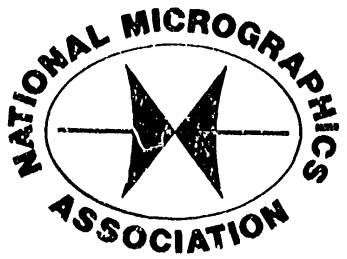
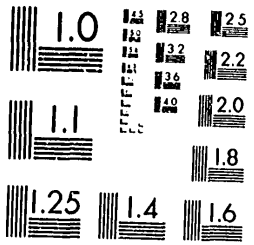
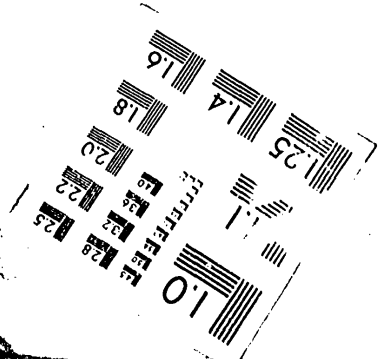
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1879.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1879.

REF0065884

CONTENTS.

Page.

Report of Commissioner III

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT.

REPORTS OF AGENTS:

Arizona:

Colorado River, H. R. Mallory 3
Pima and Maricopa, A. B. Ludlam 6
San Carlos, Capt. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A 7

California:

Hoopa Valley, Maj. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A 8
Round Valley, H. B. Sheldon 9
Tule River, C. G. Belknap 12
Mission, S. S. Lawson 13

Colorado:

Los Pinos, Wilson M. Stanley 15
Southern Ute, Henry Page 16
White River, N. C. Meeker 17

Dakota:

Cheyenne River, Capt. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A 23
Crow Creek, Capt. William E. Dougherty 24
Devil's Lake, James McLaughlin 28
Fort Berthold, William Courtenay 29
Lower Brulé, Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A 32
Pine Ridge, V. T. McGillicuddy 37
Rosebud, Cicero Newell 41
Sisseton, Charles Crissey 43
Standing Rock, J. A. Stephan 46
Yankton, R. S. Gardner 50

Idaho:

Fort Hall, W. H. Danilson 52
Lemhi, John A. Wright, farmer in charge 54
Nez Percé, Charles D. Warner 55

Indian Territory:

Cheyenne and Arapaho, John D. Miles 57
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, P. B. Hunt 62
Osage and Kaw, L. J. Miles 69
Pawnee, John C. Smith 70
Ponca, William H. Whiteman 72
Quapaw, J. M. Haworth 75
Sac and Fox, J. Hertford 78

Iowa:

Sac and Fox, George L. Davenport 81

Kansas:

Kansas, H. C. Linn 81

94 44

REF0065885

	Page.
REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.	
Michigan:	
Mackinac, George W. Lee	84
Minnesota:	
White Earth, Charles A. Ruffee	87
Montana:	
Blackfeet, John Young	89
Crow, A. R. Keller	91
Flathead, Peter Ronan	94
Fort Peck, N. S. Porter	95
Fort Belknap, W. L. Lincoln	98
Nebraska:	
Great Nemaha, M. B. Kent	101
Otoe, Jesse W. Griest	103
Santee, Isaiah Lightner	104
Winnebago and Omaha, Howard White	106
Nevada:	
Nevada, W. M. Garvey	109
Western Shoshone, John How	110
New Mexico:	
Abiquiu, James H. Roberts	112
Mescalero, S. A. Russell	113
Navajo, Galen Eastman	114
Pueblo, Ben. M. Thomas	118
Rev. Taylor F. Ealy, M. D., teacher	120
New York:	
New York, D. Sherman	122
Oregon:	
Grand Ronde, P. B. Sinnott	124
Klamath, L. M. Nickerson	125
Malheur, W. V. Rinehart	127
Siletz, Edmund A. Swan	131
Umatilla, N. A. Cornoyer	133
Warm Springs, John Smith	134
Utah:	
Uintah Valley, J. J. Critchlow	137
Washington Territory:	
Colville, John A. Simms	140
James O'Neil, farmer	141
Neah Bay, Charles Willoughby	144
Puyallup, R. H. Milroy	148
Quinaielt, Oliver Wood	153
S'Kokomish, Edwin Eels	154
Tulalip, John O'Keane	156
Yakama, James H. Wilbur	157
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, E. Stephens	159
La Pointe, I. L. Mahan	161
Wyoming:	
Shoshone, James I. Patten	166
J. W. Coombs, teacher	168
E. Ballou, teacher	169
Report of the Ute Commission	170
Agreement with the Utes	178
Report of commission to reappraise Kaw lands in Kansas	182

