 pounds.....	Red Moon School, Okla.....	29	8.68
35,500 pounds.....	Fort Sill School, Okla.....	58	4.49
40,000 pounds.....	Fort Sill School, Okla.....	57	5.29
31,000 pounds.....	Idahy Mount School, Okla.....	101	6.13
30,000 pounds.....	Ponca School, Okla.: For school.....	57	6.39
1,033 pounds.....	For Ponca police.....	57	6.39
20,000 pounds.....	Otoc School, Okla.: For school.....	57	7.29
1,080 pounds.....	For Otoc police.....	57	7.29
30,000 pounds.....	Pawnee School, Okla.....	35	6.29
30,000 pounds.....	Shawnee School, Okla.....	35	6.50
15,000 pounds.....	Sac and Fox School, Okla.....	57	7.38
25,000 pounds.....	Seneca School, Ind. T.....	62	7.30
20,000 pounds.....	Sac and Fox School, Iowa.....	61	4.74
200,000 pounds.....	Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.....	23	0.23
20,000 pounds.....	Potawatomi School, Kans.....	91	6.00
16,000 pounds.....	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	91	6.00
45,000 pounds.....	Genoa School, Nebr.....	18	5.20
20,000 pounds.....	Winnebago School, Nebr.....	81	5.20
12,000 pounds.....	Sanitce School, Nebr.....	23	0.675
4,000 pounds.....	Ponca subagency (for Ponca's).....	23	0.665
40,000 pounds.....	Sante Agency (for Santees).....	33	0.995
80,000 pounds.....	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.....	8	5.40
87,000 pounds.....	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	107	4.45
85,000 pounds.....	Juarilla School, N. Mex.....	102	6.95
	Mescalero School, N. Mex.: For school.....	90	7.15
22,000 pounds.....	For agency.....	96	7.15
18,000 pounds.....	Phoenix School, Ariz.....	94	3.80
160,000 pounds.....	Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	94	3.80
40,000 pounds.....	Truxton Canon School, Tinnaka, Ariz.....	33	7.50
32,000 pounds.....	Rice Station School, Ariz.....	11	6.00
47,000 pounds.....	Fort Apache School, Ariz.....	11	6.33
19,000 pounds.....	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	23	0.8
22,000 pounds.....	San Juan School, N. Mex.....	13	0.7
30,000 pounds.....	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	39	5.60
20,000 pounds.....	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.....	83	0.722
20,000 pounds.....	Fort Bidwell School, Cal.....	19	8.038
10,000 pounds.....	Sherman Institute (near Riverside), Cal.....	69	1.74
138,000 pounds.....	Salem School, Ore.....	17	7.25
	Grande Ronde School, Ore.: For school.....	9	9.00
15,000 pounds.....	For agency.....	9	9.00
5,000 pounds.....	For police.....	9	9.00
1,083 pounds.....	Carson School, Nev.....	66	4.92
77,000 pounds.....	Schutz, Nev., for Wash. River Bay School.....	66	6.50
800 pounds.....	Fort Spokane School (under Colville Agency), Wash.....	14	6.70
29,000 pounds.....	Tulallip School, Wash.....	16	0.6
30,000 pounds.....	Tulallip School, Wash.....	16	0.665
38,000 pounds.....	Puyallup School, Wash.....	31	0.665

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

CORN.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
			Per cwt.
			\$0.875
5,000 pounds	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for school	97	
	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	97	.875
30,000 pounds	For Crow Creek Agency	97	.875
30,000 pounds	For Crow Creek School	97	
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.:		
150,000 pounds	For agency	97	1.125
2,000 pounds	For school	97	1.125
	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.:		
1,000 pounds	For agency	78	.93
	For school	78	.93
8,000 pounds	For school	47	1.08
140,000 pounds	Valentine or Crookston, Nebr., for Rosebud Agency S. Dak.	78	.93
12,000 pounds	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for Big White River Issue Station	82	1.58
9,000 pounds	Walker, Minn., for Leech Lake School	97	.875
20,000 pounds	Hayward, Wis., for school	82	1.13
20,000 pounds	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for school	82	1.44
5,000 pounds	Oneda, Wis., for school	22	.89
60,000 pounds	Osgo School, Pawhuska, Okla.	82	1.09
20,000 pounds	Canton, Okla., for Cantonment School, Okla.	101	1.06
20,000 pounds	Kiowa Agency, Okla., for agency	101	1.07
15,000 pounds	Rainy Mountain School, Okla.	82	1.00
22,000 pounds	Wyandotte, Ind. T., for Seneca School	82	1.14
11,200 pounds	Toledo, Iowa, for Fair and Fox School, Iowa	82	
	Winnebago, Nebr.:		
10,000 pounds	For Winnebago School	82	.97
20,000 pounds	For Winnebago	82	.97
20,000 pounds	San Joaquin School, N. Mex.	38	1.25
	Moqui School, Ariz.:		
15,000 pounds	For Moqui School	21	2.55
6,000 pounds	For Moquis	21	2.55

SALT, COARSE.

35,600 pounds	St. Paul, Minn., for the general Indian service	10	\$0.56
	Duluth, Minn.:		
28,450 pounds	For the general Indian service	10	.51
500 pounds	For Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	10	.51
500 pounds	For Crow Agency and schools, Montana:		
100 pounds	Pryor Subagency Issue Station	10	.51
400 pounds	Agency proper	10	.51
2,000 pounds	Agency school	10	.51
200 pounds	Pryor School	10	.51
600 pounds	For Tongue River School, Mont.	10	.51
8,000 pounds	For Tongue River Agency, Mont.	10	.51
	St. Paul, Minn.:		
500 pounds	For Fort Belknap School, Mont.	10	.56
600 pounds	For Fort Peck School, Mont.	10	.56
4,000 pounds	For Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	10	.56
200 pounds	For Shoshone School, Wyo.	10	.56
500 pounds	For Uintah Agency School, Utah.	10	.56
600 pounds	For Pangutich School, Utah.	10	.56
3,300 pounds	For Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.	10	.51
	Duluth, Minn., for Fort Totten School, N. Dak.		
300 pounds	St. Paul, Minn.:	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Canton Insane Asylum, S. Dak.	10	.56
600 pounds	For Chamberlain School, S. Dak.	10	.56
600 pounds	For Sisseton School, S. Dak.	10	.56
3,000 pounds	For Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	10	.76
1,800 pounds	For Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	10	.76
	Duluth, Minn.:		
1,000 pounds	For Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	10	.51
600 pounds	For Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.	10	.51
	St. Paul, Minn.:		
2,400 pounds	For Riggs Institute (Flandreau School), S. Dak.	10	.56
800 pounds	For Pine Ridge Agency School, S. Dak.	10	.56
600 pounds	Duluth, Minn., for Pierre School, S. Dak.	10	.51
	St. Paul, Minn.:		
1,500 pounds	For Rapid City School, S. Dak.	10	.56
280 pounds	For Springfield School, S. Dak.	10	.56
	Duluth, Minn.:		
300 pounds	For Vermillion Lake School, Minn.	10	.51
1,000 pounds	For Morris School, Minn.	10	.56
1,500 pounds	St. Paul, Minn., for Pipestone School, Minn.	10	.56
	Duluth, Minn.:		
200 pounds	For White Earth Chippewas, at agency, Minn.	10	
1,000 pounds	For White Earth School, Minn.	10	.51
400 pounds	For Pine Point School, Minn.	10	
300 pounds	For Wild Rice River School, Minn.	10	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
			Per cwt.
			\$0.51
100 pounds	Duluth, Minn., for Leech Lake Agency and Schools, Minn.:		
500 pounds	For Leech Lake Chippewas	10	
100 pounds	For Leech Lake School	10	
100 pounds	For Red Lake Chippewas	10	
600 pounds	For Red Lake School	10	
150 pounds	For Cross Lake School	10	
100 pounds	For Cass Lake School	10	
100 pounds	For Bona School	10	
	St. Paul, Minn.:		
600 pounds	For Green Bay School, Wis.	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Hayward School, Wis.	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Lac du Flambeau School (La Pointe Agency), Wis.	10	.56
2,000 pounds	For Oneda School, Wis.	10	.56
700 pounds	For Tomah School, Wis.	10	.56
300 pounds	For Wittenberg School, Wis.	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Cantonment School, Okla.	10	.56
500 pounds	For Sac and Fox School, Okla.	10	.56
500 pounds	For Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	10	.56
200 pounds	For Sac and Fox School, Iowa	10	.56
500 pounds	For Pittawatone School, Kans.	10	.56
500 pounds	For Kickapoo School, Kans.	10	.56
500 pounds	For Winnebago School, Nebr.	10	.56
200 pounds	For Winnebagoes, at agency	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Santee (at Santee School), Nebr.	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Fort Mojave School, Ariz.	10	.56
1,000 pounds	For Hoopa Valley School, Cal.	10	.56
600 pounds	For Round Valley School, Cal.	10	.56
	Duluth, Minn.:		
2,500 pounds	For Salem School, Oreg.	10	.51
200 pounds	For Grande Ronde School, Oreg.	10	.51
500 pounds	For Klamath School, Oreg.	10	.51
1,000 pounds	For Yalmax School, Oreg.	10	.51
500 pounds	For Umatilla School, Oreg.	10	.51
300 pounds	For Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.	10	.51
50 pounds	For Tulalip Day Schools, Wash.	10	.51
1,000 pounds	For Puyallup School, Wash.	10	.51
500 pounds	For Yakima School, Wash.	10	.51
2,000 pounds	For Shaw School, Mont.	10	1.30
	Ignacio, Colo.:		
500 pounds	For Southern Ute School, Colo.	85	1.30
2,000 pounds	For Ignacio subagency, Colo.	85	1.30
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:		
1,000 pounds	For agency proper	10	1.18
500 pounds	For agency school	10	1.18
1,000 pounds	For agricultural school	10	1.18
200 pounds	For Grand River School	82	.97
2,500 pounds	Pawhuska, Okla., for Oage School, Okla.	82	.93
600 pounds	Kaw City, Okla., for Kaw School, Okla.	82	.93
18,000 pounds	Chillicothe School, Okla.	82	.67
3,000 pounds	Weatherford, Okla., for Seger School, Okla.	82	1.09
500 pounds	St. Paul, Minn., for Red Moon School (under Seger School) Okla.	10	.56
	Anadarko, Okla.:		
1,500 pounds	For Kiowa Agency, Okla.	82	.98
600 pounds	For Riverside School, Okla.	82	.98
2,000 pounds	Fort Hill School, Okla.	101	1.04
1,200 pounds	Rainy Mountain School, Okla.	101	1.04
800 pounds	White Eagle, Okla., for Ponca School, Okla.	82	.89
800 pounds	Bliss, Okla., for Otoe School, Okla.	82	1.01
1,000 pounds	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee School, Okla.	82	1.23
500 pounds	Thacker, Okla., for Shawnee School, Okla.	82	1.01
500 pounds	Wyandotte, Ind. T., for Seneca School, Ind. T.	52	.85
3,450 pounds	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute, Kans.	82	.83
4,000 pounds	Genoa, Nebr., for Genoa School, Nebr.	82	.89
500 pounds	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	82	1.37
50 pounds	Dulce, N. Mex., for Jicavilla School, N. Mex.	108	1.60
2,000 pounds	Phoenix, Ariz., for Phoenix School, Ariz.	82	1.24
1,000 pounds	Casa Grande, Ariz., for Pima School, Ariz.	104	.01
300 pounds	Rice Station, Ariz., for Rice Station School, Ariz.	82	2.43
6,000 pounds	San Carlos, Ariz., for San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	44	.02
2,000 pounds	Fort Atesche Agency, Ariz.	21	1.62
500 pounds	Navajo School, N. Mex.	21	1.67
300 pounds	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	21	1.67
500 pounds	Little Water School, N. Mex., for Navajo (at San Juan School), N. Mex.	85	1.65
100 pounds	Farmington, N. Mex., for Navajo (at San Juan School), N. Mex.	82	2.63
500 pounds	Colorado Siding, Cal., for Fort Yuma School, Cal.	82	2.57
500 pounds	Madellupe, Cal., for Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	82	2.19
800 pounds	Stewart, Nev., for Carson School, Nev.	82	2.19

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

SALT, FINE.