	Page.
Letter of Chief Spotted Tail to Secretary of the Interior	184
Indian legislation by the third session of the Forty-fifth and first session of the Forty-sixth Congress	185
Tabular statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c	190
Tabular report of the condition of trust-funds	197
Statement showing treaty and special appropriations for Indian tribes for 1879-'80	210
Statement of receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands since November 1, 1878	213
Executive orders relating to Indian reservations issued since January 10, 1879	214
Schedule giving names, location, and areas of Indian reservations, and the authority for establishing the same	218
Statistics relating to population, schools, churches, and general condition of Indians at their respective agencies	228
Statistics relating to lands, agricultural improvements, live stock, crops, and sources of subsistence of Indians at their respective agencies	246
Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians, number of cases of sickness treated, &c	263
List of agencies assigned to religious denominations	265
List of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with their post-office address	266
List of agents, with their post-office and telegraphic address	267
List of inspectors, with their post-office address	269
Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded for supplies, transportation, annuity goods, and medicines for the Indian service	270
MAPS:	
United States, showing Indian reservations	1
California:	
Tule River reserve	12
Dakota:	
Lake Traverse reserve	43
Indian Territory:	
Ponca, Nez Percé, and Pawnee reserves	72
Quapaw, Peoria, Ottawa, Shawnee, Modoc, Wyandott, and Seneca reserves	75
Sac and Fox, Pottawattomie, and Seminole reserves	78
Minnesota:	
White Earth reserve; Leech Lake and Winnebagoshish reserves	87
Nevada:	
Duck Valley reserve	110
Oregon:	
Grand Ronde reserve	124
Siletz reserve	131
Washington Territory:	
Nisqually and Chehalis reserves; Shoalwater Bay reserve; Puyallup and Muckleshoot reserves	148
S'Kokomish and Squaxin reserves	154
Lummi and Swinomish reserves; Tulalip and Port Madison reserves	156

ERRATUM.

Page IX, line 22, for 1877 read 1878.

REF0065886

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Indian Bureau for the year 1879.

During the year there has been a steady and manifest progress in civilization which has had no parallel in any previous year in the history of Indian civilization under this government. The spirit of progress cannot be said to have pervaded all tribes alike, or with equal force; but, as a whole, the Indians of the country have taken a long stride in the right direction toward complete civilization and eventual self-support. The most decided advance in civilization has been made by the Ogalala and Brulé Sioux, and their progress during the last year and a half has been simply marvelous. They have manifested an excellent disposition and shown commendable zeal in carrying out the plans of the government for their benefit.

It is no longer a question whether Indians will work. They are steadily asking for opportunities to do so, and the Indians who to-day are willing and anxious to engage in civilized labor are largely in the majority. There is an almost universal call for lands in severalty, and it is remarkable that this request should come from nearly every tribe except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. There is also a growing desire among Indians to live in houses, and more houses have been built, and are now in course of erection, than have been put up during any previous year. The demand for agricultural implements and appliances, and for wagons and harness for farming and freighting purposes is constantly increasing, and an unusual readiness to wear citizens' clothing is also manifest.

The loss of the buffalo, which is looked upon by Indians as disastrous, has really been to them a blessing in disguise. They now see clearly that they must get their living out of the soil by their own labor, and a few years' perseverance in the beneficial policy now pursued will render three-fourths of our Indians self-supporting. Already very many tribes have a surplus of products for sale.

The only exception to the general improvement for the year is shown in the bad conduct of the White River Utes and the marauders in New Mexico, which will be referred to hereafter.

The following table shows the substantial results of Indian labor dur-

REF0065887

ing the year, as well as the increase over the amount given in last year's report. But for the severe drought which has prevailed in the Indian Territory and among the Navajos during the past season the increase in crops would have been much larger, especially in the corn crop, which is considerably below that of last year.

Indians exclusive of five civilized tribes.

	1879.	1878.
Number of acres broken by Indians	24,270	22,310
Number of acres broken by government	2,861	2,072
Number of acres cultivated by Indians	157,050	128,018
Number of bushels wheat raised by Indians	328,637	266,100
Number of bushels corn raised by Indians	643,286	971,303
Number of bushels oats and barley raised by Indians	189,054	172,967
Number of bushels vegetables raised by Indians	390,698	315,585
Number tons hay cut by Indians	48,333	30,942
Number of Indian apprentices	185	104
Five civilized tribes.		
Number of acres cultivated	273,000	245,000
Number of bushels wheat raised	505,400	491,400
Number of bushels corn raised	2,018,000	2,612,000
Number of bushels oats and barley raised	200,000	201,000
Number of bushels vegetables raised	336,700	320,000
Number tons hay cut	176,500	116,500

A PATENT FOR LAND.

The more intelligent and best disposed Indians are now earnestly asking for a title in severalty to their lands as a preliminary to supporting themselves from the products of the soil. The number of persons who can be employed in stock-raising is small, since comparatively little labor is required and a few men can herd and take care of a thousand head of cattle; but the cultivation of the soil will give employment to the whole Indian race. The only sure way to make Indians tillers of the soil, under the best conditions to promote their welfare, is to give each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same, making the allotments inalienable and free from taxation for twenty-five years.

A bill to carry out this beneficial object was submitted to the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress [H. R. 354]. It was carefully prepared by the department to meet all the wants of the situation, and was similar to a bill which had been introduced into the Forty-fifth Congress and had been favorably reported on by committees in both Houses, but which had failed to receive action. The speedy passage of such a bill would be a greater boon to Indian civilization than any other that could be bestowed. As will be seen throughout this report, the willingness of the Indian to work has already been demonstrated. Give him the land and the opportunity, and the result is a foregone conclusion. But so long as he has no individual title to the land he is asked to cultivate, the fear that it will some day be taken from him will operate as a serious hindrance to his progress. With the Indian as well as the white man industry and thrift have their root in ownership of the soil.

The patenting of lands in severalty creates separate and individual interests, which are necessary in order to teach an Indian the benefits of labor and to induce him to follow civilized pursuits.

In this connection I desire to call attention to House bill 352, 46th Congress, 1st session, which confirms certains entries of lands made by Chippewa Indians in Michigan, and also to House bill 355, introduced during the same session, amending the deficiency act of March 3, 1875. This latter bill extends the limitation placed upon the conveyance of lands taken by Indians under the homestead law to twenty-five years from date of patent instead of five years. It also includes other limitations embraced in House bill 354 referred to above. Under the provisions of this act a large number of Indians in Oregon, Washington Territory, and other portions of the Northwest, who are not on reservations, could be readily and advantageously settled.

PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

In former years when Indians committed serious crimes it was customary to inflict punishment therefor by sending them to Saint Augustine, Fla., to be kept in close confinement at Fort Marion. They were thus deprived of their liberty until they were believed to be in a fit frame of mind to be permitted to go back to their tribes, with a reasonable prospect of their remaining quiet in the future. Of late years the military, who have acted as custodians of these captive Indians, have objected to keeping them, on account of the expense of feeding them from the Army appropriation, and for the last two years it has been a difficult matter to cause Indian criminals to be held in custody beyond a very brief period of time, although the Army appropriation bill makes special provision for the support of Indian prisoners.

A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want, and immediate action should be taken for the establishment of such a settlement. For the worst class of refractory Indians, one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough away from Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be established in the Northwest, at some point where a considerable quantity of arable land can be found, so that Indians who are thus restricted in their liberty may be taught to work for their support.

It is impossible to properly govern a barbarous people like our wilder Indians without being able to inflict some punishment for wrong-doing that shall be a real punishment to the offender. At the present time the military are called upon to suppress insurrections, and to chastise, by the penalties and losses of war, those who rebel against the government. These are temporary evils to the Indians, and unless the punishment inflicted is unusually severe the lesson is soon forgotten. Moreover, in such cases chastisement often falls heavily on innocent parties instead of the guilty. If the Indian Office had a penal settlement where

REF0065888

turbulent individuals among the tribes could be placed, they could be taken from their homes to the place of punishment without disturbing the general peace, and the prompt infliction of a punishment of this kind would tend to curb the evil-disposed and prevent them from stirring up outbreaks. In fact there is nothing the Indian would dread more than to be deprived of his liberty.

Such a settlement should be guarded by a sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline, and such prisoners should be taught trades as well as agriculture. A school of correction of this kind would be of inestimable value to the Indian service, and it would exercise a reformatory influence that could not be obtained by simple confinement. Useful occupation provided for the captives, with some encouragement to industry, would in most cases enable them to be returned to their homes in an advanced condition of civilization.

SALE OF ARMS TO INDIANS.

During the last two years the sale of arms and ammunition by Indian traders has been strictly forbidden and no case is known where the prohibition has been violated. Such vigilance has been exercised by the Indian Office in this matter that trader's licenses have been revoked whenever there was the slightest suspicion of the existence of this contraband trade. Nevertheless, outside of Indian reservations, men are everywhere found driving a thrifty business in selling breech-loading arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians, and the sales thus made are limited in amount only by the ability of the Indians to purchase.

Previous to the late Ute outbreak the Indians were amply supplied with Winchester and Spencer rifles and fixed ammunition obtained from traders outside of their reservation. Game was abundant on or near their reserve, and for some time the Utes had been making sales of peltries to a large amount, and were thus enabled to provide themselves with such arms and ammunition as they desired. Their largely increased purchases of arms just before the outbreak might have served as a notice to these unscrupulous traders that an outbreak was impending in which the lives of innocent people would be sacrificed. There is no offense against the commonwealth showing greater moral turpitude than the crime of those persons who recklessly place in the hands of savages all the improved patterns of arms, which they know will be used to destroy the lives of innocent white citizens.

There is no statute against this crime, and the only semblance of prohibition is contained in the following joint resolution and proclamation, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 23, 1876.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress August 5, 1876, declares that—

Whereas it is ascertained that the hostile Indians of the Northwest are largely equipped with arms which require special metallic cartridges, and that such special ammunition is in large part supplied to such hostile Indians, directly or indirectly, through traders and others in the Indian country: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to take such measures as, in his judgment, may be necessary to prevent such metallic ammunition being conveyed to such hostile Indians, and is further authorized to declare the same contraband of war in such district of country as he may designate during the continuance of hostilities.

To carry into effect the above-cited resolution, the sale of fixed ammunition or metallic cartridges by any trader or other person in any district of the Indian country occupied by hostile Indians, or over which they roam, is hereby prohibited; and all such ammunition or cartridges introduced into said country by traders or other persons, and that are liable in any way or manner, directly or indirectly, to be received by such hostile Indians, shall be deemed contraband of war, seized by any military officer and confiscated; and the district of country to which this prohibition shall apply during the continuance of hostilities is hereby designated as that which embraces all Indian country, or country occupied by Indians, or subject to their visits, lying within the Territories of Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming, and the States of Nebraska and Colorado.

U. S. GRANT.

The foregoing resolution is, at best, only a specimen of very loose legislation. In lieu thereof a well-considered penal statute should have been enacted forbidding such sales not only in the Northwest, but wherever there are non-civilized Indians, whether on or off reservations. The danger always is that such trading will be carried on just outside reservation limits, where all sorts of contraband sales are effected and where Indian agents are powerless.