Quality awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Per cent.
2,500 pounds.	Hesperis, Colo., for Fort Lewis School, Colo.	85	\$1.67	
2,000 pounds.	Manitou, Colo., for Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.	85	1.75	
1,600 pounds.	Dragon, Utah:			
200 pounds.	For Ounay Agency, Utah.	82		2.37
10,000 pounds.	For Uintah School, Utah.	82		
2,000 pounds.	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:			
1,500 pounds.	For agency.	10		
600 pounds.	For school.	10		
500 pounds.	For Agricultural School.	10	1.13	
3,500 pounds.	For Grand River School.	10		
3,000 pounds.	For Day School.	10		
10,000 pounds.	Biggs Institute, S. Dak.	63	.90	
1,700 pounds.	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak., for school.	78	1.54	
800 pounds.	Rushville, Nebr.:			
8,700 pounds.	For agency (Pine Ridge, S. Dak.).	82		
2,000 pounds.	For boarding school.	82		1.15
1,700 pounds.	For day schools.	47		
500 pounds.	Valentine or Crookston, Nebr.:			
100 pounds.	For Rosbud Agency, S. Dak.	47	1.10	
800 pounds.	For boarding school, in 5-pound sacks.	47		
500 pounds.	For other day schools, in 10-pound sacks.	47	1.00	
100 pounds.	Ponca Creek Issue Station:			
800 pounds.	For Ponca Creek Issue Station, in 5-pound sacks.	47	1.40	
200 pounds.	For Milk's Camp Day School, in 10-pound sacks.	47	1.39	
1,000 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
400 pounds.	For Big White River Issue Station.	10	.56	
1,000 pounds.	For Big White River and Bull Creek day schools.	10		
1,500 pounds.	Mount Pleasant, Mich., for Mount Pleasant School, Mich.	63	.97	
20 pounds.	Plymouth School, Minn.	63	.80	
1,200 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn., for Birch Cooley Day School.	10	.56	
700 pounds.	Tomah, Wis., for Tomah School, Wis.	82	1.07	
1,200 pounds.	Wittenberg, Wis., for Wittenberg School, Wis.	82	1.07	
600 pounds.	Lawhaskan, Okla., for Osage School, Okla.	82	1.08	
4,000 pounds.	Kaw City, Okla., for Kaw School, Okla.	82	1.08	
400 pounds.	Chillico, Okla., for Chillico School, Okla.	82	.97	
400 pounds.	Darlington, Okla.:			
400 pounds.	For Cheyenne School, Okla.	82	1.17	
600 pounds.	For Arapahoe School, Okla.	82		
500 pounds.	Canton, Okla.:			
1,000 pounds.	For Cantonment School, Okla.	82	1.27	
200 pounds.	For Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	82	1.27	
300 pounds.	Weatherford, Okla., for Seger School, Okla.	82	1.27	
1,300 pounds.	Elk City, Okla., for Red Moon School, Okla.	82	1.63	
1,000 pounds.	Halcy Mountain School, Okla.	101	1.23	
1,000 pounds.	Fort Hill School, Okla.	101	1.23	
1,500 pounds.	Anadarko, Okla.:			
1,500 pounds.	For Agency (Klown), Okla.	82	1.17	
1,200 pounds.	For Riverside School, Okla.	82		
600 pounds.	White Eagle, Okla., for Ponca School, Okla.	82	1.13	
24 pounds.	Hills, Okla.:			
800 pounds.	For One School.	82	1.27	
1,000 pounds.	For police.	82	1.17	
1,000 pounds.	Pawnee, Okla., for Pawnee School, Okla.	82	1.17	
1,000 pounds.	Theokery, Okla., for Shawnee School, Okla.	82	1.17	
1,000 pounds.	Stroud, Okla., for Sue and Fox School, Okla.	82	1.37	
1,000 pounds.	Wyandotte, Ind. T., for Seneca School, Ind. T.	82	1.07	
1,500 pounds.	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute, Kans.	82	.97	
500 pounds.	Genoa, Nebr., for Genoa School, Nebr.	82	1.07	
300 pounds.	Winnebago, Nebr., for Winnebago School, Nebr.	82	1.13	
1,000 pounds.	Springfield, S. Dak.:			
1,000 pounds.	For Santee School, Nebr.	82	1.13	
300 pounds.	For Santee Indians, Nebr.	82		
100 pounds.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.:			
3,000 pounds.	For Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	38	1.00	
4,000 pounds.	For Pueblo Day Schools, N. Mex.	38	1.13	
1,500 pounds.	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	82	1.13	
1,500 pounds.	Dulce, N. Mex., for Hearilla Agency, N. Mex.	108	1.70	
1,500 pounds.	Tularosa, N. Mex.:			
4,000 pounds.	For Mesalero School, N. Mex.	82	1.77	
4,000 pounds.	For Mesalero Agency, N. Mex.	82	1.93	
7,500 pounds.	Whittier, N. C., for Cherokee School, N. C.	82	1.30	
3,000 pounds.	Phoenix School, Ariz.	51	.02	
1,300 pounds.	Casa Grande, Ariz., for Huma School, Ariz.	104	2.011	
200 pounds.	Timnaka, Ariz., for Truxton Canon School, Ariz.	51	2.25	
2,500 pounds.	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School, Ariz.	51	2.25	
4,000 pounds.	Rice Station School, Ariz.	109	2.25	
18,000 pounds.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	109	2.30	
1,000 pounds.	Fort Apache School, Ariz.	109	2.70	
1,000 pounds.	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.	109	2.70	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Quality awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Per cent.
150 pounds.	Holbrook, Ariz.:			
300 pounds.	For Cibecue Day School.	82	\$2.13	
1,500 pounds.	For Canyon Day School.	21		
80 pounds.	Moqui School, Ariz.:			
100 pounds.	For Moqui Indians.	21	2.37	
100 pounds.	For Polanco Day School.	21	2.07	
1,500 pounds.	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	21	2.07	
200 pounds.	Navajo School, N. Mex.	21	2.12	
550 pounds.	Little Water School, N. Mex.	21	2.07	
200 pounds.	Gallup, N. Mex., for Zuni School, N. Mex.	82	1.50	
800 pounds.	Farmington, N. Mex., for San Juan School, N. Mex.	85	2.67	
500 pounds.	Madison, Cal., for Fort Bidwell School, Cal.	82	1.00	
5,000 pounds.	Riverside School, Cal. (Sherman Institute).	108	2.33	
4,000 pounds.	Stewart, Nev., for Carson School, Nev.	82		
300 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
100 pounds.	For Whites.	10		
40 pounds.	For Walker River Day School.	10		
20 pounds.	For Fort McDermitt Day School.	10	.56	
30 pounds.	For Independence Day School.	10		
27,830 pounds.	For Big Pine Day School.	10		
35,330 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn., for the General Indian Service.	10	.91	
100 pounds.	Duluth, Minn., for the General Indian Service.	10	.89	
800 pounds.	Duluth, Minn.:			
200 pounds.	For Blackfoot Agency, Mont.	10	.89	
400 pounds.	For Blackfoot School, Mont.	10		
1,000 pounds.	For Day Schools.	10		
1,600 pounds.	Duluth, Minn., for Crow Agency and Schools, Mont.:	10		
600 pounds.	For Pryor Sulphur Agency Issue Station.	10	.89	
1,600 pounds.	For Agency Trooper.	10		
400 pounds.	For Agency School.	10		
1,200 pounds.	For Pryor School.	10		
1,800 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
400 pounds.	For Fort Belknap School, Mont.	10	.94	
1,800 pounds.	For Fort Peck School, Mont.	10	.94	
400 pounds.	Duluth, Minn., for Tongue River School, Mont.	10	.89	
200 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
1,200 pounds.	For Bungalow School, Utah.	10	.94	
200 pounds.	For Fort Hall School, Idaho.	10	.94	
700 pounds.	For Lemhi School, Idaho.	10	.89	
100 pounds.	Duluth, Minn., for Fort Totten School, N. Dak.	10	.94	
300 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
100 pounds.	For Turtle Mountain Day School, N. Dak.	10	.94	
300 pounds.	For Cantoa Ingane Agency, S. Dak.	10	.94	
700 pounds.	For Chamberlain School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
400 pounds.	For Sisseton School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
1,000 pounds.	For Crow Creek School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
8,000 pounds.	Duluth, Minn., for Cheyenne River Agency and School, S. Dak.	10	.89	
800 pounds.	For Agency.	10	.89	
1,200 pounds.	For School.	10	.89	
2,000 pounds.	For Pierre School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
500 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
300 pounds.	For Rapid City School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
300 pounds.	For Yankton School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
600 pounds.	For Springfield School, S. Dak.	10	.94	
1,000 pounds.	Duluth, Minn.:			
100 pounds.	For Vermillion Lake School, Minn.	10		
100 pounds.	For Morris School, Minn.	10		
100 pounds.	For White Earth Agency, Minn. (for White Earth Chippewas)	10		
100 pounds.	For White Earth Police.	10		
50 pounds.	For White Earth School.	10		
100 pounds.	For Pine Point School.	10		
100 pounds.	For Porterville Day School.	10		
200 pounds.	For Wild Rice River School.	10	.89	
100 pounds.	For Leech Lake Agency, Minn. (for Leech Lake Chippewas)	10		
100 pounds.	For Leech Lake School.	10		
200 pounds.	For Red Lake Police.	10		
300 pounds.	For Red Lake School.	10		
100 pounds.	For Cross Lake School.	10		
300 pounds.	For Cross Lake School.	10		
300 pounds.	For Bona School.	10		
100 pounds.	St. Paul, Minn.:			
150 pounds.	For Menominee Indians, Wis.	10	.94	
1,000 pounds.	For Stockbridge Day School, Wis.	10	.94	
1,000 pounds.	For Hayward School, Wis.	10	.94	
1,500 pounds.	For Lac du Flambeau School (La Pointe Agency, Wis.).	10	.94	
800 pounds.	For Oneida School, Wis.	10	.94	
300 pounds.	For Sac and Fox School, Iowa.	10	.94	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No of bidder.	Awarded price.
St. Paul, Minn.—Continued.			
500 pounds.....	For Pottawatomie School, Kans.....	10	Per cwt. \$.94
300 pounds.....	For Kickapoo School, Kans.....	10	
1,200 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn., for Colorado River School and Agency, Ariz.: For school.....	10	.94
800 pounds.....	For agency.....	10	
2,500 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn.: For Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	10	.94
1,000 pounds.....	For Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	10	
500 pounds.....	For Greenville School, Cal.....	10	.94
1,200 pounds.....	For Hoopa Valley School, Cal.....	10	
700 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn., for Round Valley School and Agency, Cal.: For school.....	10	.91
200 pounds.....	For agency.....	10	
200 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Salem School, Oreg.....	10	.89
7,000 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Grand Ronde Agency and police, Oreg.: For agency.....	10	
200 pounds.....	For police.....	10	.89
15 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Siletz School, Oreg.....	10	
100 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Klamath School and Agency and Yainax School, Oreg.: For Klamath School.....	10	.89
1,200 pounds.....	For Klamath Agency.....	10	
125 pounds.....	For Yainax School.....	10	.89
800 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Umatilla School, Oreg.....	10	
40 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn., for Moapa River School, Nev.....	10	.94
500 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn., for Western Shoshone School and Agency, Nev.: For school.....	10	
300 pounds.....	For agency.....	10	.94
700 pounds.....	St. Paul, Minn., for Nevada School and Agency, Nev.: For school.....	10	
500 pounds.....	For agency.....	10	.94
200 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Colville Agency Police and Fort Spokane School, Wash.: For police.....	10	
1,000 pounds.....	For Fort Spokane School.....	10	.89
100 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Neah Bay police, Wash.....	10	
500 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Tulalip School and day schools, Wash.: For boarding school.....	10	.89
300 pounds.....	For day schools.....	10	
1,000 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Puyallup School, Wash.....	10	.89
1,000 pounds.....	Duluth, Minn., for Yakima School and police, Wash.: For school.....	10	
240 pounds.....	For police.....	10	.89
2,000 pounds.....	Fort Shaw School, Mont.....	10	
1,000 pounds.....	Shoshone Agency, Wyo., for Shoshone School, Wyo.....	6	3.00
2,500 pounds.....	Grand Junction, Colo., for Grand Junction School, Colo.....	82	2.13

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
308,460 pounds.	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet and merchantable, and put up in crates. No boar or stag meat will be received. Deliveries of a part of the bacon may not be required until the ensuing fall and winter.	50	\$.92 \$.92	Chicago, Kansas City.
382,360 pounds.	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny. Samples of at least 5 quarts required:	26	e2.72	Chicago.
85,185 pounds.	White.....	86	d3.40	San Francisco.
221,130 pounds.	Pink.....	86	2.99	Do.
	Coffee, mild, sound, and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade fare. No sample below No. 6 need be submitted. Samples of 1 pound required.	93	e.0917	New York.

a Awarded 5,200 pounds.  
b Awarded 303,260 pounds.

c Awarded 374,738 pounds.  
d Awarded 7,622 pounds.

e Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
140,900 pounds.	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each. Samples of 1 pound required.	30	\$2.30	St. Paul, St. Louis, and Kansas City.
84,100 pounds.	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, as required, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.	80 90	\$.62 \$.89 \$.0975 e.06875	Kansas City. Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul.
412 barrel.....	Meat pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped; 200 pounds pork net, to each barrel.	42	15.85	Chicago, Omaha, or Kansas City.
70,900 pounds.	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny. Samples of 1 pound required.	71	4.31	Omaha.
840,100 pounds.	Sugar, granulated, standard, medium grain, in double bags of about 100 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good, heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny, in perfect order for shipment. Samples of 1 pound required.	71 56	74.81 2.0448	Do. New York.
13,675 pounds.	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification. Samples of 1 pound required.	3	.18	Chicago.
240 pounds.....	Allspice, absolutely pure, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	24	{ .1375 .121 }	Do.
31,570 pounds.	Baking powder, standard quality, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each:			
	1-pound tins.....	24	{ .1175 .1375 }	Do.
6,155 pounds.	Barley, pearl, about No. 3, delivered in strong, merchantable single sacks of about 100 pounds net each.	46	.0185	Do.
270 dozen.....	Bath brick.....	72	.255	Do.
220 pounds.....	Beeswax.....	56	.21	St. Louis.
845 dozen.....	Bluing, boxes.....	100	.1425	Chicago.
690 pounds.....	Candler, adamantine, 6's.....	88	.09	Do.
775 pounds.....	Cassia, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins.	74	.12	Do.
305 pounds.....	Cloves, absolutely pure, of good strength, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	99	{ .18 .16 }	Do.
2,775 pounds.	Cocoa, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins.....	46	.26	Do.
4,375 pounds.	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	28	.03	Do.
240 pounds.....	Cream tartar, ground crystals, absolutely pure, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	56	{ .295 .265 }	St. Louis.
620 pounds.....	Ginger, African, absolutely pure, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	99	{ .15 .13 }	Chicago.
665 pounds.....	Hops, fresh, pressed.....	99	.15	Do.
1,910 dozen.....	Lye, concentrated.....	46	.21	Chicago.
385 gross.....	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....	28	.88	Do.
380 pounds.....	Mustard, high grade, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	28	{ .1875 .1725 }	Do.
1,635 pounds.	Pepper, black, absolutely pure, ground, in 1/2 and 1 pound tins:			
	1-pound tins.....	99	{ .205 .185 }	Do.
5,900 gallons.....	Syrup, sugar, medium light color:			
42,100 gallons.	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....	1	.1555	New York.
	In 5-gallon tins cans, cased, or in flat-top jacket cans (specify price on each style of package).	1	.2135	Do.

a Awarded 51,130 pounds.  
b In 10-pound tins.  
c In 5-pound tins.

d Awarded 30,000 pounds.  
e Awarded 2,910 pounds.

f Awarded 136,900 pounds.  
g Awarded 703,000 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of March 28, 1906, for rolled barley, beef, corn, salt, and groceries—Continued.

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, AND OTHER GROCERIES—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
493,800 pounds.	Soap: Laundry. This must be a good quality of commercial tallow and resin soap, and may contain a little sodium silicate. It must not contain over 31 per cent of water or over 1.2 per cent of silica, or over one-half per cent each of free caustic soda, carbonate of sodium, or salts other than the silicate. It must contain at least 9.2 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide), and must be packed in boxes containing 80 pound bars each. Five pound bars must be submitted as samples.	67	\$.031	Sioux City, Omaha.
46,900 pounds.	Toilet. This must be a pure white floating soap made from fat and alkali without addition of sodium silicate or other mineral substance. It must not contain over 20.5 per cent of water or over one-fourth per cent each of free alkali, carbonate, or salt, and must contain at least 11.4 per cent of combined alkali (calculated as pure sodium hydroxide). It must be packed in boxes containing about 80 pounds net and in cakes weighing 5 to 6 ounces each. At least 3 cakes must be submitted as samples.	15	.055	Chicago.
8,630 pounds.	Soft. Bicarbonate, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each—			
	In 1-pound tins	72	.0425	Do.
	In 1/2-pound tins		.055	
51,750 pounds.	Washing, in boxes or barrels—			
	In barrels	58	.72	Do.
	In boxes		.825	
16,700 pounds.	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 10 pounds each, per hundredweight.	28	2.50	Do.
1,685 gallons.	Vinegar, cider.	53	.125	Do.
1,775 gallons.	In kegs—			
	15-gallon keg	50	.16	St. Louis.
	10-gallon keg		.17	
	5-gallon keg		.18	

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1906, for coal.

COAL.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
			Per ton.
600 tons.	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.: Soft domestic lump	25	\$5.94
150	Hard stove	25	11.25
5	Trinidad smithing	25	10.00
20	Browning Station, f. o. b.:		
	For Blackfeet Agency, Mont., Sand Coulee lump	7	
250	For Blackfeet School, Mont., Sand Coulee lump	7	5.85
20	For Blackfeet day schools, Mont., Sand Coulee lump	7	
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., good blacksmith	7	25.00
	Canton Asylum, S. Dak., f. o. b. cars:		
50	Anthracite	33	9.60
150	Hocking lump; Youghiogheny 1-inch lump, 7 cents less	80	6.44
	Eagle City, Okla.:		
	For agency use, Cantonment School—		
10	McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.40
2	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmith	8	18.00
	For school use, Cantonment School—		
70	McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.40
2	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmith	8	18.00
	Carson School, Nev.:		
300	Castle Gate screened lump	46	10.25
	Blossburg blacksmith	47	27.00
400	F. o. b. Chicago, for Chamberlain School, S. Dak., Fairmont, W. Va., lump	21	8.11

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1906, for coal—Continued.

COAL—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
			Per ton.
Tons.	Chamberlain School, S. Dak.:		
	Anthracite stove or nut—		
	July delivery	38	\$10.75
25	August delivery	38	10.55
	After September 1, 1906	38	10.95
	Cheyenne and Arapahoe School, Okla.:		
	For agency—		
30	McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.50
1	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmithing	8	19.00
200	Cheyenne School, Okla., McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.50
200	Arapahoe School, Okla., McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.50
	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.:		
100	Hard, nut or stove	31	13.80
60	Soft, Hocking or Youghiogheny	31	10.75
	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.:		
100	Hard, nut or stove	31	13.85
70	Soft, Hocking or Youghiogheny	31	10.80
	Crow Agency and School, Mont., f. o. b. cars:		
300	School; Carney screened lump	11	2.25
750	Agency, soft, No. 1 Monarch, screened over 5-inch screen	2	2.50
50	Lodge Grass, Mont., f. o. b. cars; Soft, No. 1 Monarch, screened over 5-inch screen	2	2.50
150	Pryor School, Mont., f. o. b. cars; Soft, No. 1 Monarch, screened over 5-inch screen	2	3.00
150	Pryor Subagency, f. o. b. cars; Soft, No. 1 Monarch, screened over 5-inch screen	2	3.00
	Crow Creek, S. Dak.:		
	For agency—		
75	Hard, nut	41	11.91
100	Soft, Hocking Valley lump	41	8.74
	For school—		
100	Hard, nut	41	11.94
75	Soft, Hocking Valley lump	41	8.74
25	Hard, egg	41	11.94
1,400	F. o. b. Chicago for Fairmount School, S. Dak., Fairmont, W. Va.	21	3.11
150	F. o. b. cars, Flaudreau School, S. Dak., anthracite	30	9.40
350	Ross Fork, Idaho, for Fort Hall School, Idaho, Kemmerer, No. 1 mine	28	3.50
700	F. o. b. cars Hesperus, for Fort Lewis School, Colo., Perlin Peak screened lump	23	2.00
10	F. o. b. cars Mancos, for Fort Lewis Agency, Colo., Perlin Peak screened lump	23	3.15
	Fort Peck, Mont.:		
150	School	20	7.50
400	School	20	7.50
1,000	Fort Shaw, for school, Nelson lump	35	6.35
	Fort Totten School, N. Dak.:		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
100	July delivery	38	11.25
	August delivery	38	11.35
	After September 1, 1906	38	11.45
600	Bituminous, Youghiogheny or Hocking	38	8.50
	Devils Lake Agency, S. Dak.:		
	Anthracite, egg, stove, or nut—		
5	July delivery	38	11.25
	August delivery	38	11.35
	After September 1, 1906	38	11.45
3	Blacksmithing	38	11.10
1,500	Genoa, Neb., f. o. b. cars; for school, Weir City, Kas., nut (based on present freight rates and subject to any fluctuation in rates during life of contract)	12	1.32
	Grand Junction School, Colo.:		
400	F. o. b. school, soft	5	2.15
100	F. o. b. school pump house, soft	6	2.65
	Hayward School, Wis.:		
	Anthracite, stove or nut—		
	July delivery	38	8.121
375	August delivery	38	8.221
	After September 1, 1906	38	8.321
60	Bituminous, Youghiogheny or Hocking	38	5.021
2	Blacksmithing	38	7.621
	Jicarilla Agency and School, N. Mex., lump coal in bins, subject to strikes, railroad blockades, or other causes beyond control; not to be ordered in less quantity than 10 tons at one time; free from slate, dirt, and other impurities; screened over 1-inch screen):		
30	For agency	22	3.50
200	For school	22	3.74
10	Anadarko, Okla., for Klotz Agency, McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.25
200	Fort Sill, Okla., for Fort Sill School, McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.25
200	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School, McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.75
140	Anadarko, Okla., for Riverside School, McAlester bituminous lump	8	6.25

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1906, for coal—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
Tons.			Per ton.
75	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis., Lehigh Valley or Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Scranton.....	26	\$10.00
20	Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.: Keystone, blacksmithing.....	24	9.00
20	Arkansas anthracite, Eureka egg.....	15	7.25
	Bena School, Minn.: Anthracite stove or nut— July delivery.....	38	11.85
10	August delivery.....	38	11.45
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	11.55
	Leech Lake Agency, for L. L. Chippe: Anthracite stove or nut— July delivery.....	36	11.85
15	August delivery.....	38	11.45
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	11.55
6	Bituminous, Youghiogheny or Hocking.....	38	8.50
20	Blacksmithing.....	38	10.95
	Leech Lake School, Minn.: Anthracite stove or nut— July delivery.....	38	11.35
30	August delivery.....	38	11.45
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	11.55
	Bituminous, Youghiogheny or Hocking.....	39	8.50
	Lower Brule, S. Dak.: For agency— Hard nut.....	41	12.34
50	Hard stove.....	41	12.34
20	Blacksmithing.....	41	12.50
3	For school— Hard nut.....	41	12.34
75	Hard stove.....	41	12.34
50	Soft Hocking Valley lump.....	41	8.94
250	Morris School, Minn., f. o. b. cars: Hard egg and stove.....	44	(a)
150	Youghiogheny screened lump.....	44	(b)
25	Mount Pleasant, Mich., f. o. b. cars, anthracite.....	36	6.56
1,200	Mount Pleasant School, Mich., in bins: Riverside, three-fourth lump.....	14	3.40
1	Lily.....	14	8.00
75	Nevada School, Nev., Castle Gate screened lump.....	16	14.25
20	Omaha Agency, Nebr.: Hard nut (grade size, hard coal, 25 cents per ton less).....	3	12.00
10	Soft Hocking Valley lump.....	3	8.85
20	Onida School, Wis., in bins: Genuine Youghiogheny lump.....	10	4.40
600	Anthracite nut, stove, or egg.....	10	7.35
50	Pawnee, Okla.: For agency— McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	5.50
10	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmith.....	8	18.00
2	For school, McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	5.50
1,400	Phoenix School, Ariz.: Soft engine (loaded over one-half inch screen to shake out dust and over 4-inch screen to take out lumps).....	6	6.75
5	Blacksmithing.....	6	28.00
360	Pierre, S. Dak., School, in bins: Sunday Creek, Hocking Valley screened lump.....	16	7.95
6	Scranton anthracite, nut size.....	16	12.00
450	Rushville, f. o. b. cars, for Pine Ridge School, Nebr., Sheridan screened lump coal mined at Dietz, Sheridan County, Wyo., at the colliery owned by the Sheridan Coal Co., commercially known as "Sheridan coal mine, No. 1".....	45	4.28
400	Chicago, f. o. b. for Pipestone School, Minn., Fairmont, W. Va., lump: Frontenac, Kans., screened lump; f. o. b. White Eagle, at \$1 per ton less.....	21	3.11
185	Piedmont blacksmithing; f. o. b. White Eagle, at \$1 per ton less.....	27	6.25
2	Potawatomi Boarding School, Kans., Wier City lump.....	27	16.00
300	Reservation, Wash., for Puyallup School, South Prairie furnace (washed mine run, 50 per cent lump).....	39	6.15
100	Rapid City School, S. Dak., Wyoming Coal Mining Co.'s Monarch lump.....	37	3.50
450	Riverside School, Cal., screened Wellington.....	42	10.28

a July, \$8.35; August, \$8.45; Sept. 1 to Mar. 30, \$8.55; April, \$8.65; May, \$8.15; June, \$8.25. Either hard or soft coal in school bins 65 cents per ton extra.  
b July 1 to Aug. 30, \$5.35; Sept. 1 to June 30, \$5.60. Either hard or soft coal in school bins 65 cents per ton extra.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1906 for coal—Continued.