Again, the joint resolution prohibits the sale of "metallic ammunition" only, and not of arms as well. The right of purchasing arms *ad libitum* is the evil complained of. Without arms, ammunition would be of no use, and the latter can be traded in to any extent with little danger of detection, since it can be easily carried concealed about the person. The sale of arms, on the other hand, could be readily detected and exposed; and it is against such sales that legislation should especially be directed. It would almost seem as if the very men engaged in this murderous traffic had framed the above resolution to protect their guild and to enable them to ply their trade with impunity. When it is considered how many lives have been lost during the time which has elapsed since the passage of this resolution (which virtually permits this unhallowed trade in the implements of death), it is strange that no adequate legislation has been had for the protection of human life. A law by Congress prohibiting under severe penalty the sale of both fire-arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians, is the only common-sense and practicable method of putting an end to this dangerous traffic.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The work of promoting Indian education is the most agreeable part of the labor performed by the Indian Bureau. Indian children are as bright and teachable as average white children of the same ages; and while the progress in the work of civilizing adult Indians who have had no educational advantages is a slow process at best, the progress of the youths trained in our schools is of the most hopeful character. During

REF0065889

the current year the capacity of our school edifices has been largely increased, and some additional schools have been opened. The following tables will show the increase of school facilities during the year:

	1879.	1878.
Number of children, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, who can be accommodated in boarding-schools	3,461	2,589
Number of children who can be accommodated in day schools	5,070	5,082
Number of boarding-schools	52	49
Number of day schools	107	119
Number of children attending school one or more months during the year, male, 3,965, female, 3,228	7,193	6,229
Number of children among the five civilized tribes attending school during the year	6,250	5,993

In the last report of the Indian Office an account was given of the plan of Indian education initiated at Hampton, Va. The progress of the children sent to Hampton last year has been very satisfactory. They have learned as readily as could have been expected, and the success attending the experiment has led to the establishment of a training school of the same kind at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., under the immediate charge of Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A. He has now in full operation a school consisting of 158 Indian children of both sexes, three-fourths of whom are boys. These children have been taken in large numbers from the Sioux at Rosebud, Pine Ridge and other agencies on the Missouri River, and from all the tribes in the Indian Territory except the civilized Indians.

Carlisle is pleasantly situated in the Cumberland Valley. The soil is fertile and the climate healthy, and not at all subject to malaria. In the grounds surrounding the barracks a large amount of gardening can be done advantageously. The buildings are comparatively new brick buildings, in a good state of preservation, and furnish pleasant and commodious quarters for those already there, with a capacity to provide accommodations for at least four hundred more children. It is hoped that Congress will make further provision by which the number of pupils at this school may be largely increased.

These children have been very carefully selected, having undergone the same sort of examination by a surgeon to which apprentices for the Navy are subjected, and only healthy ones have been accepted. The pupils will not only be taught the ordinary branches of an English education, but will also be instructed in all the useful arts essential in providing for the every-day wants of man. The civilizing influence of these schools established at the East is very much greater than that of like schools in the Indian country. All the children are expected to write weekly to their homes, and the interest of the parents in the progress and welfare of the children under the care of the government is at least equal to the interest that white people take in their children.

In addition to the scholars at the Carlisle training school, the number during the coming year at Hampton will be increased to about sixty-five. Benevolent persons all over the country are taking a deep interest in both of these schools, and are contributing money to promote the improvement of the pupils, by furnishing articles that cannot be supplied and paid for under government regulations.

From the statements herein made it will be seen that the work of education among Indians has been largely increased, and the facilities now enjoyed will tend very materially to promote the work of Indian civilization. The interest of the Indian chiefs and ruling men in these educational movements is very great. They have already expressed a desire to send school committees from their tribes to see and report upon the progress and treatment of their children in the government schools, and permission to come east for that purpose will be granted to a limited number. The older Indians, and those experienced in the affairs of the tribes, feel keenly the want of education, and as a rule have favored all endeavors to educate their children, and it is a rare thing to find an Indian so benighted as not to desire to have his children taught to read and write in the English language.

Arrangements are now in progress for opening a school similar to the Carlisle school at Forest Grove, Oregon, for the education of Indian children on the Pacific coast.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

In the month of July, 1877, it was proposed to the Sioux chiefs Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, in a council held with them at their old agencies in Dakota, that they should begin the work of their own civilization by hauling their annuity goods and supplies from the Missouri River to the new locations to which they were about to remove, distant respectively 90 and 183 miles westward from the river. The Indians promised that, whenever the government should furnish them with the means of transportation, they would willingly embark in the enterprise. Owing to the impending removal of the Indians and the lateness of the season, it was decided, after due deliberation, to defer putting the plan into execution until after the removal should have been accomplished and sufficient supplies should have been transported to the new locations to carry the Indians through the first winter. The department did not wish to incur the risk of making a trial of what was looked upon as an experiment, when any failure might deprive the Indians of sufficient food and shelter to enable them to withstand the rigors of a Dakota winter.

As related in my last report, a serious combination was made by contractors to take advantage of what was supposed to be the necessities of the government in the hope of thereby extorting exorbitant rates for the carrying of supplies from the Missouri to the two agencies. After advertising twice successively for bids for transportation without obtaining reasonable proposals, it was determined to purchase four hundred and twelve wagons and six hundred sets of double harness, and to hire the

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Indians with their four-pony teams to remove nearly 4,000,000 pounds of freight an average distance of nearly 150 miles. Even the boldest and most progressive agents pronounced the undertaking a novel and doubtful experiment and others declared it to be impossible, expressing the opinion that Indian ponies were too weak and unreliable to be depended upon for business of such serious importance. To add to the difficulties of the situation malicious white men burned the grass between the agency and the Missouri River for a space 40 by 60 miles in extent.

Under difficulties like these the task of teaching wild Indians to haul supplies with their unbroken ponies began October 11, 1878, and before January 1, 1879, their ability to perform the work had been successfully demonstrated, and 13,000 Indians were comfortably fed and clothed on supplies and annuity goods hauled by themselves without loss or waste.

In past years, when wagon transportion was performed by white contractors, the loss and waste were very considerable. Employés and teamsters lived on the flour, sugar, bacon, and coffee transported by them. The Indians, however, invariably carry their freight through intact. They have become expert drivers of four-pony teams, and now manage them with the skill of an experienced stage-driver.

The result of the experiment with the Sioux Indians has led to the purchase of enough transportation material to enable all our Indians, except the tribes in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, to haul their own supplies. One thousand three hundred and sixty-nine wagons and two thousand five hundred sets of double harness are now employed in the service with excellent results in all cases.

The influence of this industry upon the tribes in which it has been introduced has been marvelous. In the past all drudgery and much of the real work devolved upon the Indian women, while they laughed at and ridiculed any man who was disposed to labor. Now, however, the women are glad to have the men do the hauling, and even other work, and go so far as to ride in the wagons with their husbands on the journeys between the agencies and the base of supplies. The prosecution of this industry compels the men to wear citizens' clothing, and in that particular rapid advance in civilization has been made. Another advantage, and perhaps the greatest one, is the opportunity thus afforded Indians to earn money honestly, and by constant application, in considerable amounts. Hauling is far more profitable than hunting ever was, even when game was abundant. Then the traders, in the purchase of peltries, for which they made payment in tokens, took the lion's share of all the Indians could earn; now their wages are paid in cash, and the Indians are rapidly learning to make a good use of their money. What is not expended for necessaries and comforts is given to the women to keep for future wants.

It is now the settled policy of the government to give all wagon transportation to Indians, and to make them useful in every capacity in which Indian labor can be employed.

STOCK CATTLE.

For several years past the experiment of furnishing Indians with cattle for stock-raising has been made from time to time, and it has been found that the Indians have almost invariably herded their cattle well, and have raised young stock in considerable numbers. During the current year, as the following figures will show, very much more has been done in the distribution of stock among the Indians than at any time heretofore. The government has contracted for 11,311 head of stock cattle, which have been delivered in part; the remainder of the deliveries will be made as soon as spring is fairly opened. These cattle are distributed as follows: 1,100 to the San Carlos Agency, 100 to Siletz, 1,522 to Pine Ridge, 1,622 to Rosebud, 900 to Cheyenne and Arapaho, 600 to Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita; 817 to Osage, 400 to Pawnee, 850 to the Shoshone and Bannack; 100 each to the Sac and Fox, and Kaw Agencies; 200 each to the Western Shoshone, Flathead, and Fort Hall Agencies; 300 each to Crow Creek, and Ponca; and 500 each to Yankton, Standing Rock, Lower Brulé, and Blackfeet Agencies. These cattle have been and will be distributed only to such Indians as, in the opinion of the respective agents, will take the best care of them. Properly cared for, the increase of this stock, in four years, will, with the original herd, amount to nearly 50,000 head, from which it will be seen that the success of the Indians in stock-raising and their ability to profit by it can be demonstrated in a very brief time. These advantages, taken in connection with the issue of agricultural implements and wagons in number to correspond with the issue of cattle, will require but one more act on the part of the government to complete the conditions necessary for Indian self-support. The only thing needful is to provide them with an absolute title to lands in severalty, covered by a patent from the government, with protection against taxation and alienation.

GRANARIES AND ROOT HOUSES.

Indians in their natural state are exceedingly improvident, and while for one year, if left to themselves, they might procure seed and raise a large crop, the probability is that before the next planting season their supply of seed would be entirely exhausted. It is necessary, therefore, to exercise some forethought in their behalf, and during the current year the office has directed agents to construct granaries and root houses, and to call upon each Indian who has been engaged in farming to deliver at the agency a sufficient amount of seed for the next crop. In return, the agent gives a receipt for its safe-keeping. This of course renders it necessary for the agent to have a place of storage where the seeds or roots will be safe from destruction or frost.

It is not unusual for Indian traders to give Indians credit to an amount

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not only sufficient to absorb their whole year's crop, but also to demand, in payment for debt, even the amount left over for seed. For this reason traders have been enjoined not to give Indians credit, but to let them pay in cash and products as far as they may go.

These granaries and root houses, which are necessary to make sure that the Indians do not part with their seed to satisfy passing wants, have been completed or are in course of construction for the following agencies: Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Crow Creek, Yankton, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, Blackfeet, Crow, Flathead, Shoshone, Yakama, Tulalip, Neah Bay, S'Kokomish, Siletz, Umatilla, Round Valley, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Pawnee, Osage, Sac and Fox, Santee, Omaha, Winnebago, Great Nemaha, and White Earth.

INDIAN POLICE.