## COAL—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
Tons.			Per ton.
90	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.: Anthracite egg, stove, or nut— July delivered.....	38	\$14.75
	August delivery.....	38	14.85
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	14.95
	Rosebud School, S. Dak.: Anthracite, nut size— July delivery.....	38	15.45
50	August delivery.....	38	15.55
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	15.65
500	Bituminous Youghiogheny or Hocking.....	38	11.60
250	Toledo, Iowa, on cars, for Sac and Fox School, Iowa, Southern Iowa lump.....	13	3.31
	Sac and Fox School, Okla.: For agency— McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	7.50
15	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmithing.....	8	20.00
60	For school, McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	7.50
160	Salem School, Oreg.: New Castle hard lump.....	9	7.25
5	Georges Creek Cumberland blacksmithing.....	9	20.00
1,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex., in bins, lump (free from slate, dirt, and other impurities, and screened over 1-inch screen; shall not be ordered in quantities of less than 10 tons at one time and subject to strikes, railroad blockades, or causes beyond control).....	22	4.05
	Sante School, Nebr.: Blacksmithing.....	38	11.50
2	Anthracite egg— July delivery.....	38	12.05
14	August delivery.....	38	12.15
	After Sept. 1, 1906.....	38	12.25
4	Hocking or Youghiogheny.....	38	9.20
180	Do.....	38	9.05
10	Seger School, Okla.: Pennsylvania anthracite stove.....	8	20.00
225	McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	9.60
2	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmithing.....	8	20.00
40	Red Moon School, Okla.: McAlester bituminous lump.....	8	9.50
1	Piedmont, W. Va., blacksmithing.....	8	20.00
40	Seneca School, Mo., in school bins, soft.....	34	4.25
130	Thacker, Okla., for Shawnee School, Okla.: Pennsylvania anthracite stove.....	43	5.75
20	McAlester bituminous lump.....	43	13.50
3	Etna blacksmithing.....	43	14.00
125	Sisseton, S. Dak., for Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.: Youghiogheny or Hocking lump.....	1	9.35
100	Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak., hard coal, best anthracite, any size, in sacks: For agency.....	1	6.10
75	Hard stove.....	18	10.85
25	Youghiogheny or Hocking lump.....	18	7.50
30	For agency school.....	4	14.61
200	For agricultural school.....	4	14.61
50	For Grand River School.....	4	14.61
100	Ignacio, Colo., f. o. b. cars, Perlin Peak screened lump: For Southern Ute School.....	23	3.15
20	For Ignacio Subagency.....	23	3.15
	Tonah School, Wis.: Anthracite, stove, and egg— July delivery.....	38	8.25
300	August delivery.....	38	8.75
	After September 1, 1906.....	38	8.45
300	Tonah, Wis., f. o. b. cars, for school, Hocking or Youghiogheny lump (30 cents per ton additional delivered at school).....	1	4.28
160	Hackberry, Ariz., f. o. b. cars, for Truxton Canyon School, Ariz., best Gallon lump furnace (not less than car lots and subject to strikes and other causes beyond bidder's control).....	33	9.95
120	Umatilla School, Oreg., Wyoming soft.....	29	8.50
300	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School: Anthracite nut, Lehigh Valley Coal Co.'s mine, Wyoming Valley, Pa. Sunday Creek Hocking Valley, Ohio, or second pool, Youghiogheny, Pa., screened lump.....	19	7.60
150	.....	19	4.65

a Less than a minimum carload shall be shipped with other items for the same agency or school so as to enable shipment in carload lots. Prices for deliveries during specified periods are submitted with the understanding that only such deliveries shall be required as are reasonably possible as to time and amount, the long and difficult haul from railroads to many of the agencies and schools limiting the amount that can be delivered in a given period of time.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of April 27, 1906, for coal—Continued.

COAL—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.
	White Earth Agency, Minn.:		
	Anthracite nut or egg—		Per ton.
30	July delivery.....	38	\$10.60
	August delivery.....	38	10.60
	After September 1, 1906.....	38	10.70
5	Blacksmithing.....	38	10.35
	White Earth School, Minn.:		
	Anthracite stove—		
25	July delivery.....	38	10.50
	August delivery.....	38	10.60
	After September 1, 1906.....	38	10.70
375	Blumfours, Youghlogheny or Hocking.....	38	7.75
	Winnebago School, Nebr.:		
30	For school, anthracite egg, stove, or nut (Susquehanna Coal Co.'s Franklin mine, Lykens Valley, Pa.).....	19	9.50
25	For Winnebagoes, anthracite egg, stove, or nut (Susquehanna Coal Co.'s Franklin mine, Lykens Valley, Pa.).....	19	9.50
225	School or agency, Monarch, Wyoming lump.....	32	6.35
75	Wittenberg, Wis., l. o. b. cars: for school, Hocking lump (awarded \$1.80, delivered at school).....	1	4.90
25	Yakima School, Wash., Roslyn soft coal.....	17	11.60
	Wagner, S. Dak., l. o. b. cars:		
	For Yankton Agency—		
10	Hard Pennsylvania anthracite (awarded \$12.00, delivered at school).....		10.00
	Youghlogheny lump (awarded \$8.70, delivered at school).....		8.70
50	Youghlogheny lump (awarded \$8.70, delivered at school).....		8.70
	For Yankton School—		
150	Hard Pennsylvania anthracite (awarded \$12.00, delivered at school).....		10.00
	Youghlogheny lump (awarded \$8.70, delivered at school).....		8.70
120	Youghlogheny lump (awarded \$8.70, delivered at school).....		8.70