It is about two years since the general establishment of an Indian police force, which has proved to be exceedingly beneficial to the service. The policemen have shown the utmost fidelity to the government, and, when necessary, have arrested even friends and relatives with absolute impartiality. At the Pine Ridge Agency, on the 8th of September last, a runner was dispatched from the camp of Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses to notify the agent of the escape during the night of eleven Cheyennes, who had taken with them twenty-two head of horses and ponies belonging to the Sioux. Police Captain Sword, with nine of his men, was sent in pursuit, and the next day overtook the Cheyennes—who had twelve hours the start of the police—on Osage Creek west of the Black Hills, about 125 miles distant from the agency. Sword and his party immediately surrounded the fugitives and demanded their surrender. Spotted Wolf, the leader of the runaways, refused, and threw off his blanket, which among Indians signifies a challenge to mortal combat. The police immediately opened fire on the party, killing Spotted Wolf. The remainder then surrendered, and after a two-days march were brought back to the agency. Many other equally noteworthy instances of fidelity have occurred, and as a whole, where agents have entered into the spirit of the system, the results have been of the best possible character.

There is but one drawback, which should be removed by Congress. The pay of policemen which is fixed by law at $5 per month should be increased to $15. The men enlisted in the police service are usually heads of families, and $5 per month is the merest pittance. Indians engaged in other avocations at the various agencies are paid $15, and teamsters, with their ponies, often earn $30 per month. Especially at larger agencies, where there is considerable police work to be done, the payment of the police should be increased as above proposed. At present considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Indians on account of the scanty pay, and agents report great difficulty in keeping a full quota of suitable men. This should not be the case, as our police system

is necessary for the maintenance of order and good government at the several agencies, and is of the highest importance in teaching Indians habits of civilized life and eventual self-government.

MARRIAGES.

In my last annual report I recommended the enactment of a law to prevent polygamy, which prevails in almost every Indian tribe, and to provide for legal marriages among Indians. I can do no better than to repeat that recommendation here:

> An act of Congress should provide wholesome and proper marriage laws for Indian tribes. The agent should be required to marry all the Indians cohabiting together upon the various reservations, giving them a certificate of such marriage; and after the beginning of the next year no Indian should be permitted to marry more than one wife. White men cohabiting with Indian women should be compelled either to marry them or to quit the reservation.

THE PONCAS.

As stated in my last annual report the Poncas were finally settled on both sides of the Salt Fork near its junction with the Arkansas River. The location is healthy and the soil fertile. There is everything in the surroundings of the agency to please the eye, and it is universally regarded as the best location for an Indian agency to be found anywhere in the country.

The Poncas are now doing well. Many houses have already been built, and by the 1st of January next the agent expects to have the whole tribe comfortably supplied with houses. They have been furnished with wagons and harness for freighting and farm purposes, and have hauled their own supplies from Wichita, Kansas. They have been supplied with horses and cattle for stock-raising, and also with agricultural implements sufficient for all the members of their tribe. A steam sawmill and a shingle-machine have been placed at the agency, and have been running continuously since March last. A school-house has been built and a school has been in operation for a considerable portion of the year. In brief, every thing possible has been done to promote their comfort and civilization.

As reported heretofore, these Indians suffered greatly in health by their removal to the Indian Territory, but they have now become acclimated and the health of the tribe has greatly improved.

By the treaty of March 12, 1858 (12 Stat., 997), the Ponca tribe of Indians ceded to the United States all the lands then owned or claimed by them except a tract in what is now the Territory of Dakota, which was reserved in said treaty as their future home. In consideration of such session the United States stipulated, among other things, "To protect the Poncas in the possession of the tract of land reserved for their future homes and their persons and property therein during good behavior on their part." By the treaty of March 10, 1865 (14 Stat.,

REF0065892

675), certain cessions and exchanges were made by which the area of the Ponca reservation was reduced to 96,000 acres, to which diminished reservation the pledge of protection in the former treaty remained fully applicable, and was never forfeited on the part of said Indians.

The following bill was presented by the department to Congress on the 3d of February 1879:

A BILL For the relief of the Ponca tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory.

Whereas, by the treaty of March 12, 1858, the Ponca Indians ceded to the United States all the land then owned or claimed by them, except a tract in the Territory of Dakota, bounded as follows, viz: "Beginning at a point on the Niobrara River and running due north so as to intersect the Ponca River 25 miles from its mouth; thence, from said point of intersection up and along the Ponca River twenty—— miles; thence due south to the Niobrara River, and thence down and along said river to the place of beginning": and in possession of which the United States agreed to protect said tribe; and,

Whereas, by the treaty of March 10, 1865, certain changes were made in the boundaries of the Ponca Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 12, 1858, whereby their reservation was reduced to 96,000 acres of land; and,

Whereas, by the second article of the treaty of April 29, 1868, with the Sioux nation of Indians, the lands owned and then occupied by the said Poncas, under the provisions hereinbefore set forth, and on which they had valuable improvements in houses and cultivated lands, were without their consent ceded and conveyed by the United States to said nation of Indians; and,

Whereas provision was made in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, for the removal of the Ponca Indians to the Indian Territory, which said removal has since been effected; and

Whereas said Ponca Indians at the time of their removal were obliged to leave all of their improvements and other valuable property, consisting of agricultural implements, etc., on their said reservation in Dakota, and for which they have received no compensation; and,

Whereas said Ponca Indians are now located temporarily on certain lands, which they desire to retain, within the territory west of the 96° ceded by the Cherokee Nation to the United States by the treaty of July 19, 1866, for the purpose of settling other Indians thereon, but which lands they have no money to purchase as provided in said treaty: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to permanently locate the said Ponca Indians on the tract of land now occupied by them, embracing in the aggregate 101,894 acres, and to purchase the same for their use from the Cherokee Nation; said purchase to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866.