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 8.—Groceries.				
67 dozen	Bath brick.....	28	\$0.45	San Francisco.
171 pounds	Beeswax.....	19	.35	Do.
245 dozen	Bluing boxes.....	7	.35	Do.
435 pounds	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....	24	0.95	Do.
737 pounds	Cocoa, in 1 and 1 pound tins.....	27	3.35	Do.
1,787 pounds	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....	27	01.875	Do.
708 dozen	Lye, concentrated.....	12	6.75	Do.
119 gross	Matches, full round, 100 in box.....	7	.95	Do.
1,911 dozen	Tomatoes, 21 or 3 pound cans.....	12	.81	Do.
CLASS No. 9.—Crockery and lamps.				
	Bowls, white enamel ware:			
79 dozen	Pint.....	25	.95	San Francisco.
67 dozen	Quart.....	25	1.39	Do.
	Burners, lamp, heavy:			
6 dozen	No. 1.....	25	.15	Do.
18 dozen	No. 2.....	25	.48	Do.
67	Chambers, with covers, white enamel ware.....	25	.19	Do.
	Cups, white enamel ware:			
169 dozen	Coffee.....	25	1.28	Do.
18 dozen	Tea.....	25	1.19	Do.
	Dishes, white enamel ware:			
199	Meat, 14-inch.....	25	.25	Do.
173	Meat, 16-inch.....	25	.32	Do.
403	Vegetable, without covers.....	26	.23	Do.
	Globes:			
14 1/2 dozen	Lantern, tubular, safety.....	25	.63	Do.
66	For tubular street lamps.....	1	1.44	Do.
47	Lamps, street, tubular, globe, with burners complete, Lampwicks, bolted.....	2	3.15	Do.
9 dozen	No. 0.....	28	.03	Do.
18 dozen	No. 1.....	28	.01	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 9.—Crockery and lamps—Continued.				
	Lampwicks, bolted—Continued.			
58 dozen	No. 2.....	28	\$0.05	San Francisco.
50 dozen	For student's lamps.....	25	.15	Do.
17 dozen	For tubular street lamps.....	25	.09	Do.
22 dozen	Lampwicks for Rochester lamps (Mammoth).....	28	.65	Do.
174	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....	28	.39	Do.
	Pitchers, white enamel ware:			
164	Pint.....	25	.26	Do.
196	Quart.....	25	.32	Do.
	Pitchers, water, white enamel ware:			
218	2-quart.....	28	.52	Do.
264	3-quart.....	25	.59	Do.
180	Pitchers, washbowl, white enamel ware.....	25	.85	Do.
69 dozen	Plates, white enamel ware: Breakfast (35-cent dinner plate awarded for breakfast).....	25	.95	Do.
143 dozen	Dinner.....	25	1.19	Do.
82 dozen	Sauce.....	25	.78	Do.
81 dozen	Soup.....	25	.92	Do.
	Saucers, white enamel ware:			
114 dozen	Coffee.....	25	.85	Do.
38 dozen	Tea.....	25	.78	Do.
145	Washbowl, white enamel ware.....	28	.194	Do.
CLASS No. 10.—Furniture and wooden ware.				
	Baskets:			
407	Clothes, large.....	7	.875	Do.
42	Measuring, 1-bushel.....	7	.375	Do.
28	Measuring, 1-bushel.....	7	.60	Do.
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases:			
23	15-inch.....	28	.20	Do.
24	18-inch.....	28	.31	Do.
51 dozen	Brooms, whisk.....	7	.78	Do.
	Brushes:			
55 dozen	Dust.....	25	2.65	Do.
67 dozen	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....	7	1.21	Do.
38 dozen	Shoe, dauber.....	28	.75	Do.
42 dozen	Shoe, polishing.....	25	2.04	Do.
74 dozen	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....	25	1.34	Do.
39	Buckets, well, oak, extra strong.....	1	.39	Do.
	Chairs:			
48 dozen	Rced seat, close-woven.....	11	11.75	Do.
92 dozen	Wood, bow back, 4 spindle to back.....	11	7.95	Do.
15	Wood, office, bow back and arms, revolving.....	11	4.50	Do.
16	Chairs, barrel, revolving, to churn 5 gallons.....	25	2.81	Do.
47	Clocks, 8-day, pendulum or spring lever.....	11	2.63	Do.
12,800 feet	Galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....	1	1.16	Do.
	Rope:			
14	No. 1.....	25	.07	Do.
254 gross	Clothespins.....	28	.05	Do.
	Desks, school, with seats, double:			
7	No. 2 for scholars 10 to 13 years old.....	11	4.33	Do.
7	No. 3 for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	11	4.16	Do.
7	No. 4 for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	11	4.12	Do.
	Desks, school, back seats for, double:			
11	No. 2.....	11	3.60	Do.
1	No. 3.....	11	3.47	Do.
8	No. 4.....	11	3.44	Do.
	Desks, school, with seats, single:			
2	No. 1 for scholars 10 to 13 years old.....	11	3.42	Do.
24	No. 2 for scholars 10 to 13 years old.....	11	3.39	Do.
29	No. 3 for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....	11	3.27	Do.
88	No. 4 for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....	11	3.24	Do.
32	No. 5 for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....	11	3.12	Do.
12	No. 6 for scholars 5 to 8 years old.....	11	3.12	Do.
	Desks, school, back seats for, single:			
2	No. 1.....	11	2.63	Do.
7	No. 2.....	11	2.61	Do.
5	No. 3.....	11	2.50	Do.
16	No. 4.....	11	2.46	Do.
7	No. 5.....	11	2.86	Do.
11	No. 6.....	11	2.75	Do.
	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, wrapped in heavy paper and burlaped.	29	12.75	Do.
	Handles, hammer:			
9	Blacksmiths'.....	1	.68	Do.
34 dozen	Claw.....	28	.42	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 10.—Furniture and wooden ware—Continued.				
	Handles:			
14 dozen	Hatchet	28	\$0.42	San Francisco.
27 dozen	Sledge, "extra," 36-inch	1	1.74	Do.
53	Machines, sewing, "family," with cover and accessories.	5	16.59	Do.
	Mattresses, excelstor, cotton top, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 4 in each bundle. Bids on all-cotton mattresses will also be considered:			
199	Double, 6 by 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each.	21	4.50	Do.
583	Single, 6 by 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each.	21	4.00	Do.
150	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches.	20	1.85	Do.
93 dozen	Mopsticks.	25	1.83	Do.
883	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, wrapped in heavy paper, packed in burlaps, well sewed; not over 20 in each bundle.	21	1.50	Do.
28	Rolling pins, 24 by 13 inches, exclusive of handles.	28	.10	Do.
	Rope, manila:			
855 pounds	1-inch	25	1222	Do.
1,065 pounds	1-inch	25	1249	Do.
1,200 pounds	1-inch	25	1249	Do.
1,600 pounds	1-inch	25	1249	Do.
4,575 pounds	1-inch	25	1249	Do.
800 pounds	1 1/2-inch	25	1249	Do.
244 pounds	Sash cord	1	.26	Do.
78 dozen	Stools, wood	11	6.95	Do.
217	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cots 2 by 1 inch each side of bundle	28	.34	Do.
37	Washing machines, extra heavy, well crated (bids on light machines will not be considered).	26	6.95	Do.
	Wringers, clothes, wood frame:			
63	Rolls 12 by 11 inches.	25	2.42	Do.
14	Rolls 10 by 11 inches.	25	1.98	Do.
CLASS No. 11.—Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddle etc.—Continued.				
	Awl hafts, patent:			
1 1/2 dozen	Pegged	25	.52	San Francisco.
6 1/2 dozen	Sewing, harness	25	.52	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Sewing, shoemaker's	25	.52	Do.
	Awls:			
42 dozen	Patent, pegging, assorted	20	.10	Do.
14 dozen	Regular, harness, sewing	20	.20	Do.
11 dozen	Awls, patent, sewing, regular, assorted, shoemaker's.	20	.20	Do.
	Awls, with riveted handles:			
1 dozen	Round, pad, shouldered, each	20	.35	Do.
4 dozen	Saddlers, collar	25	3.25	Do.
13 dozen	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, X. C., 2 1/2-inch, jointed heavy mouthpiece.	20	.70	Do.
3,858 boxes	Blacking, shoe	9	.081	Do.
54	Blankets, horse	20	1.60	Do.
15	Bridles, riding	20	1.25	Do.
9 ounces	Bristles	20	.35	Do.
161	Brooms, stable	28	.54	Do.
63	Brushes, horse, leather backs	28	.54	Do.
4 dozen	Buckles, Texas, breast strap, buckle snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1 1/2-inch.	20	.80	Do.
	Buckles, bar, rein, malleable iron, X. C.:			
2 gross	1-inch	20	.85	Do.
4 gross	1-inch	20	1.35	Do.
1 gross	1-inch	20	1.65	Do.
3 1/2 gross	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:	20	.45	Do.
3 gross	1-inch	20	.65	Do.
3 1/2 gross	1-inch	20	.75	Do.
2 1/2 gross	1-inch	20	.90	Do.
6 gross	1-inch	20	1.30	Do.
2 1/2 gross	1 1/2-inch	20	2.50	Do.
2 gross	1 1/2-inch	20	2.60	Do.
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
1 gross	1-inch	20	.53	Do.
3 gross	1-inch	20	.75	Do.
12 gross	1-inch	20	.88	Do.
12 1/2 gross	1-inch	20	1.40	Do.
18 1/2 gross	1 1/2-inch	20	1.75	Do.
4 gross	1 1/2-inch	20	2.60	Do.
2 1/2 gross	2-inch	20	2.60	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 11.—Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddle etc.—Continued.				
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop, Champion, X. C.:			
6 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	20	\$0.40	San Francisco.
4 1/2 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	20	.50	Do.
4 1/2 dozen pairs	2-inch	20	.65	Do.
	Burnishers, heel:			
2	Corrugated	20	.50	Do.
1	Plain	20	.25	Do.
2	Burnishers, shank, or bottom, half round, two handles.	20	.40	Do.
11 dozen	Cement, shoe, 2-ounce	20	1.60	Do.
40	Chains, halter, with snap, 4 1/2 feet, No. 0	20	.60	Do.
7	Channel cutters	20	.10	Do.
75	Channel openers	20	.10	Do.
2	Cinches 4 to 5 inches wide	8	.75	Do.
2 dozen	Clips, trace, polished, 4 1/2-inch, malleable iron.	25	.25	Do.
	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C.:			
10 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	8	.35	Do.
11 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	.28	Do.
5 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	.36	Do.
6 dozen	2-inch	25	.42	Do.
	Collars, horse, by half inch:			
237	17 to 19 inches	16	2.12	Do.
87	19 to 21 inches	10	2.23	Do.
20	21 to 24 inches	16	2.34	Do.
15 1/2 dozen	Carrycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars	20	1.80	Do.
104 dozen	Dressing, shoe	9	.80	Do.
	Eyebits, black:			
7 M	No. 11, long, men's and boys'	20	.25	Do.
28 M	B, long, women's and misses'	20	.15	Do.
4 M	Eyebit lacing hooks, black, No. 1	20	1.20	Do.
6	Eyebit sets, hand, with spring	20	.50	Do.
72 pairs	Halters, all leather	17	.83	Do.
	Hames, No. 6 Concord, size 18 by 20 inches, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings.	8	.90	Do.
81 sets	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames.	20	33.22	Do.
11 sets	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames.	20	27.50	Do.
311 sets	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames.	18	17.00	Do.
6 dozen	Hooks, hames	20	.75	Do.
3 dozen	Knives, patent cutting, blades to fit patent handles.	20	.50	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Knife handles, patent cutting, each	20	.35	Do.
	Knives:			
1 dozen	Draw, gauge, brass, etc.	25	12.00	Do.
1 dozen	Head, 4 1/2-inch, oval handle	20	9.00	Do.
1 dozen	Round, 6 1/2-inch, oval handle	8	21.00	Do.
5 dozen	Shoe, square point, paring, 4-inch blade	1	.98	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Skiving, regular, 6-inch blade, round points	20	2.75	Do.
3 dozen	Straight, harness maker's	8	3.60	Do.
	Laces, shoe:			
108 gross	Leather, 36-inch	13	1.66	Do.
267 gross	Tubular, 1 black, extra heavy	9	.48	Do.
2	Lamp, kit	9	.60	Do.
1	Last hooks	20	.10	Do.
2	Lasts, shank, medium weight	20	.50	Do.
	Lasts, tempered steel bottoms:			
10 pairs	Boys', assorted, 1 to 6	9	.90	Do.
11 pairs	Men's, assorted, 6 to 10	9	.90	Do.
8 pairs	Misses', assorted, 13 to 2	9	.90	Do.
11 pairs	Women's, assorted, 3 to 8	9	.90	Do.
	Leather:			
15 pounds	Dongola kid, dull	9	1.88	Do.
65 pounds	Dongola kid, glazed	13	2.25	Do.
249 pounds	Calfskin	6	6.95	Do.
5,525 pounds	Harness (15 to 20 pounds per side)	22	.34	Do.
85 pounds	Kit (about 6-pound sides)	6	.53	Do.
51 sides	Lace, per pound	16	.624	Do.
	Leather, sole (18 to 25 pounds per side):			
230 pounds	Hemlock	22	.83	Do.
3,015 pounds	Oak	6	.30	Do.
114 dozen	Needles, harness, assorted, 4, 6, and 6	25	.03	Do.
	Nails, iron, Swede:			
25 pounds	14	9	.075	Do.
125 pounds	16	9	.076	Do.
40 pounds	18	9	.075	Do.
75 pounds	14	9	.076	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 11.—Harness, leather, shoe findings, saddle, etc.—Continued.				
1 gross.....	Ornaments, nickel, 1-inch.....	8	\$2.50	San Francisco
13 pounds.....	Paste, Austrian.....	20	.25	Do.
	Pegs, shoe:			
2 gallons.....	3-14.....	20	.40	Do.
2 gallons.....	4-12.....	20	.40	Do.
2 gallons.....	5-12.....	20	.40	Do.
2 gallons.....	6-11.....	20	.40	Do.
2 gallons.....	7-10.....	20	.40	Do.
11.....	Pinchers, lasting, steel, No. 1.....	20	.50	Do.
2.....	Punches:			
21.....	Hand, oval, Nos. 1 to 16.....	25	.35	Do.
21.....	Harness, spring, revolving, 6 tubes.....	25	.48	Do.
2.....	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned.....	20	.50	Do.
	Rasps, shoe, regular, oval:			
16.....	8-inch.....	25	.16	Do.
17.....	10-inch.....	25	.22	Do.
23 pounds.....	Rivets, home, Norway, malleable, 1/4-inch.....	25	.09	Do.
3 dozen.....	Rings, halter, with loop, japanned:			
4 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.08	Do.
	1 1/2-inch.....	20	.10	Do.
7 dozen.....	Rings, harness, X. C.:			
13 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.05	Do.
14 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.07	Do.
9 dozen.....	1 1/2-inch.....	20	.08	Do.
2 dozen.....	Rings, breeching, X. C.:			
14 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.10	Do.
	1 1/2-inch.....	20	.12	Do.
10 dozen.....	Rosettes, nickel plate:			
3 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.20	Do.
16.....	2-inch.....	20	.25	Do.
3 dozen.....	Saddles.....	8	11.50	Do.
4 dozen.....	Slides, breast strap:			
16 1/2 dozen.....	1-inch.....	20	.35	Do.
3 dozen.....	1 1/2-inch.....	20	.40	Do.
4 dozen.....	2-inch.....	20	.75	Do.
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
1 gross.....	1-inch.....	20	2.05	Do.
1 1/2 gross.....	1-inch.....	20	2.20	Do.
1 1/2 gross.....	1 1/2-inch.....	20	3.55	Do.
8 1/2 gross.....	1 1/2-inch.....	20	4.00	Do.
7 dozen.....	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....	20	.10	Do.
2 1/2 dozen.....	Staples, home, with burrs.....	25	.18	Do.
1.....	Stick, long.....	20	.25	Do.
3.....	Stick, shoulder.....	20	.25	Do.
1.....	Stick, size.....	20	.25	Do.
4.....	Stretching horses, 5-inch jaws.....	8	4.00	Do.
17.....	Stones, sand.....	25	.10	Do.
	Stretchers:			
3.....	Instep, Nos. 1 and 2.....	20	.75	Do.
4.....	Toe, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	20	.75	Do.
101 pounds.....	Tacks, shoe, 1, 2, and 3 ounce.....	8	.15	Do.
	Thread, shoe, Harbour's:			
19 pounds.....	No. 3, white.....	20	1.15	Do.
13 pounds.....	No. 10.....	20	1.00	Do.
	Thread, linen, spools, black, machine:			
31 dozen.....	No. 18, per pound.....	20	1.20	Do.
	No. 40, per pound.....	20	2.05	Do.
	No. 50, per pound.....	20	2.15	Do.
9.....	Tools, claw.....	8	.50	Do.
	Wax, small ball, summer and winter temperatures, per 100:			
372 balls.....	Saddler's, black.....	20	.60	Do.
350 balls.....	Rhocemaker's, brown.....	20	.60	Do.
1 1/2 dozen.....	Winkers, 1-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent-leather, per dozen pairs.....	20	3.35	Do.
CLASS No. 12.—Agricultural implements, etc.				
378 dozen.....	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case).....	24	.42	San Francisco.
	Corn planters:			
2.....	Hand.....	1	.90	Do.
2.....	2-horse.....	3	32.00	Do.
1.....	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....	1	8.60	Do.
	Cultivators:			
31.....	1-horse, iron frame, 5-inch blade, with wheel.....	3	3.45	Do.
6.....	Riding, 2-horse.....	3	29.75	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 12.—Agricultural implements, etc.—Cont'd.				
28.....	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wood ext. handles.....	25	\$0.63	San Francisco.
	Drills, grain (specify price on each):			
8.....	2-horse.....	3	51.30	Do.
	3-horse.....	3	65.70	Do.
3.....	4-horse.....	1	80.55	Do.
	Feed cutters, hand:			
19 dozen.....	Forks:			
30 dozen.....	Hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5 1/2-foot handles, extra tied.....	25	7.45	Do.
	Manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, extra tied.....	1	7.90	Do.
	Handles:			
335 dozen.....	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, "extra," turned (samples of 1 dozen required), crated.....	1	2.89	Do.
9 dozen.....	Hay fork, 5 1/2-foot (samples of 1 dozen required), crated.....	25	2.16	Do.
73 dozen.....	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), crated.....	25	1.76	Do.
	Handles, 1 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches by 5 feet:			
9 dozen.....	Plow, left-hand, straight.....	1	5.40	Do.
9 dozen.....	Plow, right-hand, double bend, for moldboard.....	1	6.60	Do.
	Handles:			
19 dozen.....	Shovel, long.....	25	1.89	Do.
1 dozen.....	Spade, 0.....	25	2.65	Do.
466.....	Handles, long, for 8-inch planter's boxes.....	1	1.14	Do.
50.....	Harrows, 60 teeth, 1 by 8 inches, steel, with drawbar and clevises.....	1	11.50	Do.
	Harrows, disk:			
11.....	2-horse.....	1	25.00	Do.
4.....	3-horse.....	1	28.00	Do.
1.....	4-horse.....	1	40.00	Do.
	Hoes:			
55 dozen.....	Garlén, solid shank, c. s., 7-inch.....	25	3.75	Do.
7 1/2 dozen.....	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....	1	3.64	Do.
364.....	Planter's, 8-inch.....	25	.42	Do.
1 dozen.....	Knives, corn.....	25	2.28	Do.
2 1/2 dozen.....	Knives, hay.....	1	5.20	Do.
37.....	Lawn mowers, hand, 14-inch.....	25	2.48	Do.
	Machines:			
24.....	Mowing, 4 1/2-foot, 5-foot, and 6-foot cut: single-tree, double-tree, and neck yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections (specify price on each size machine)—			
	4 1/2-foot.....			
	5-foot.....	1	44.50	Do.
	6-foot.....	1	47.60	Do.
	Harvester and self-blinder, 6-foot cut, complete.....	3	130.00	Do.
1.....	Matlocks, ax, c. s.....	1	4.60	Do.
594.....	Picks, cart, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.....	25	.32	Do.
	Plows, c. s., with extra share:			
167.....	8-inch, 1-horse.....	1	3.50	Do.
74.....	10-inch, 2-horse.....	1	6.30	Do.
73.....	12-inch, 2-horse.....	3	9.30	Do.
11.....	14-inch, 2-horse.....	3	10.25	Do.
	Plows, "breaker," with rolling couler, gauge wheel, and extra share:			
17.....	12-inch.....	3	13.50	Do.
3.....	14-inch.....	3	15.00	Do.
	Plows, shovel:			
1.....	Double.....	3	1.65	Do.
24.....	Single.....	3	1.65	Do.
	Plow beams:			
34.....	For 8-inch plow, 5 feet long.....	1	1.25	Do.
29.....	For 10-inch plow, 5 1/2 feet long.....	1	1.40	Do.
32.....	For 12-inch plow, 6 feet long.....	1	1.50	Do.
38.....	For 14-inch plow, 6 1/2 feet long.....	1	1.60	Do.
1.....	For 12-inch "breaker" plow, 6 1/2 feet long.....	1	2.00	Do.
6.....	For 14-inch "breaker" plow, 7 feet long.....	1	2.50	Do.
	Rakes, hay:			
24.....	Bulky, 8 and 10 feet (specify price each size)—			
	8-foot.....	3	21.00	Do.
	10-foot.....	3	23.50	Do.
9 1/2 dozen.....	Wood, 12 teeth, 3 bows.....	25	2.25	Do.
25 dozen.....	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....	25	2.00	Do.
25.....	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....	1	.54	Do.
49.....	Scrapers, road, 2-horse.....	3	4.60	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 12.—Agricultural implements, etc.—Cont'd.				
Scythes, packed in cases:				
12 1/2 dozen	Brush	1	\$6.80	San Francisco.
14 1/2 dozen	Grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch	1	6.70	Do.
7 1/2 dozen	Wool	1	6.80	Do.
20 dozen	Scythe snaths	25	3.98	Do.
22 dozen	Scythe stones	25	.95	Do.
21	Shovels, coal, 0 handle	25	.42	Do.
1,321	Shovels, steel, long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds, per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.	25	.39	Do.
42	Shovels, steel, 0 handle, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.	25	.39	Do.
237	Sickles, No. 3, grain	25	.16	Do.
84	Spades, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:	25	.39	Do.
40	Long, handled	25	.39	Do.
22	0 handle	25	.62	Do.
380 pounds	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled	3	.12	Do.
40	Twine, binder	1	4.20	Do.
21	Wheelbarrows, garden: All iron	1	2.84	Do.
	Wood			
CLASS No. 14.—Glass, oils, and paints.				
72	Brushes: Calcimine, all bristles, 7-inch, medium long stock, good quality.	10	1.49	Do.
14 1/2 dozen	Marking, bristle, Nos. 1 to 4	10	.28	Do.
29	Brushes, paint, round, all white bristles, slightly open center, good quality—	10	.79	Do.
25	No. 1	10	1.12	Do.
19	No. 2	10	1.38	Do.
29	No. 3	10		
86	Brushes, paint, all black Chinese bristles, flat, long stock, good quality—	10	.30	Do.
172	3 inches wide	10	.49	Do.
79	Brushes: All bristles, oval, chiseled (sash tools), No. 6	10	.165	Do.
133	Varnish, all Chinese bristles, 3 inches wide, triple thick, good quality.	10	.47	Do.
113	Whitewash, all bristles, 8 inches wide, medium-long stock, with handle.	10	.72	Do.
195 gallons	Coal tar, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased	14	.19	Do.
	Gasoline (not less than 87° gravity), in 5-gallon tin cans, cased, or in iron barrels, returnable at expense of shipper (the contractor). Prices requested for both styles of package:			
5,850 gallons	In iron barrels	24	.26	Do.
	In cases		.32	
Glass, window:				
Single thickness—				
7 boxes	8 by 10	19	2.89	Do.
2 boxes	9 by 12	19	2.89	Do.
33 boxes	10 by 12	19	2.89	Do.
14 boxes	10 by 14	19	2.89	Do.
19 boxes	10 by 16	19	3.23	Do.
8 boxes	10 by 18	19	3.23	Do.
1 box	10 by 20	19	3.23	Do.
14 boxes	12 by 14	19	3.23	Do.
14 boxes	12 by 16	19	3.23	Do.
26 boxes	12 by 18	19	3.23	Do.
7 boxes	12 by 20	19	3.23	Do.
18 boxes	12 by 22	19	3.23	Do.
3 boxes	12 by 24	19	3.23	Do.
4 boxes	12 by 26	19	3.23	Do.
4 boxes	12 by 28	19	3.90	Do.
2 boxes	12 by 30	19	3.90	Do.
7 boxes	12 by 32	19	3.90	Do.
2 boxes	12 by 34	19	3.90	Do.
1 box	12 by 36	19	3.90	Do.
4 boxes	14 by 14	19	3.23	Do.
16 boxes	14 by 16	19	3.23	Do.
11 boxes	14 by 18	19	3.23	Do.
11 boxes	14 by 20	19	3.23	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 14.—Glass, oils, and paints—Continued.				
Glass, window—Continued.				
Single thickness—Continued.				
3 boxes	14 by 22	19	\$3.23	San Francisco.
6 boxes	14 by 24	19	3.90	Do.
7 boxes	14 by 26	19	3.90	Do.
17 boxes	14 by 28	19	3.90	Do.
8 boxes	14 by 30	19	4.07	Do.
4 boxes	14 by 32	19	4.35	Do.
4 boxes	14 by 34	19	4.35	Do.
4 boxes	14 by 36	19	4.35	Do.
3 boxes	15 by 20	19	3.23	Do.
4 boxes	15 by 24	19	3.23	Do.
1 box	15 by 28	19	3.23	Do.
12 boxes	15 by 32	19	3.90	Do.
4 boxes	15 by 34	19	3.90	Do.
16 boxes	15 by 36	19	4.07	Do.
9 boxes	15 by 40	19	4.07	Do.
31 boxes	16 by 16	19	3.23	Do.
4 boxes	16 by 20	19	3.23	Do.
5 boxes	16 by 24	19	3.23	Do.
Double thickness—				
12 boxes	16 by 36	19	5.60	Do.
11 boxes	16 by 40	19	6.78	Do.
5 boxes	18 by 18	19	4.67	Do.
5 boxes	18 by 24	19	5.46	Do.
3 boxes	18 by 30	19	5.46	Do.
5 boxes	18 by 36	19	5.60	Do.
3 boxes	20 by 26	19	5.46	Do.
3 boxes	20 by 48	19	6.50	Do.
7 boxes	24 by 28	19	5.78	Do.
2 boxes	24 by 32	19	5.78	Do.
17 boxes	24 by 34	19	5.78	Do.
3 boxes	24 by 36	19	6.60	Do.
2 boxes	28 by 30	19	6.60	Do.
3 boxes	28 by 34	19	6.60	Do.
6 boxes	30 by 40	19	6.60	Do.
85 papers	Glazier's points, 1-pound papers	25	.08	Do.
184 quarts	Glue, liquid, prepared, in cans, cased	12	.654	Do.
184 gallons	Hard oil, light, in 1 and 5-gallon cans, cased (specify price on each size can).	19	1.00	Do.
42 gallons	Japan, house painter's, in 1-gallon cans, cased	10	.495	Do.
Lead:				
550 pounds	Red, strictly pure, dry, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight.	19	.0093	Do.
29,925 pounds	White, in oil, guaranteed strictly pure, in kegs, not over 100 pounds net weight.	10	.067	Do.
90 pounds	Oakum	25	.05	Do.
740 gallons	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans. Sample of at least 8 ounces required:	24	.31	Do.
615 gallons	Cylinder	24	.21	Do.
18,770 gallons	Engine	24	.17	Do.
F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. Sample of 1 gallon required.				
430 gallons	Oil, in 5-gallon cans, cased, or in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans. Sample of at least 8 ounces required:	10	.775	Do.
2,060 gallons	Lard, pure	24	.50	Do.
785 gallons	Linseed, boiled, pure	24	.49	Do.
403 gallons	Linseed, raw, pure	24	.10	Do.
774 bottles	Lubricating, mineral, crude	19	.025	Do.
Oil, sewing machine, in full 2-ounce bottles.				
Paints, etc.:				
690 pounds	Chrome green—	19	.10	Do.
183 pounds	By	19	1.35	Do.
	In oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans			
100 pounds	Chrome yellow—	14	.065	Do.
212 pounds	Dry	19	.17	Do.
46 pounds	In oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	14	.74	Do.
127 pounds	English vermilion, in oil, in 1 pound cans	14	.13	Do.
100 pounds	Ivory, drop black, in oil, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.	19	.21	Do.
	Indian red, in Japan, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans.			

Contract awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 14—Glass, oils, and paints—Continued.				
Paints, etc.—Continued.				
	Ocher, French, yellow—			
890 pounds	Dry	14	\$0.08	San Francisco.
270 pounds	In oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	19	.076	Do.
99 pounds	Prussian blue, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	10	.29	Do.
2,705 gallons	Roof, red oxide, mineral, in 5-gallon flat-top jacketed cans	19	.63	Do.
	Sienna, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans			
125 pounds	Burnt	10	.115	Do.
61 pounds	Raw	19	.12	Do.
68 pounds	Venellian red, in oil, for tinting, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans	19	.075	Do.
	Paper—			
1,100 pounds	Building	25	.06	Do.
1,500 pounds	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped	14	0.299	Do.
175 pounds	Pitch	14	.035	Do.
90 pounds	Resin, common	25	.13	Do.
	Turpentine, in 1 and 5 gallon cans, cased (specify price on each size can)—			
731 gallons	In cases, 5-gallon cans	24	.78	Do.
114 pounds	In cases, 1-gallon cans	19	.1125	Do.
	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1, 2, and 5 pound cans			
72 gallons	Varnish—			
35 gallons	Couch, good quality, for interior use	10	1.39	Do.
	Wagon, heavy, durable body, in 1-gallon cans, cased. Sample of at least 6 ounces required.	19	1.25	Do.
CLASS No. 15.—Tin and stamped ware.				
280	Boilers, wash, 1X tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8	28	.84	Do.
690	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottom, 1-gallon, full size	1225	.29	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch	25	.38	Do.
	Cans—			
8 1/2 dozen	Kerosene, 1-gallon, common top	28	1.35	Do.
6	Milk, all steel, 32-quart	25	1.75	Do.
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:			
252	2-quart	25	.12	Do.
64	4-quart	25	.15	Do.
91	6-quart	25	.23	Do.
	Coffee mills:			
5	Iron hopper box	25	.42	Do.
8	Side, No. 1	25	.84	Do.
2	With wheel, capacity of hopper, 6 pounds	25	18.00	Do.
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
10 1/2 dozen	Pint	25	.66	Do.
7 1/2 dozen	Quart	25	1.22	Do.
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:			
2 1/2 dozen	1-quart	25	.62	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	2-quart	25	.82	Do.
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:			
283	10-quart	25	.84	Do.
182	14-quart	25	.99	Do.
	Pans, lake, sheet iron:			
48	12 by 19	25	.18	Do.
69	15 by 20	25	.23	Do.
258	Pans, dbh, 14-quart, full size, 1X stamped tin, retinned, reenforced by wire	28	.27	Do.
	Pans:			
34 dozen	Dust, japanned, heavy	25	1.95	Do.
185	Fry, No. 4, wrought steel, polished, 8 inches across bottom	28	.18	Do.
	Pans, tin, stamped tin, retinned:			
6 1/2 dozen	1-quart	25	.63	Do.
12 dozen	2-quart	25	.95	Do.
17 1/2 dozen	4-quart	25	1.28	Do.
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:			
12 1/2 dozen	Baking, deep, jelly	28	.30	Do.
30 dozen	Flat	28	.25	Do.

\* Awarded 345 each.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 15.—Tin and stamped ware—Continued.				
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:			
15	No. 20	28	\$0.12	San Francisco.
14	No. 40	28	.17	Do.
	Shears, tinners':			
4	bench, No. 4, Wilcox's	25	4.75	Do.
5	Hand, No. 7	1	1.20	Do.
3	Hand, No. 9	1	.70	Do.
551 pounds	Solder, medium quality	25	.275	Do.
	Soldering irons, per pound:			
3 pairs	1 1/2 pounds each	1	.32	Do.
2 pairs	2 pounds each	1	.30	Do.
	Spoons, tinmed iron, heavy:			
10 dozen	Boating	25	.68	Do.
147 dozen	Table	25	.20	Do.
263 dozen	Tea	1	.12	Do.
	Strainers:			
30	3 1/2, 1X tin, 12-inch	25	.18	Do.
12	Vegetable, steel, large size	25	.15	Do.
27	Teapots, planished tin, 3-pint, round, copper bottom	25	.75	Do.
	Tin, sheet:			
7 boxes	10, charcoal, bright, 14 by 20 inches	25	8.00	Do.
6 boxes	1X, charcoal, bright, 20 by 28 inches	28	8.00	Do.
58 dozen	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches	28	.78	Do.
	Washtrubs, galvanized iron, inside measure, with corrugated bottom and heavy drop handles:			
84	19 inches in diameter by 10 1/2 inches deep	28	.16	Do.
125	21 inches in diameter by 10 1/2 inches deep	28	.52	Do.
167	23 inches in diameter by 10 1/2 inches deep	28	.54	Do.
3,015 pounds	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9	25	.11	Do.
CLASS No. 16.—Stores, pipe, hollow ware, etc.				
	Coal hods, galvanized:			
44	16-inch	28	.26	San Francisco.
46	20-inch	25	.31	Do.
	Dampers, stovepipe:			
321	6-inch	25	.08	Do.
46	7-inch	25	.08	Do.
	Elbows, stovepipe, 1 piece, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
310	Size 6-inch	25	.07	Do.
60	Size 7-inch	28	.12	Do.
	Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep pattern:			
51	10 inches diameter inside, crated	25	.85	Do.
21	15 inches diameter inside, crated	25	1.50	Do.
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26, iron, edges curved, crimped and formed; nested in bundles, crated:			
2,021 joints	6-inch	25	.099	Do.
236 joints	7-inch	25	.14	Do.
12 dozen	Polish, stove	25	.86	Do.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware.				
	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4 1/2 inch, square head:			
6	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face:	25	.95	San Francisco.
4	100-pound, per pound	1	.097	Do.
2	140-pound, per pound	1	.097	Do.
1	200-pound, per pound	1	.097	Do.
	Auger, cut with nut:			
1	1-inch, c. s.	25	.26	Do.
1	1 1/2-inch, c. s.	25	.33	Do.
1	1 3/4-inch, c. s.	25	.43	Do.
22	2-inch, c. s.	25	.58	Do.
8	Augers, c. s., hollow, adjustable, to cut three-eighths to 1 inch	1	2.40	Do.
170 dozen	Axes, assorted, 31 to 41 pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel	1	6.24	Do.
	Ax, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head, handled:			
1	70	1	1.90	Do.
	Babbitt metal, medium quality	25	.59	Do.
575 pounds	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard	25	.09	Do.
7	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished	25	13.00	Do.
13		11	.59	Do.

\* Awarded 287 1/2 pounds.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
2	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:			San Francisco.
2	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds	11	\$15.00	Do.
2	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds	11	24.50	Do.
2	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds	11	32.75	Do.
Belting, leather:				
100 feet	1-inch	25	.048	Do.
250 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	.08	Do.
40 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	.11	Do.
625 feet	2-inch	25	.13	Do.
165 feet	2 1/2-inch	25	.15	Do.
250 feet	3-inch	25	.18	Do.
40 feet	3 1/2-inch	25	.21	Do.
410 feet	4-inch	25	.23	Do.
40 feet	4 1/2-inch	25	.28	Do.
550 feet	5-inch	25	.30	Do.
146 feet	6-inch	25	.35	Do.
40 feet	12-inch	25	.70	Do.
Belting, rubber:				
50 feet	2-ply, 1/2-inch	25	.10	Do.
50 feet	2-ply, 1-inch	25	.13	Do.
225 feet	2-ply, 1 1/2-inch	25	.20	Do.
50 feet	4-ply, 1/2-inch	25	.31	Do.
100 feet	4-ply, 1-inch	25	.40	Do.
100 feet	4-ply, 1 1/2-inch	25	.60	Do.
Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:				
6 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	.85	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	.95	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	.99	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	1.12	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	1.25	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	1.37	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	1.50	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	1.75	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	1.85	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	2.00	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1-inch	25	2.10	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	1 1/2-inch	25	2.25	Do.
Bits, twist-drill, for metal:				
25 sets	For brace, square shank assorted, 1/4 to 1 inch by 32ds.	1	.75	Do.
6 sets	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, 1/2 to 1 inch by 32ds.	1	1.50	Do.
3 dozen	Bits, gimlet, double cut, or German pattern, assorted, 1/2 to 1 inch.	1	.60	Do.
3	Bolt cutters	1	3.40	Do.
Bolts, carriage, per 100:				
1,300 dozen	by 1 1/2	25	.32	Do.
2,100	by 2	25	.32	Do.
2,200	by 2 1/2	25	.34	Do.
2,850	by 3	25	.36	Do.
1,450	by 3 1/2	25	.39	Do.
1,650	by 4	25	.41	Do.
850	by 4 1/2	25	.44	Do.
1,700	by 5	25	.47	Do.
1,400	by 5 1/2	25	.54	Do.
1,650	by 6	25	.59	Do.
1,750	by 6 1/2	25	.64	Do.
1,000	by 7	25	.74	Do.
1,250	by 8	25	.83	Do.
1,000	by 9	25	.93	Do.
450	by 10	25	.97	Do.
650	by 11	25	1.05	Do.
500	by 12	1	1.70	Do.
500	by 13	1	1.90	Do.
500	by 14	1	2.04	Do.
500	by 15	1	2.19	Do.
650	by 16	1	2.36	Do.
650	by 17	1	2.42	Do.
650	by 18	1	2.72	Do.
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel—				
11 1/2 dozen	5-inch	1	.64	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	6-inch	25	1.15	Do.
3 dozen	8-inch	25	2.95	Do.
Bolts, shutler, wrought-iron, 10-inch				
450	by 1	25	.52	Do.
650	by 1 1/2	25	.52	Do.
800	by 2	25	.54	Do.
600	by 2 1/2	25	.56	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
Bolts, square head and nut, per 100—Continued.				
450	by 3	25	\$0.50	San Francisco.
200	by 3 1/2	25	.61	Do.
150	by 4	25	.61	Do.
650	by 4 1/2	25	.61	Do.
800	by 5	25	.64	Do.
250	by 5 1/2	25	.66	Do.
800	by 6	25	.71	Do.
800	by 6 1/2	25	.76	Do.
800	by 7	25	.79	Do.
800	by 7 1/2	25	.82	Do.
200	by 8	25	.86	Do.
600	by 8 1/2	25	.77	Do.
200	by 9	25	.82	Do.
650	by 9 1/2	25	.86	Do.
450	by 10	25	.92	Do.
600	by 10 1/2	25	.97	Do.
500	by 11	1	1.20	Do.
350	by 11 1/2	1	1.24	Do.
700	by 12	1	1.32	Do.
450	by 12 1/2	1	1.36	Do.
300	by 13	1	1.43	Do.
700	by 13 1/2	1	1.49	Do.
50	by 14	1	1.54	Do.
200	by 14 1/2	1	1.62	Do.
200	by 15	1	1.22	Do.
100	by 15 1/2	1	1.30	Do.
250	by 16	1	1.35	Do.
50	by 16 1/2	1	1.45	Do.
150	by 17	1	1.62	Do.
200	by 17 1/2	1	1.66	Do.
200	by 18	1	1.80	Do.
250	by 18 1/2	1	1.64	Do.
200	by 19	1	1.75	Do.
300	by 19 1/2	1	1.85	Do.
150	by 20	1	1.95	Do.
300	by 20 1/2	1	2.06	Do.
300	by 21	1	2.10	Do.
150	by 21 1/2	1	2.38	Do.
300	by 22	1	2.51	Do.
250	by 22 1/2	1	2.70	Do.
250	by 23	1	2.88	Do.
Bolts, fine, per 100:				
1,200	by 1 1/2	25	.14	Do.
2,200	by 2	25	.15	Do.
2,200	by 2 1/2	25	.16	Do.
1,000	by 3	25	.22	Do.
1,400	by 3 1/2	25	.24	Do.
1,800	by 4	25	.25	Do.
400	by 4 1/2	25	.28	Do.
300	by 5	25	.34	Do.
300	by 5 1/2	25	.36	Do.
400	by 6	25	.42	Do.
800	by 6 1/2	25	.43	Do.
13	by 7	1	.62	Do.
Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws				
17 pounds	1-inch	25	.66	Do.
25 pounds	1 1/2-inch	25	.616	Do.
37 pounds	1-inch	25	.637	Do.
21 pounds	1 1/2-inch	25	.638	Do.
37 pounds	1-inch	25	.636	Do.
Brace, steel, wire:				
45 dozen pairs	1 1/2-inch	1	.21	Do.
19 dozen pairs	2-inch	1	.36	Do.
38 dozen pairs	2 1/2-inch	1	.53	Do.
Bulls, door, loose pin, wrought-iron:				
14 dozen pairs	2 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches	1	.39	Do.
10 dozen pairs	3 by 2 1/2 inches	1	.52	Do.
27 dozen pairs	3 by 3 inches	1	.57	Do.
15 dozen pairs	3 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches	1	.64	Do.
11 dozen pairs	4 by 4 inches	1	1.03	Do.
2 dozen pairs	4 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches	1	1.29	Do.
Callipers, 8-inch:				
4	Outside	25	.13	Do.
3	Inside	25	.13	Do.
206	Cards, cattle	1	.07	Do.
170	Catches, iron, cupboard	1	.04	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1908, for supplie, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound.			
18	1/2-inch	1	\$0.0225	San Francisco.
11	1-inch	1	.060	Do.
	Chisels:			
24 pairs	Trace, No. 2, 6 1/2 feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.	1	.48	Do.
22 pairs	Trace, 43 inches long, with hook and swivel	1	.68	Do.
20	Well, 24 inches long, with hook and ring	25	.08	Do.
2 gross	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors	25	.08	Do.
2 dozen	Chalk lines, medium size	1	.19	Do.
	Chisels, c. s.:			
10	Cold, octagon, 1 by 6 inches	1	.10	Do.
4	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled	25	.76	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:			
10	1-inch	1	.20	Do.
9	1-inch	1	.20	Do.
11	1-inch	1	.21	Do.
8	1-inch	1	.24	Do.
11	1-inch	1	.27	Do.
20	1 1/2-inch	1	.29	Do.
20	1-inch	1	.31	Do.
20	2-inch	1	.34	Do.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:			
9	1-inch	1	.27	Do.
9	1-inch	1	.27	Do.
17	1-inch	1	.28	Do.
11	1-inch	1	.31	Do.
11	1-inch	1	.33	Do.
11	1-inch	1	.38	Do.
1	1 1/2-inch	1	.40	Do.
7	2-inch	1	.47	Do.
7	2-inch	1	.44	Do.
11	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 10 inches	25	1.35	Do.
16	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch	23	.04	Do.
	Crowbars, solid steel, wedge point, assorted sizes, per pound.			
5	Dividers, c. s., wing:	25	.13	Do.
12	6 inches long	25	.23	Do.
	10 inches long			
2	Drills:	25	6.25	Do.
3	Blacksmith's, vertical	1	2.00	Do.
	Brest:			
6 1/2	Faucets:	25	.45	Do.
10	Brass, racking, 1-inch, loose key.	26	.03	Do.
	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2			
5 1/2 dozen	Files, flat, bastard:	25	1.24	Do.
10 1/2 dozen	12-inch	25	1.73	Do.
3 1/2 dozen	12-inch	25	1.73	Do.
3 1/2 dozen	14-inch	25	2.33	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	Files, half-round, bastard:	25	1.61	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	12-inch	25	2.14	Do.
	Files, mill-saw:			
38 1/2 dozen	8-inch	25	.76	Do.
25 1/2 dozen	10-inch	25	.99	Do.
20 1/2 dozen	12-inch	25	1.33	Do.
14 dozen	14-inch	25	1.97	Do.
	Files, round, bastard:			
6 1/2 dozen	8-inch	25	.62	Do.
4 dozen	8-inch	25	.78	Do.
3 1/2 dozen	10-inch	25	.99	Do.
2 dozen	12-inch	25	1.33	Do.
5 1/2 dozen	14-inch	25	1.96	Do.
	Files, slim, taper, saw:			
17 dozen	8-inch	25	.86	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	8-inch	25	.86	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	11-inch	25	.88	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	11-inch	25	.88	Do.
2 1/2 dozen	11-inch	25	.45	Do.
32 1/2 dozen	8-inch	25	.50	Do.
47 1/2 dozen	8-inch	25	.50	Do.
54 pairs	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound.	25	.041	Do.
6	Gates, molasses	25	.18	Do.
	Gauges:			
18	Marking, brass-mounted	25	.22	Do.
6	Mortise, screw-slide	25	.39	Do.
1	Slitting, with handle	25	.50	Do.
3	Gluepots, No. 1, porcelain-lined	25	.48	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1908, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
	Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:			
10	1-inch	25	\$0.28	San Francisco.
9	1-inch	25	.37	Do.
10	1-inch	25	.39	Do.
9	1-inch	25	.42	Do.
9	1-inch	25	.44	Do.
	Grindstones, per pound:			
7	Weighting 50 pounds	25	.0175	Do.
13	Weighting 100 pounds	25	.0175	Do.
2	Weighting 150 pounds	25	.0175	Do.
24	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap extra heavy	1	.20	Do.
54 pairs	Hair clippers, good quality	25	.62	Do.
869	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 11	25	.45	Do.
	Hammers, farrier's:			
44	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2 1/2 pounds	25	.43	Do.
4	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2 1/2 pounds	1	1.36	Do.
	Hammers, machinist's, ball peen:			
5	1 1/2-pound	25	.38	Do.
17	2-pound	25	.46	Do.
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:			
8	1-pound	25	.29	Do.
3	1-pound	25	.32	Do.
6	1-pound	25	.34	Do.
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:			
1	2-pound	25	.46	Do.
5	3-pound	25	.63	Do.
4	6-pound	1	.34	Do.
3	8-pound	1	.45	Do.
8	10-pound	1	.56	Do.
	Hammers, mason's, ax finish, solid c. s.:			
11	6-pound	25	.48	Do.
13	8-pound	25	.75	Do.
5	12-pound	25	1.12	Do.
6	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron	25	.00	Do.
	Hatchets, c. s.:			
14	Broad, 6 inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled	1	.77	Do.
33	Latting, 2-inch blade	25	.40	Do.
203	Shingling, No. 2	25	.32	Do.
	Hinge hasps:			
16 dozen	6 inch	1	.38	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	10 inch	1	.72	Do.
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:			
2 dozen pairs	8 inch	25	1.40	Do.
1 1/2 dozen pairs	10 inch	25	2.18	Do.
2 1/2 dozen pairs	12 inch	25	2.84	Do.
	Hinges, heavy strap:			
4 dozen pairs	8 inch	1	1.09	Do.
2 1/2 dozen pairs	10 inch	1	1.71	Do.
1 1/2 dozen pairs	12 inch	1	2.46	Do.
	Hinges, light, strap:			
14 1/2 dozen pairs	6 inch	1	.56	Do.
	Hinges, light, T:			
10 dozen pairs	8 inch	1	.79	Do.
6 dozen pairs	10 inch	1	1.08	Do.
3 dozen pairs	12 inch	1	1.34	Do.
	Hinges, light, T:			
7 1/2 dozen pairs	6 inch	25	.48	Do.
1 dozen pairs	8 inch	25	.59	Do.
175 dozen	Iron bands, per 100 pounds:	25	.22	Do.
	Iron bands, per 100 pounds:			
250 pounds	by 1	25	3.39	Do.
500 pounds	by 1	25	2.80	Do.
100 pounds	by 1 1/2	25	2.79	Do.
1,000 pounds	by 1 1/2	25	2.69	Do.
350 pounds	by 2	25	2.59	Do.
900 pounds	by 2	25	2.59	Do.
	Iron, gal-bar, per 100 pounds:			
1,000 pounds	by 1	25	2.60	Do.
2,100 pounds	by 1 1/2	25	2.39	Do.
500 pounds	by 1 1/2	25	2.39	Do.
850 pounds	by 2	25	2.39	Do.
100 pounds	by 2	25	2.39	Do.