SEC. 2. That the sum of $140,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys now in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be disposed of for the benefit of said Ponca Indians as follows, viz, $82,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in payment for the lands authorized herein to be purchased for the use of the Ponca tribe of Indians, and the balance of said $140,000 remaining after the purchase of said lands shall be invested in the four per cent. bonds of the United States and held as a permanent investment for said tribe, the interest thereon to be expended annually for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

SEC. 3. That the amount appropriated herein shall be in full of all claims by said Ponca tribe of Indians against the United States for the lands and property heretofore owned by them in Dakota Territory.

By the provisions of the above bill it will be seen that everything has been done for the Poncas, so far as this department can act. Their lands were ceded to the Sioux by act of Congress, and proper reparation can only be made by the same authority.

CHIEF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.

During the summer of 1878 the settlers in Washington Territory were painfully excited by the restless condition of the Indians in their midst, owing to the outbreak of the Snakes and Bannacks in the adjoining Territory of Idaho, and organized measures for self-protection against roving bands were considered necessary. Chief Moses and his band, who at that time were not on any reservation, were suspected by the settlers of being in sympathy with the hostile Indians, and also of having been accomplices in the murder of a man and his wife, named Perkins, who had been killed by a roving band of Columbia River Indians, under the influence of the notorious "dreamer" Smohallie. In the fall of 1878, Agent Wilbur was directed to use his best endeavors to induce Moses and his band to go upon the Yakama Reservation. He accordingly sent for Moses, who, on the plea that a separate reservation was to be assigned him, declined to go to Yakama until the decision of the government in the matter could be had. He denied all personal knowledge of the Perkins murder, and offered to furnish guides to assist in the arrest of the guilty parties, who were then located about 40 miles distant from his camp.

A party of fifteen agency Indians and thirty white volunteers from Yakama City was formed, and it was arranged that Moses and his men should have one day's start of the party in order to make arrangements for crossing the Columbia River. On arriving with his men at the appointed place he found that the volunteers had proceeded to a point twelve miles below. This fact, coupled with reports which had reached him in the mean time that the whites had planned to waylay and kill him on the way home, and that the police and volunteers intended to arrest him and confine him in jail at Yakama, aroused his suspicions, and he failed to furnish the guides as agreed, and confronted the volunteer party in an apparently hostile attitude with about sixty armed men. After a parley, which resulted in both sides withdrawing without collision, Moses returned to his camp, but three days later started with nine of his men (as he states) to join the party in the capture of the murderers. Before reaching them he encamped for the night, and the volunteers who were in that vicinity, mistaking their camp fires for those of the murderers, surrounded the camp and took Moses and his nine men prisoners. All were disarmed; five went after the murderers and arrested one, the other having killed himself to avoid arrest, and Moses and the remaining four men were taken to Yakama City and confined in jail without any formal examination. A week later Agent Wilbur persuaded the citizens to allow him to take them in charge, and, under

REF0065893

a guard to prevent the excited settlers from killing him, Moses and his men were taken to the agency, where they remained for three months despite the repeated and strenuous efforts which were made by the citizens to take Moses out of the agent's custody and return him to jail.

On the 12th of February last the department ordered Moses and his party to Washington for a conference. This order was communicated to the Yakama authorities, and upon their agreement not to disturb or arrest him he was allowed to return to his people and make the necessary arrangements for his journey to Washington. At the expiration of ten days he was sent for, and returned word that he would meet the agent at the Yakama Ferry in four days. Upon arrival at the ferry, the agent found the county sheriff with a posse guarding every crossing on the river for twenty miles or more, with a sworn determination to take Moses dead or alive. Finding that he could do nothing, the agent returned to Yakama City, and the next morning the chief was brought in by the sheriff. Court was called, and Moses was arraigned as accessary to the murder of the Perkins family. The prosecution, on the plea that they were not ready, asked adjournments, first for twenty-four hours and then for eight days. It becoming apparent that delay was asked solely for the purpose of preventing Moses from proceeding to Washington and of keeping him in jail until the October term of court, the agent proposed to waive preliminary hearing and enter bail for his due appearance at court. His proposition was accepted, and Moses came to Washington.

Several conferences were held with him, which resulted in the issuance of an executive order dated the 19th of April, 1879, setting apart for himself and his people a reservation, called the Columbia reservation, which adjoins the Colville Reserve in Washington Territory. The delegation returned to Vancouver with a special request to the governor of the Territory and the general commanding the department to see that they were forwarded to their new home without arrest or further interference by the whites. Moses has since expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the location provided.

It was deemed expedient to accede to the earnest desire of Moses to have a new reservation set apart for his occupancy, because of the hardship and unjust treatment to which he had been subjected and in acknowledgment of his valuable services in controlling the disaffected and in preserving the peace during the excitement occasioned by the hostilities of the Bannocks. By this arrangement an expensive war was undoubtedly avoided.

The Indians concerned in the Perkins murder were tried at the last (October) term of the circuit court of Yakama County, Washington Territory, and three of them were condemned to death. The charge against Chief Moses was pressed for days and some sixty or more witnesses were examined; but no bill against him could be found. He was thereupon discharged and his bondsmen released.