\*Awarded 1811.

REF0077295

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds—Continued.				
200 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.39	San Francisco.
500 pounds.....	by 4	25	2.30	Do.
850 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.30	Do.
100 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.30	Do.
100 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.30	Do.
150 pounds.....	by 3	25	2.30	Do.
800 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.30	Do.
800 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.30	Do.
750 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.25	Do.
450 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.19	Do.
500 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 3	25	2.19	Do.
100 pounds.....	by 3	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.50	Do.
100 pounds.....	by 1 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.50	Do.
700 pounds.....	by 1	25	2.19	Do.
1,000 pounds.....	by 1 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
450 pounds.....	by 1 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
1,000 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.19	Do.
1,500 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.19	Do.
500 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
700 pounds.....	by 1 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
500 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 2	25	2.19	Do.
200 pounds.....	by 2 1/2	25	2.19	Do.
Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
1,000 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.89	Do.
1,450 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.60	Do.
700 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.60	Do.
2,225 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.60	Do.
600 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.49	Do.
2,000 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.39	Do.
1,500 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.29	Do.
850 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.19	Do.
900 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.19	Do.
Iron sheet, per 100 pounds:				
1,250 pounds.....	1/2-inch thick	25	3.32	Do.
525 pounds.....	No. 26	25	3.16	Do.
250 pounds.....	No. 26	25	3.58	Do.
Iron square, per 100 pounds:				
150 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.10	Do.
450 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.19	Do.
1,000 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.31	Do.
900 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.21	Do.
350 pounds.....	1/2-inch	25	2.19	Do.
2,985 pairs.....	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.	25	2.10	Do.
Knives:				
14 1/2 dozen.....	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	25	2.25	Do.
57 pairs.....	Carving and forks, cocoa handle, per pair.....	1	.95	Do.
22.....	Chopping, iron handles.....	25	.09	Do.
82.....	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's.....	25	.49	Do.
33.....	12-inch.....	25	.54	Do.
Knives:				
19.....	Horseshoeing.....	25	.24	Do.
15.....	Patty.....	25	.09	Do.
24.....	skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	1	1.45	Do.
650 pounds.....	Lead, in pigs.....	25	.065	Do.
9 dozen.....	Closet, 3 1/2-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....	1	1.24	Do.
11 1/2 dozen.....	Drawer, 2 1/2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....	25	1.15	Do.
18 1/2 dozen.....	Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:			
7 1/2 dozen.....	4-inch.....	25	1.96	Do.
5 1/2 dozen.....	4-inch.....	25	4.62	Do.
5 1/2 dozen.....	6-inch.....	25	6.48	Do.
4 dozen.....	6-inch.....	25	7.98	Do.
Locks:				
15 1/2 dozen.....	Mineral knob, mortise, 3 1/2-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	1	2.80	Do.
26 1/2 dozen.....	Pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....	25	1.83	Do.
13 dozen.....	Sash.....	25	.35	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
19.....	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....	1	\$0.18	San Francisco.
1,570 pounds.....	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds.....	1	2.87	Do.
Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:				
2,050 pounds.....	3d.....	1	2.82	Do.
2,280 pounds.....	4d.....	1	2.67	Do.
2,955 pounds.....	6d.....	1	2.57	Do.
9,865 pounds.....	8d.....	1	2.47	Do.
8,000 pounds.....	10d.....	1	2.42	Do.
3,500 pounds.....	12d.....	1	2.42	Do.
7,250 pounds.....	20d.....	1	2.37	Do.
8,000 pounds.....	30d.....	1	2.37	Do.
2,300 pounds.....	40d.....	1	2.37	Do.
3,650 pounds.....	60d.....	1	2.37	Do.
Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:				
600 pounds.....	8d.....	1	2.47	Do.
400 pounds.....	10d.....	1	2.42	Do.
600 pounds.....	12d.....	1	2.42	Do.
Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:				
1,400 pounds.....	6d.....	1	2.82	Do.
1,800 pounds.....	8d.....	1	2.72	Do.
1,800 pounds.....	10d.....	1	2.62	Do.
Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:				
650 pounds.....	No. 6.....	4	8.00	Do.
650 pounds.....	No. 7.....	4	8.00	Do.
415 pounds.....	No. 8.....	4	8.00	Do.
50 pounds.....	Nails, oxshoe, No. 8, per 100 pounds.....	4	8.00	Do.
Nuts, iron, square:				
For:				
31 pounds.....	1/2-inch bolt.....	25	.098	Do.
100.....	1/2-inch bolt.....	25	.065	Do.
202 pounds.....	1/2-inch bolt.....	25	.051	Do.
247 pounds.....	1/2-inch bolt.....	25	.049	Do.
118 pounds.....	1/2-inch bolt.....	25	.048	Do.
165.....	Oilers, zinc, mellin, size.....	25	.08	Do.
85 pounds.....	Ollstones, Washita.....	25	.25	Do.
Packing, hemp:				
148 pounds.....	1/2-inch.....	25	.10	Do.
223 pounds.....	1/2-inch.....	25	.10	Do.
173 pounds.....	3/4-inch.....	25	.10	Do.
225 pounds.....	1-inch.....	25	.10	Do.
890 pounds.....	1-inch.....	25	.19	Do.
Packing, yarn (cotton waste):				
14.....	per quire (assorted):			
22 quires.....	Emery.....	25	.19	Do.
51 quires.....	Sand.....	1	.13	Do.
59 dozen.....	Bevels, carpenter's.....	1	.14	Do.
22.....	Pinchers, blacksmith's shoeing.....	25	.42	Do.
1 dozen.....	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....	25	.75	Do.
Planes:				
7.....	Black 6-inch, knuckle joint.....	1	.65	Do.
7.....	Fore, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	25	.82	Do.
Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:				
1 pair.....	1-inch.....	25	.95	Do.
2 pairs.....	1 1/2-inch.....	25	1.16	Do.
Planes:				
7.....	Jack, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	25	.75	Do.
5.....	Joiner's, double-iron, c. s.....	1	.88	Do.
Planes, match, plated:				
2 pairs.....	1-inch.....	25	1.45	Do.
2 pairs.....	1-inch.....	25	1.65	Do.
Planes:				
2.....	Flow, embracing beading and center-beading plane, rabbit and filler, dado, plow, matching, and slitting plane.....	25	5.19	Do.
1.....	Skew-rabbit, 1 1/2-inch.....	25	.65	Do.
7.....	Smooth, adjustable, wood bottoms.....	25	.54	Do.
Planes:				
11.....	Flat-nose, 7-inch, c. s., heavy.....	1	.15	Do.
6.....	Round-nose, 7-inch, c. s., heavy.....	1	.15	Do.
17.....	End-cutting, 10-inch, c. s., heavy.....	25	.90	Do.
2 1/2 dozen.....	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	25	.80	Do.
Rasps, horse:				
31.....	12-inch.....	1	.20	Do.
171.....	14-inch.....	1	.38	Do.
Rasps, wood, flat:				
12.....	12-inch.....	25	.28	Do.
28.....	14-inch.....	25	.38	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
9	Ramps, wood, half-round:	25	\$0.24	San Francisco.
44	12-inch	25	.38	Do.
	14-inch			
Rivet sets:				
2	No. 2	25	.21	Do.
2	No. 3	25	.17	Do.
5	No. 7	25	.12	Do.
Rivets and nuts, copper:				
5 pounds	1-inch, No. 8	1	.30	Do.
6 pounds	1-inch, No. 12	1	.53	Do.
6 pounds	1-inch, No. 8	1	.30	Do.
9 pounds	1-inch, No. 12	1	.35	Do.
1 pound	1-inch, No. 8	1	.30	Do.
10 pounds	1-inch, No. 12	1	.53	Do.
14 pounds	1-inch, No. 8	1	.30	Do.
8 pounds	1-inch, No. 12	1	.35	Do.
13 pounds	1-inch, No. 8	1	.30	Do.
4 pounds	1-inch, No. 12	1	.35	Do.
Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:				
11 pounds	1-inch	25	.15	Do.
6 pounds	1-inch	25	.15	Do.
15 pounds	1-inch	25	.15	Do.
1 pound	1-inch	25	.15	Do.
Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
23 pounds	1/2 by 1 inch	25	.12	Do.
13 pounds	1/2 by 2 inches	25	.12	Do.
10 pounds	1/2 by 4 inches	25	.12	Do.
25 pounds	1/2 by 1 inch	25	.12	Do.
31 pounds	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	25	.12	Do.
45 pounds	1/2 by 2 inches	25	.12	Do.
65 pounds	1/2 by 2 1/2 inches	25	.12	Do.
55 pounds	1/2 by 3 inches	25	.12	Do.
25 pounds	1/2 by 3 1/2 inches	25	.12	Do.
35 pounds	1/2 by 4 inches	25	.12	Do.
Rivets, tinne-iron, in packages of 1,000:				
1 M	16-ounce	25	.10	Do.
3 M	16-ounce	25	.13	Do.
3 M	24-ounce	25	.17	Do.
3 M	32-ounce	25	.22	Do.
147	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 1-fold, full brass bound	1	.24	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch	25	1.15	Do.
6 1/2 dozen	Saw clamps, 9 inch jaw	25	.30	Do.
Saw sets:				
2	For crosscut saws	25	.55	Do.
3	For hand-saws	25	.28	Do.
Saws:				
10	Back (or tenon), 12-inch	1	.85	Do.
24	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade	25	.62	Do.
Saws, circular, crosscut:				
5	26-inch	25	9.50	Do.
1	30-inch	25	12.00	Do.
Saws, crosscut, with handles:				
27	5 foot	25	1.65	Do.
45	6 foot	25	1.80	Do.
Saws:				
167	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 10 points to the inch	1	1.00	Do.
31	Keyhole, 12-inch compass	1	.16	Do.
11	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch	25	.68	Do.
28	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points	1	1.19	Do.
Scales:				
4	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dial, 30-pound, by ounces	25	2.65	Do.
5	Counter, 62 pound	25	7.25	Do.
2	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard, platform	1	76.00	Do.
3	Platform, counter, 240-pound	25	8.25	Do.
Scales, platform, drop lever, on wheels:				
2	1,000-pound	25	30.00	Do.
3	1,500-pound	25	39.00	Do.
2	2,000-pound	25	40.00	Do.
18 1/2 dozen	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality	25	2.75	Do.
Screw-drivers, steel blade:				
15	6-inch	25	.09	Do.
16	8-inch	25	.11	Do.
18	10-inch	25	.14	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Award-ed price.	Points of de-liv-ery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
Screws:				
13	Wrought iron, bench, 11-inch	1	\$0.40	San Francisco.
10	Wood, bench, 21-inch	25	.40	Do.
Screws, wood, iron:				
24 gross	1-inch, No. 4	1	.08	Do.
21 gross	1-inch, No. 5	1	.085	Do.
24 gross	1-inch, No. 6	1	.085	Do.
25 gross	1-inch, No. 7	1	.09	Do.
43 gross	1-inch, No. 8	1	.10	Do.
35 gross	1-inch, No. 9	1	.105	Do.
56 gross	1-inch, No. 10	1	.11	Do.
62 gross	1-inch, No. 11	1	.115	Do.
111 gross	1-inch, No. 12	1	.12	Do.
67 gross	1-inch, No. 13	1	.13	Do.
74 gross	1-inch, No. 14	1	.14	Do.
51 gross	1-inch, No. 15	1	.15	Do.
52 gross	1-inch, No. 16	1	.16	Do.
28 gross	1-inch, No. 17	1	.18	Do.
26 gross	1-inch, No. 18	1	.20	Do.
7 gross	1-inch, No. 19	1	.22	Do.
18 gross	2-inch, No. 10	1	.24	Do.
16 gross	2-inch, No. 11	1	.27	Do.
5 gross	2-inch, No. 12	1	.29	Do.
4 gross	2-inch, No. 13	1	.34	Do.
10 gross	2-inch, No. 14	1	.32	Do.
3 gross	2-inch, No. 15	1	.35	Do.
8 1/2 gross	3-inch, No. 16	1	.46	Do.
3 gross	3-inch, No. 18	1	.60	Do.
Shears, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality:				
5 1/2 dozen	8 inch	25	3.19	Do.
3 1/2 dozen	10 inch	25	5.75	Do.
Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:				
1,050 pounds	No. 0	25	4.41	Do.
1,975 pounds	No. 1	25	4.41	Do.
2,570 pounds	No. 2	25	4.19	Do.
2,385 pounds	No. 3	25	4.19	Do.
1,638 pounds	No. 4	25	4.19	Do.
450 pounds	No. 5	25	4.19	Do.
350 pounds	No. 6	25	4.19	Do.
Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:				
150 pounds	No. 2	25	4.19	Do.
550 pounds	No. 3	25	4.19	Do.
400 pounds	No. 4	25	4.19	Do.
8 1/2 dozen	Shovels, fire, hand, long handle	25	.68	Do.
5 1/2 dozen	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames	25	1.19	Do.
18 1/2 dozen	Spirit levels, with plumb, 35-inch	1	.45	Do.
	Springs, door, spiral, heavy	1	1.10	Do.
Squares:				
16	Bevel, sliding T, 19-inch	25	.15	Do.
36	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide	25	.45	Do.
1	Panel, 15-inch	1	.50	Do.
6	Try, 41-inch	25	.11	Do.
5	Try and miter, 71-inch	1	.26	Do.
4	Try, 10-inch	25	.22	Do.
9 dozen	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long	25	.655	Do.
Steel, cast, bar:				
50 pounds	1 by 3 inches	1	.0775	Do.
150 pounds	1 by 1 inch	1	.750	Do.
Steel, cast, octagon:				
200 pounds	1-inch	1	.0775	Do.
125 pounds	1-inch	1	.0725	Do.
165 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
400 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
600 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
300 pounds	1 1/2-inch	1	.0675	Do.
Steel, cast, square:				
50 pounds	1-inch	1	.0775	Do.
100 pounds	1-inch	1	.0725	Do.
100 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
100 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
150 pounds	1-inch	1	.0675	Do.
100 pounds	1 1/2-inch	1	.0675	Do.
120 pounds	2-inch	1	.0775	Do.
60 pounds	Steel, pivot, per 100 pounds: 1 by 3 inches	25	2.94	Do.

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Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
CLASS No. 17.—Hardware—Continued.				
50 pounds	Steel, spring, per 100 pounds:	25	\$9.74	San Francisco.
100 pounds	by 11 inches	25	8.74	Do.
100 pounds	by 11 inches	25	8.74	Do.
100 pounds	by 2 inches	25	8.74	Do.
18	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle.	1	.67	Do.
4	Stocks and dies, blacksmith's:	1	7.80	Do.
7	To cut 1/2 inch to 1 inch, L. H., and 1 inch to 1/2 inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each.	1	2.70	Do.
2	To cut 1/2 inch to 1 inch, L. H., and 1 inch to 1/2 inch, R. H., 6 taps and 3 dies each.	25	.04	Do.
26 M	Swage blocks, blacksmith's, per pound.	1	.37	Do.
	Tacks, iron wire, brass head, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.			
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:			
64 dozen papers	4-oz	25	.12	Do.
63 dozen papers	6-oz	25	.15	Do.
37 dozen papers	8-oz	25	.19	Do.
30 dozen papers	10-oz	25	.23	Do.
20 dozen papers	12-oz	25	.27	Do.
11	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case	25	.68	Do.
2	Tire shrinkers	25	18.00	Do.
	Toe calks, steel:			
36 pounds	No. 1	1	.06	Do.
45 pounds	No. 2	1	.65	Do.
150 pounds	No. 3	1	.92	Do.
	Trowels, 10 1/2-inch:			
9	Brick	25	.39	Do.
6	Plastering	25	.35	Do.
2	Tuyeres (two set), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.	25	.58	Do.
	Vices, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:			
4	6-inch jaw	1	10.40	Do.
3	4 1/2-inch jaw	1	7.40	Do.
	Vices:			
6	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw	25	2.19	Do.
2	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	25	7.75	Do.
	Washers, iron:			
46 pounds	For 1/2-inch bolt	25	.678	Do.
44 pounds	For 3/4-inch bolt	25	.668	Do.
100 pounds	For 1-inch bolt	25	.668	Do.
150 pounds	For 1 1/4-inch bolt	25	.614	Do.
158 pounds	For 1 1/2-inch bolt	25	.639	Do.
87 pounds	For 1 3/4-inch bolt	25	.639	Do.
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:			
27	5-pound	25	.014	Do.
65	6-pound	25	.014	Do.
47	Well wheels, 10-inch	25	.28	Do.
	Wire, annealed, per 100 pounds:			
170 pounds	No. 16 gauge	25	4.20	Do.
70 pounds	No. 20 gauge	25	6.00	Do.
80 pounds	No. 24 gauge	25	7.20	Do.
	Wire, bright, iron:			
10 pounds	No. 6 gauge	25	3.19	Do.
20 pounds	No. 8 gauge	25	3.19	Do.
60 pounds	No. 10 gauge	25	3.19	Do.
30 pounds	No. 12 gauge	25	3.34	Do.
450 pounds	No. 14 gauge	25	3.54	Do.
60 pounds	No. 16 gauge	25	3.76	Do.
21,800 square feet	Wire cloth, for screens, painted, per 100 square feet.	25	1.095	Do.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized:			
28,000 pounds	For hog fence; main wires not larger than 12 1/2 gauge; barbs not larger than 13 1/2 gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required.	1	.0282	Do.
46,100 pounds	For cattle fence; main wires not larger than 12 1/2 gauge; barbs not larger than 13 1/2 gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 6 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required.	1	.0282	Do.
4,690 pounds	Wire-fence staples, 1 1/2-inch, steel, galvanized.	1	.0282	Do.
66	Wire-fence stretchers	25	.47	Do.
	Wrenches, screw, black:			
121	8-inch	1	.20	Do.
131	10-inch	1	.23	Do.
58	12-inch	1	.28	Do.
24	15-inch	1	.47	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bid-der.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
PLUMBERS', STEAM AND GAS FITTERS' TOOLS, FITTINGS, AND SUPPLIES.				
5	Blast furnaces, combination, hot blast, complete with fire pot.	25	\$1.50	San Francisco.
	Cutters, pipe, 3-wheel:			
2	To cut 1/2 to 1 inch	25	.57	Do.
5	To cut 1 to 2 inches	25	1.27	Do.
6	Ladies, melting, 1-inch	25	1.18	Do.
	Fluxes, gas:			
13	6-inch	25	.18	Do.
12	12-inch	25	.36	Do.
	Hatchets, sleeve:			
2	Handle 10 inches long	25	1.25	Do.
1	Handle 17 inches long	25	6.48	Do.
	Reamers, pipe:			
5	1-inch	25	.31	Do.
1	2-inch	25	.45	Do.
3	3-inch	25	.55	Do.
3	1 1/2-inch	25	.65	Do.
3	1-inch	25	.82	Do.
1	2-inch	25	1.15	Do.
	Stock and dies (solid):			
1	1 to 1 inch	25	2.98	Do.
2	1 to 2 inch	25	4.76	Do.
	Taps, pipe:			
8	1-inch	25	.28	Do.
7	1-inch	25	.36	Do.
3	1-inch	25	.46	Do.
2	1 1/2-inch	25	.51	Do.
2	1-inch	25	.68	Do.
3	2-inch	25	.91	Do.
3	Vices, pipe, malleable iron, to hold 1 to 2 inch pipe.	25	1.28	Do.
	Wrenches, pipe:			
11	10 inch	25	.65	Do.
19	18 inch	25	1.15	Do.
PIPE FITTINGS				
	Bibbs, lever handle, plain, finished, for iron pipe:			
52	1-inch	25	.58	San Francisco.
41	1-inch	25	.69	Do.
24	1-inch	25	1.28	Do.
	Bibbs, compression, plain, finished, for iron pipe:			
173	1-inch	25	.38	Do.
213	1-inch	25	.68	Do.
35	1-inch	25	1.18	Do.
	Boiler elbows, with unions, malleable iron, bent, male:			
24	1-inch	25	.13	Do.
26	1-inch	25	.18	Do.
	Bushings, malleable iron:			
226	1 by 1 inch	1	.015	Do.
232	1 by 1 inch	1	.018	Do.
191	1 by 1 1/2 inches	1	.021	Do.
174	1 1/2 by 2 inches	1	.027	Do.
138	1 1/2 by 2 inches	1	.042	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, black:			
73	1-inch	1	.016	Do.
68	1-inch	1	.027	Do.
43	1-inch	1	.042	Do.
42	1 1/2-inch	1	.047	Do.
31	1 1/2-inch	1	.079	Do.
41	2-inch	1	.088	Do.
	Caps, malleable iron, galvanized:			
9	1-inch	1	.067	Do.
5	1-inch	1	.048	Do.
6	2-inch	25	1.36	Do.
	Couplings, wrought iron, black:			
81	1-inch	25	.023	Do.
130	1-inch	25	.032	Do.
104	1-inch	25	.0116	Do.
58	1 1/2-inch	25	.0511	Do.
62	1-inch	25	.0672	Do.
76	2-inch	25	.0896	Do.
	Couplings, wrought iron, galvanized:			
74	1-inch	25	.062	Do.
117	1-inch	25	.0116	Do.
89	1-inch	25	.0576	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Couplings, wrought iron, galvanized—Continued.				
24	1-inch	25	\$0.05	San Francisco.
6	1 1/2-inch	25	1.024	Do.
30	2-inch	25	.128	Do.
Couplings, right and left, malleable iron, black:				
15	1-inch	1	.082	Do.
15	1-inch	1	.045	Do.
40	1-inch	1	.064	Do.
14	1 1/2-inch	1	.094	Do.
15	2-inch	1	.148	Do.
Couplings, right and left, malleable iron, galvanized:				
18	1-inch	1	.048	Do.
36	1-inch	1	.064	Do.
16	1-inch	1	.094	Do.
12	1 1/2-inch	1	.135	Do.
12	1 1/2-inch	1	.182	Do.
16	2-inch	1	.224	Do.
Crosses, malleable iron, black:				
7	1-inch	25	.016	Do.
7	1-inch	25	.056	Do.
7	1-inch	25	.078	Do.
Crosses, malleable iron, galvanized:				
10	1-inch	25	.081	Do.
4	2-inch	25	.36	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, black:				
108	1-inch	25	.086	Do.
73	1-inch	25	.03	Do.
94	1-inch	25	.042	Do.
41	1 1/2-inch	25	.062	Do.
41	1 1/2-inch	25	.092	Do.
51	2-inch	25	.13	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized:				
204	1-inch	25	.034	Do.
271	1-inch	25	.046	Do.
191	1-inch	25	.065	Do.
98	1 1/2-inch	25	.10	Do.
90	1 1/2-inch	25	.116	Do.
120	2-inch	25	.20	Do.
Elbows, right and left, malleable iron, black:				
5	1-inch	1	.035	Do.
10	1-inch	1	.043	Do.
3	2-inch	1	.202	Do.
Elbows, right and left, malleable iron, galvanized:				
6	1-inch	1	.05	Do.
10	1-inch	1	.075	Do.
8	2-inch	1	.36	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, black, side outlet:				
3	1-inch	1	.062	Do.
20	1 1/2-inch	1	.16	Do.
Elbows, malleable iron, galvanized, side outlet:				
32	1-inch	1	.06	Do.
28	1-inch	1	.037	Do.
18	1-inch	1	.12	Do.
41	1 1/2-inch	1	.16	Do.
35	1 1/2-inch	1	.225	Do.
60	2-inch	1	.36	Do.
Gas-service cocks, brass, female:				
15	1-inch	25	.29	Do.
12	1-inch	25	.39	Do.
6	1 1/2-inch	25	.58	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, black:				
31	1-inch	1	.01	Do.
43	1-inch	1	.012	Do.
74	1-inch	1	.016	Do.
21	1 1/2-inch	1	.022	Do.
16	1-inch	1	.06	Do.
24	2-inch	1	.92	Do.
Nipples, shoulder, wrought iron, galvanized:				
160	1-inch	1	.012	Do.
188	1-inch	1	.016	Do.
178	1-inch	1	.022	Do.
104	1 1/2-inch	1	.034	Do.
85	1-inch	1	.042	Do.
86	2-inch	1	.051	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1906, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Pipe, wrought iron, black, per 100 feet:				
725 feet	1-inch	25	\$2.57	San Francisco.
650 feet	1-inch	25	2.99	Do.
2,110 feet	1-inch	25	4.29	Do.
500 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	5.87	Do.
705 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	7.05	Do.
710 feet	2-inch	25	9.38	Do.
Pipe wrought iron, galvanized:				
1,860 feet	1-inch	25	3.62	Do.
4,406 feet	1-inch	25	4.17	Do.
2,490 feet	1-inch	25	6.98	Do.
1,250 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	8.18	Do.
900 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	9.78	Do.
3,275 feet	2-inch	25	13.05	Do.
Plugs, cast iron, black:				
169	1-inch	1	.006	Do.
133	1-inch	1	.009	Do.
133	1-inch	1	.012	Do.
53	1 1/2-inch	1	.015	Do.
55	1 1/2-inch	1	.021	Do.
66	2-inch	1	.03	Do.
Plugs, cast iron, galvanized:				
50	1-inch	1	.012	Do.
60	1-inch	1	.018	Do.
66	1-inch	1	.024	Do.
44	1 1/2-inch	1	.03	Do.
30	1 1/2-inch	1	.042	Do.
30	2-inch	1	.05	Do.
Reducers, malleable iron, black:				
38	1 by 1 inch	25	.038	Do.
53	1 by 1 inch	25	.041	Do.
47	1 by 1 1/2 inches	25	.054	Do.
31	1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	25	.064	Do.
32	1 1/2 by 2 inches	25	.11	Do.
Reducers, malleable iron, galvanized:				
72	1 by 1 inch	25	.05	Do.
84	1 by 1 inch	25	.064	Do.
45	1 by 1 1/2 inches	25	.08	Do.
45	1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches	25	.10	Do.
32	1 1/2 by 2 inches	25	.17	Do.
Stopsocks, brass, steam:				
21	1-inch	25	.29	Do.
5	1 1/2-inch	25	.58	Do.
9	1 1/2-inch	25	.82	Do.
8	2-inch	25	1.32	Do.
6 dozen	2-inch	25	.08	Do.
Tees, malleable iron, black:				
120	1-inch	25	.032	Do.
98	1-inch	25	.046	Do.
131	1-inch	25	.052	Do.
61	1 1/2-inch	25	.08	Do.
29	1 1/2-inch	25	.11	Do.
37	2-inch	25	.16	Do.
Tees, malleable iron, galvanized:				
84	1-inch	25	.04	Do.
144	1-inch	25	.054	Do.
111	1-inch	25	.08	Do.
60	1 1/2-inch	25	.13	Do.
54	1 1/2-inch	25	.17	Do.
73	2-inch	25	.25	Do.
Tees, four-way, malleable iron, black:				
5	1-inch	1	.054	Do.
6	1-inch	1	.09	Do.
Tees, four-way, malleable iron, galvanized:				
12	1-inch	1	.06	Do.
6	1-inch	1	.10	Do.
10	1 1/2-inch	1	.25	Do.
10	1 1/2-inch	1	.30	Do.
14	2-inch	1	.60	Do.
Unions, malleable iron, black:				
86	1-inch	1	.066	Do.
191	1-inch	1	.071	Do.
128	1-inch	1	.099	Do.
66	1 1/2-inch	1	.139	Do.
68	1 1/2-inch	1	.164	Do.
62	2-inch	1	.225	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of May 9, 1900, for supplies, etc., for the Pacific coast agencies and schools—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Article.	No. of bidder.	Awarded price.	Points of delivery.
PIPE FITTINGS—continued.				
Unions, malleable iron, galvanized:				
171	1-inch	1	\$0.09	San Francisco.
213	1-inch	1	.12	Do.
217	1-inch	1	.15	Do.
135	1 1/2-inch	1	.21	Do.
141	1 1/2-inch	1	.27	Do.
154	2-inch	1	.34	Do.
Valves, gate, high pressure:				
54	1-inch	1	.70	Do.
75	1-inch	1	.70	Do.
76	1-inch	25	.82	Do.
43	1 1/2-inch	25	1.13	Do.
48	1 1/2-inch	25	1.62	Do.
60	2-inch	25	2.42	Do.
Valves, globe, high-pressure:				
34	1-inch	25	.36	Do.
79	1-inch	25	.44	Do.
37	1-inch	25	.63	Do.
29	1 1/2-inch	25	.87	Do.
33	1 1/2-inch	25	1.20	Do.
37	2-inch	25	1.82	Do.
HOSE GOODS.				
Couplings, hose:				
50	1-inch	25	.07	Do.
6	1 1/2-inch	25	.28	Do.
9	2-inch	25	.46	Do.
9	2 1/2-inch	25	1.20	Do.
Hose clamps:				
14 1/2 dozen	For 1-inch hose	25	.22	Do.
1 dozen	For 1 1/2-inch hose	25	.88	Do.
3 dozen	For 2-inch hose	25	1.40	Do.
1 1/2 dozen	For 2 1/2-inch hose	25	1.45	Do.
7	Hose strap fasteners, 1 to 1 inch	25	.09	Do.
6,300 feet	Hose, rubber, garden, 1-inch, in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings.	25	.075	Do.
Hose, cotton, rubber-lined in lengths of 50 feet, with necessary couplings:				
950 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	.23	Do.
800 feet	1 1/2-inch	25	.255	Do.
900 feet	2-inch	25	.31	Do.
1,500 feet	2 1/2-inch	25	.36	Do.
Nozzles, hose, screw:				
16	1-inch	25	.13	Do.
8	1 1/2-inch	25	.62	Do.
3	1 1/2-inch	25	.76	Do.
4	2-inch	25	1.16	Do.
7	2 1/2-inch	25	1.88	Do.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1900, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats.

FEED.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
Pounds.			
30,000	Albuquerque, N. Mex., f. o. b.: for school (in one delivery. Bran)	21	Per cwt. \$1.35
8,000	Canon Diablo, Ariz., for Canon Diablo Navajos	50	2.97
35,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for school	62	.99
10,000	Cheyenne River Agency and School, S. Dak.	24	1.15
20,000	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., for school	46	1.07
5,000	Harlem, Mont., for Fort Belknap School, Mont.	51	1.80
5,000	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., for school	5	1.97
10,000	Fort Bidwell, Cal., for school (to be composed of bran and shorts)	25	1.10
20,000	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School, Colo.	83	1.65
20,000	Fort Peck Agency, Mont., for Fort Peck School	5	1.57
40,000	Vaughn, Mont., for Fort Shaw School, Mont.	35	1.89
20,000	Grand Junction, Colo., for school	18	1.40
10,000	Hayward, Wis., for school	62	1.18

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1900, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

FEED—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
Pounds.			
6,000	Dulce, N. Mex., for Jicarilla Agency	68	Per cwt. \$1.45
10,000	Kaw, Okla., for school	15	1.00
70,000	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.	24	1.20
8,000	Bran	24	1.00
18,000	Walker, Minn., for Leech Lake Chippewas and School	50	1.31
20,000	Cass Lake, Minn., for school	50	1.39
8,000	Ben Pe, Minn., for school	67	1.39
18,500	Redby, Minn., for Red Lake and Cross Lake schools	1	1.22
7,000	Lower Brule Agency, for school	46	1.07
25,000	Mt. Pleasant, Mich., for school, feed	33	1.175
15,000	Mt. Pleasant School, Mich., bran	24	1.00
15,000	Navajo School and Agency, N. Mex.	12	2.07
30,000	Seattle, Wash., for Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	2	1.50
55,000	Wadsworth, Nev., for Nevada School, Nev.	39	1.95
2,000	Osage School, Okla.	56	1.05
8,000	Phoenix School, Ariz. (bran)	70	1.17
6,000	Park Rapids, Minn., for Pine Point School	57	1.41
10,000	Hoyt, Kans., for Tojawa-tonic School, Kans.	30	1.27
25,000	Reservation, Wash., for Puyallup School, Wash.	51	1.45
10,000	Rapid City, S. Dak., for school	27	1.35
8,000	Rice Station, Ariz., for school (bran)	50	2.37
30,000	Valentine, Nebr., for Rosbud Agency School, S. Dak.	1	1.94
7,000	Sae and Fox School, Iowa	21	1.20
60,000	Chemawa, Oreg., for Salem School, Oreg. (bran)	43	.875
20,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	21	1.45
9,000	Springfield, S. Dak., for Santee School, Nebr.	50	1.23
Seneca School, Ind. T.			
10,000	Feed	60	1.23
10,000	Bran	50	.97
20,000	Sherman Institute, Cal., bran	66	1.25
20,000	Toledo, Oreg., for Siletz School, Oreg.	2	1.90
11,000	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	5	1.27
6,000	Shorts	5	1.30
10,000	Standing Rock Agency, feed for—	18	
20,000	Agency school	18	1.30
12,000	Pollock, S. Dak., feed for—	48	
15,000	Agricultural school	18	1.00
3,000	Grand River School	26	2.45
10,000	Hackberry, Ariz., f. o. b.: for Truxton Canyon School	61	.725
20,000	Everett, Wash., for Tulalip School, Wash. (Will deliver at Tulalip Wharf in 20,000-pound lots, at 84 cents per hundred weight additional)	61	1.25
15,000	Bran	3	2.50
10,000	Uinta School, Utah	50	1.37
6,000	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School	50	
6,000	Winnabago School, Nebr.:	50	
10,000	For school	50	1.19
10,000	For Winnabagoes	69	1.10
3,000	Wittenberg, Wis., for school:	69	1.00
2,000	Feed	69	1.05
10,000	Bran	69	
10,000	Shorts	69	
20,000	Yakima School, Wash.:	10	1.225
2,000	Bran	10	.99
	Shorts	12	2.42
	Wagner, S. Dak., for Yankton Agency School		
	Zuni School, N. Mex.		

FLOUR.

87,000	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	50	\$2.47
35,000	Browning, Mont. (Blackfeet Agency):	61	
25,000	For agency	51	2.10
2,400	For agency school	51	
800	Fort Inay school	50	3.92
15,000	Canon Diablo, Ariz., for Canon Diablo Navajo police	24	2.00
	Canton Asylum, S. Dak.		

o Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1906, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
Pounds.			Per cwt.
20,000	Canton, Okla., for Cantonment School, Okla., and Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.	4	1.80
10,000	Stewart, Nev., for Carson School, Nev.	39	2.60
72,000	Schurz, Nev.: For Prutes, Walker River	39	3.25
3,000	For White River Day School	39	3.25
1,600	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for school	171	2.15
50,000	Whittier, N. O., for Cherokee School, N. O.	1	2.05
40,000	Darlington, Okla.: For Cheyenne School	4	1.75
30,000	For Arapaho School	4	1.75
3,000	For police	4	1.75
140,000	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	24	2.00
26,000	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.	24	2.00
275,000	Chillico, Okla., for school	4	1.80
35,000	Topock, Ariz.: For school	50	3.17
20,000	For agency	50	3.17
50,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak.: For Crow Creek Agency	171	2.05
25,000	For Crow Creek School	171	2.05
115,000	Flandreau School, S. Dak.:	24	1.90
5,000	For school	24	1.90
45,000	Fort Apache Agency, Ariz.:	49	3.98
50,000	For agency	49	3.98
2,500	For Cicotee Day School	49	3.98
2,500	For Canyon Day School	49	3.98
80,000	Harlem, Mont.:	51	2.10
25,000	For Fort Belknap Agency	51	2.10
25,000	For Fort Belknap School	51	2.10
29,000	Fort Berthold Agency:	64	2.56
4,000	For agency school	64	2.56
40,000	For day schools	64	2.56
40,000	For agency	64	2.56
35,000	Ros, Ark., Idaho:	70	1.53
25,000	For Fort Hall School	70	1.53
35,000	For Fort Hall Agency	70	1.53
65,000	Hesperus, I. o. b., for Fort Lewis School, Colorado	68	2.15
60,000	Mancos, Colo., f. o. b., for Navajo Springs Agency	68	2.20
60,000	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Arizona	50	3.17
48,000	Poplar, Mont.:	51	2.00
185,000	For Fort Peck School	51	2.00
80,000	For Fort Peck Agency	51	2.10
80,000	Vaughn, Mont., for Fort Shaw School	51	2.10
80,000	Devils Lake, N. Dak. (in car lots; for less than car lot delivery add difference between car lot and less than car lot rates to above price): For Fort Totten School	16	1.70
80,000	For Devils Lake School	16	1.70
80,000	Kolla, N. Dak. (in car lots; for less than car lot delivery add difference between car lot and less than car lot rates to above price): For Turtle Mountain Chippewas	16	1.80
72,000	For Turtle Mountain day schools	16	1.80
6,000	Colorado Bldg., Cal., for Fort Yuma School	50	3.17
30,000	Genoa, Nebr., for school	1	1.00
75,000	Grand Junction, Colo., for school	18	1.98
25,000	Beckwith, Cal., for Greenville School	19	2.50
200,000	Lawrence, Kans., for Haskell Institute	20	1.50
2,000	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School	50	3.98
65,000	Hayward, Wis., for school	1	1.88
35,000	Korbel, Cal.:	44	4.40
6,000	For Hoopa Valley School	44	4.40
600	For Hoopa Valley Agency	44	4.40
600	For Hoopa Valley police	44	4.40
50,000	Dulce, N. Mex., f. o. b.:	68	1.95
20,000	For agency	68	1.95
20,000	For school	68	1.95
8,000	Kaw, Okla., for school	20	1.95
15,000	Kickapoo Training School, Kans.	40	1.90
20,000	Anadarko, Okla.:	4	1.80
38,500	For Kiowa Agency	4	1.80
40,000	For Riverside School	4	1.80
40,000	Fort Sill, Okla., for Fort Sill School	4	1.80
32,000	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School	4	1.80

Per barrel.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1906, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
Pounds.			Per cwt.
20,000	Klamath Agency, Oreg.:	39	2.50
4,000	For Klamath School	39	2.50
20,000	For agency	29	1.85
25,000	Klamath Falls, Oreg., for Yainax School	1	1.98
15,000	Lac du Flambeau, Wis., for school	60	2.27
4,000	Ashland, Wis.:	60	2.27
3,000	For La Pointe Agency	60	2.27
20,000	For police	60	2.27
15,000	Walker, Minn.:	1	1.95
5,000	For Leech Lake Chippes	1	1.95
20,000	For Leech Lake School	1	1.95
3,000	Redby, Minn.:	1	2.03
15,000	For Red Lake Chippes	1	2.03
15,000	For Red Lake School	1	2.03
15,000	For Red Lake police	1	2.03
15,000	For Cross Lake School	50	2.49
12,000	Bena, Minn., for school	50	2.49
20,000	Case Lake, Minn., for school	50	2.49
20,000	Red Rock, Mont., for Lemhi School, Idaho	70	1.60
35,000	Tularosa, N. Mex.:	50	2.27
10,000	For Mesalero School	50	2.27
700	For Mesalero Agency	50	2.27
40,000	Moqui School, Ariz.:	12	3.40
8,300	For Moquis	12	3.40
800	Second Mesa Day School, Ariz.	12	3.40
4,000	Polacca Day School, Ariz.	12	3.40
44,000	Canon Diablo, Ariz., for Oraiba Day School	50	3.92
85,000	Morris Indian School, Minn.	59	1.89
60,000	Mount Pleasant, Mich., for school	12	2.95
20,000	Navajo School, N. Mex.	12	2.95
27,800	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	12	2.95
4,000	Little Water School, N. Mex.	12	3.05
1,000	Seattle, Wash.:	71	0.0225
1,000	For Neah Bay Agency	71	0.0225
1,000	For Neah Bay police	71	0.0225
15,000	Wadsworth, Nev.:	39	2.75
3,000	For Nevada School	39	2.75
40,000	For Nevada Agency	1	1.80
5,000	Onelda, Wis., for school	50	1.97
20,000	Osage School, Okla.	50	1.97
54	Bliss, Okla.:	4	1.80
26,000	For Otco School	4	1.80
180,000	For Otco police	4	1.80
36,000	Pawnee, Okla., for school	32	3.05
465,000	Phoenix, Ariz., for school (in car lots)	24	1.65
200,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.	27	1.75
50,000	Rushville, Nebr., for agency	45	1.72
50,000	Rushville, Nebr., for agency, school, and day schools	1	1.83
30,000	Pipestone, Minn., for school	1	1.83
365	Whiteagle, Okla.:	4	1.80
20,000	For Ponca School	4	1.80
40,000	For Ponca police	50	2.09
55,000	Hoyt, Kans., for Pottawatomie School	71	0.0225
50,000	Reservation, Wash., for Puyallup School, Wash.	27	1.65
50,000	Rapid City, S. Dak., for school	67	3.00
50,000	Rice Station, Ariz., for school	1	1.77
222,400	Valentine, Nebr.:	171	2.05
22,400	For Rosebud Agency	45	1.70
85,000	For Rosebud Agency and schools	45	1.70
15,000	For Rosebud schools	45	1.80
15,000	Bonesteel, for Rosebud schools	1	1.99
20,000	Toledo, Iowa, for Sac and Fox School, Iowa	4	1.80
98,000	Stroud, Okla., for Sac and Fox School, Okla.	67	2.90
22,000	San Carlos Station, Ariz., for San Carlos Agency	31	2.65
10,000	Ship Rock, N. Mex.:	31	2.65
90,000	For San Juan School	50	2.37
1,500	For Navajo Indians	50	2.37
15,000	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.:	50	2.07
15,000	For school	50	2.07
2,500	For Pueblo day school	50	2.07
15,000	Springfield, S. Dak.:	50	2.07
15,000	For Santee School	50	2.07
2,500	For Santee Indians	50	2.07

Per pound.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1906, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

FLOUR—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Weatherford, Okla.:		<i>Per cwt.</i>
15,000	For Seger School.....	32	\$1.79
2,500	For Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.....	4	1.80
30,000	Wyandotte, Ind. T., for Seneca School.....	4	1.85
34,800	Thackery, Okla., for Shawnee School.....	4	2.73
100,000	Arlington, Cal., for Sherman Institute, Cal.....	19	2.20
10,000	Southern Ute School, Colo.....	15	2.05
50,000	Ignacio Subagency, Colo.....	21	
12,000	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	64	
300,000	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:		
40,000	For agency.....	64	2.82
32,000	For agricultural school.....	64	
34,000	For Grand River School.....	64	
7,000	For day schools.....	64	
65,000	Tombah, Wis., for school.....	1	1.80
	Hackberry, Ariz.:		
30,000	For Truxton Canyon School.....	50	3.23
10,000	For Hualapais.....	50	
	Everett, Wash.:		
30,000	For Tulallip School.....	71	0.0225
2,400	For day schools.....	71	
	White Rocks, Utah:		
38,000	For Oumy Agency.....	50	3.23
6,000	For Utah School.....	50	2.43
15,000	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School.....	30	3.47
10,000	Flagstaff, Ariz., for Western Navajo School.....	50	
	Mountain Home, Nev.:		
22,500	For Western Shoshone School.....	70	1.80
10,000	For Western Shoshone Agency.....	70	3.90
18,000	Mahomen, Minn., for Wild Rice River School (White Earth Agency).....	62	
	Ogema, Minn.:		
7,000	For White Earth Chippewas (bidder states he will deliver above at White Earth Agency at same price).....	38	
3,000	For White Earth police (bidder states he will deliver above at White Earth Agency at same price).....	38	1.75
30,500	For White Earth School (bidder states he will deliver above at White Earth Agency at same price).....	35	
20,000	Winnebago, or Homer, Nebr., for Winnebago School.....	1	1.89
32,000	Wittenberg, Wis., for school.....	69	2.15
	Wagner, S. Dak.:		
50,000	For agency.....	171	2.05
22,000	For school.....	171	3.30
19,800	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	12	

OATS.

32,000	Albuquerque, N. Mex., for school (in one delivery).....	21	1.70
12,000	Canon Diablo, Ariz., for Canon Diablo Navajos.....	30	2.21
	Canton, Okla.:		
16,000	For Cantonment School.....	50	
6,000	For Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.....	50	1.39
10,000	Canon School, Nev.....	47	1.60
20,000	Chamberlain, S. Dak., for school.....	46	1.04
60,000	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.....	24	1.30
5,000	Cheyenne River School, S. Dak.....	24	
	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.:		
50,000	For agency.....	46	1.04
20,800	For school.....	46	
5,000	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School.....	13	1.50
5,000	Hesperus, Colo., for Fort Lewis School.....	53	1.50
10,000	Navajo Springs, Colo., for Navajo Springs Agency.....	31	1.49
20,000	Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, Ariz.....	7	1.95
20,000	Fort Peck School, Mont.....	38	1.39
100,000	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	38	
30,000	Fort Shaw School, Mont.....	41	1.00
20,000	Grand Junction, Colo., for school.....	18	1.50
50,000	Shawano, Wis., for Menomonees, Green Bay Agency.....	50	1.33
10,000	Beckwith, Cal., for Greenville School.....	60	2.47
1,200	Seligman, Ariz., for Havasupai School.....	50	2.57
20,000	Hayward, Wis., for school.....	95	1.14
35,000	Dulce, N. Mex., for Jicarilla Agency.....	13	1.49

a Per pound.

b Per barrel.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1906, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

OATS—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
<i>Pounds.</i>	Anadarko, Okla.:		<i>Per cwt.</i>
20,000	For Kfowa Agency.....	50	\$1.87
25,000	For Riverside School.....	50	1.43
20,000	Gotebo, Okla., for Rainy Mountain School.....	50	
	Pokegama, Oreg.:		
20,000	For Klamath School.....	50	2.11
15,000	For Klamath Agency.....	50	
20,000	For Talmax School.....	50	1.87
25,000	Ashland, Wis., for La Pointe Agency.....	50	1.80
20,000	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.....	24	1.3125
17,500	Redby, Minn., for Red Lake School, Minn.....	52	
	Walker, Minn.:		
18,000	For Leech Lake Chippewas.....	57	1.34
12,000	For Leech Lake School.....	57	1.39
4,000	Case Lake, Minn., for school.....	57	1.39
5,000	Bena, Minn., for school.....	57	
	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.:		
40,000	For Agency.....	46	1.04
14,000	For School.....	46	
	Moqui School, Ariz.:		
25,000	For School.....	12	2.63
20,000	For School.....	12	
10,000	Mount Pleasant, Mich., for school.....	63	1.09
10,000	Navajo School, N. Mex.....	12	2.18
65,000	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	12	2.10
12,000	Little Water School, N. Mex.....	12	2.28
5,000	Seattle, Wash., for Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....	2	1.40
25,000	Osage School, Okla.....	14	1.30
15,000	Pawnee Agency, Okla.....	28	1.25
25,000	Pierre School, S. Dak.....	30	1.00
10,000	Hoyt, Kans., for Potawatomi School, Kans.....	50	1.37
25,000	Puyallup Reservation, for Puyallup School, Wash.....	54	1.45
30,000	Crookston, Nebr., for Rosebud School, S. Dak.....	23	1.15
70,000	Georgia, Nebr., for Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	42	1.63
15,000	Agency School for Saco and Fox Agency, Okla.....	11	1.00
40,000	Chemawa, Oreg., for Salem School, Oreg.....	65	1.20
55,000	Shiprock, N. Mex., for Navajos, San Juan School.....	31	2.12
	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.:		
30,000	For School.....	21	1.50
25,000	For Pueblo.....	21	
10,000	Seneca School, Ind. T.....	50	1.37
30,000	Ignacio, Colo., for Ignacio Subagency, Southern Ute.....	22	1.34
6,400	Springfield School, S. Dak.....	21	1.10
	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.:		
100,000	For Agency.....	5	
9,000	For Agency School.....	5	1.41
26,000	For Grand River School.....	5	
	Crow Agency, Mont.:		
15,000	For Tongue River School.....	35	1.39
50,000	For Tongue River Agency.....	35	1.39
3,000	Everett, Wash., for Tulallip School, Wash. (Will deliver at Tulallip wharf at 3¢ cents higher with other items for same place if 20,000 pounds are included in one delivery.).....	61	1.35
	White Rocks, Utah, for Utah School.....	50	2.07
8,000	Tower, Minn., for Vermillion Lake School.....	50	1.43
30,000	Flagstaff, Ariz., for Western Navajo School.....	9	1.85
	Winnebago School, Nebr.:		
18,500	For school.....	50	1.33
37,000	For Winnebagoes.....	50	
25,000	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.....	8	.99
10,000	Zuni School, N. Mex.....	12	2.53

CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY, ROLLED OATS, DRIED FRUIT, AND CANNED TOMATOES.

Corn meal; good merchantable quality, steam-dried, and either yellow or white as required; delivered in new double sacks, inner one of cotton, outer one of burlap. Samples of not less than 10 pounds submitted.

185,000	Omaha, per hundred weight.....	1	\$1.19
4,900	San Francisco, per pound.....	55	.0196

a Only.

Contracts awarded under advertisement of August 7, 1906, for canned tomatoes, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, and rolled oats—Continued.

CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY, ROLLED OATS, DRIED FRUIT, AND CANNED TOMATOES—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	Number of bidder.	Price.
	Cracked wheat; good merchantable quality; delivered in new double sacks, inner one of cotton, outer one of burlap, of about 100 pound, net each. Samples of not less than 5 pounds submitted:		Per cwt.
Pounds, 5,500	Chicago, per hundredweight	87	2.02
7,400	St. Paul, per hundredweight	87	2.17
3,700	Kansas City, per hundredweight	87	2.17
9,900	San Francisco, per pound	65	.024
38,850	Hominy; good merchantable quality, sound and clean; delivered in double bags, inner one of good substantial burlap, outer one a gunny. Samples of not less than 4 quarts submitted:		" 1.25
	Omaha, per hundredweight		
	Rolled oats; good merchantable quality; delivered in pestleboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of 72 pounds to the case. Samples of not less than 6 pounds submitted:		
16,000	Chicago, per case	37	2.30
11,000	Omaha, per case	37	2.30
35,000	St. Paul, per case	34	2.33
60,000	San Francisco, per case	34	2.33
46,000	Kansas City, Mo., per pound	60	.0311
188,966	Dried apples; delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes. Specify price on each style of package. Samples of at least 2 pounds submitted:	58	.06
	Chicago, 50-pound boxes		
146,725	Dried peaches; delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes. Specify price on each style of package. Samples of not less than 2 pounds submitted:	17	.10
	San Francisco, 50-pound boxes		
178,515	Dried prunes; 60 to 70's; 70 to 80's; 80 to 90's; delivered in double bags (burlap covered with gunny) or in boxes. Specify price on each package. Samples of at least 2 pounds submitted:	17	.02
	San Francisco, 50-pound boxes		
Dos. cans, 4,440	Tomatoes; packed in strong cases. Specify in bid the size of can and submit samples of not less than 3 cans of tomatoes:	58	1.075
	Chicago, per dozen		

a Only.

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