THE REMNANT OF DULL KNIFE'S BAND.

In the last annual report of this bureau mention was made of the desertion of a party of about three hundred Northern Cheyennes, under Dull Knife, from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in the Indian Territory, in September, 1878, and of the fact that on their way through Kansas they murdered more than forty men, women, and children, and committed other outrages. At the date of said report the portion of those Cheyennes who had surrendered to the military were held as prisoners at Camp Robinson, Nebr., and the War Department had been requested to send them to Fort Wallace, Kans., in order that the civil authorities of that State might identify and properly punish the parties guilty of crimes committed in the raid through Kansas.

The headmen of the Cheyennes then in confinement at Fort Robinson were notified by the military on the 3d of January that the authorities in Washington had decided to send them back south. On the next day, after consultation with the rest of the captives, Wild Hog, as spokesman, gave an unequivocal negative to the proposition, declaring their intention to die before complying with the order. The prisoners numbered at this time forty-nine men, fifty-one women, and forty-eight children. It was then attempted to starve and freeze these captives into submission, and for five days they were deprived of food and fuel, and for three days of water also. This experiment proving ineffectual, on the 9th of January it was decided to arrest Wild Hog as the leader of the opposition. He was with difficulty induced to come out of the prison, and after a struggle, in which a soldier was stabbed, he was ironed. Upon this the Indians in the prison barricaded the doors, covered the windows with cloth to conceal their movements, tore up the floor, and constructed rifle-pits to command all the windows.

As early as November 1, 1878, Red Cloud had requested that their knives be taken from these prisoners to prevent them from taking their own lives in case they should be ordered South. This, however, appears not to have been done, neither had they been wholly disarmed, for they were the possessors of at least fifteen guns (in addition to the two obtained from the dead sentinels) and some revolvers, and were well supplied with knives.

About 10 o'clock on the night of January 9, the Indians commenced firing upon the sentinels, killing two and wounding a corporal in the guard-room, and made their escape through the windows, the women being driven in front of the men in their flight. They were pursued by the troops, and most of their number were eventually killed. The survivors were taken to Kansas for the identification of those who had been accused of murder and outrage, and Wild Hog and six others were indicted in the courts of that State. When the case was called, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, thereby dismissing the case; the prisoners were set at liberty, and they accompanied their agent to the Indian Territory.

REF0065894

LITTLE CHIEF'S BAND OF CHEYENNES.

Little Chief and his band of Cheyennes, numbering about 200, left Sidney Barracks on their way to the Indian Territory October 20, 1878, and arrived at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency on the 9th of December last. It seems that Little Chief and his band were traveling peacefully southward at the same time that Dull Knife and his band were raiding in the opposite direction. Fortunately the two bands did not meet and strike hands.

In March last information was received that these Indians were greatly dissatisfied and were about to break out on the war-path. As matters seemed serious enough to warrant it, Little Chief and five others were permitted to come to Washington in May last and present their case. They stated that they had been informed by military officers at Fort Keogh that if on arrival at the Indian Territory they were not suited with the country they might return to the north. Little Chief was very earnest in the presentation of his case, and was sustained by the other members of the delegation. For some time it appeared doubtful whether they would voluntarily consent to go back to the Indian Territory, but by perseveringly following their arguments and making plain the requirements of the law in their case, their full consent was finally obtained, and they went back to their homes cheerfully and with the evident intention of remaining there quietly and peacefully; which they have so far done.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE UTES.

By the treaty of March 2, 1868, two agencies were established on the Ute Reservation in Colorado, the Los Pinos Agency in the south for the Tabequache and Muache bands, and the White River Agency in the north for the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands. Abundance of game on and near the reservation with which to supplement the half rations provided under treaty enabled the Utes to postpone indefinitely the time when they should be compelled to adopt civilized habits and means of subsistence. Owing to their proverbial friendliness to the whites and loyalty to the government, their frequent excursions outside the reservation gave comparatively little uneasiness, and was often encouraged by those who wished to gain possession of the large quantities of peltries which the Utes annually secured. By this means the Indians had no difficulty in obtaining in abundance the arms, ammunition, and whiskey which were denied them on their reservation.

The Los Pinos Utes, under the personal influence and example of Ouray, have yielded more readily to agency control and seemed more inclined to make a small beginning in civilized habits than those at White River. The latter, moreover, for a few years past have been divided into two factions, under rival chiefs, between whom a bitter animosity has existed, and any measure proposed by the agent needed only to be supported by one party to be opposed by the other.

The geographical position of the White River Agency is of a very peculiar character, and the query forcibly presents itself why such a location was chosen at all. It can be reached only from the north by but one road, which during some seasons is passable for the transportation of freight but little over two months in the year, and is open on an average only from four to six months in a year. The surrounding country is broken; is out of the line of ordinary emigration westward; and, abounding in game, is in most respects a paradise for wild Indians. Under these circumstances it is not strange that Agent Meeker found the White River Utes to be a thoroughly wild and barbarous people, upon whom civilization had had scarcely any perceptible effect.

Soon after his appointment, Agent Meeker advised the removal of the agency from its old site to a point fifteen miles south, where a milder climate and more arable land was to be found, and where there was a better opportunity for putting the Indians at work. The agency was accordingly removed, new buildings were erected, and quite an extensive irrigating ditch was dug with Indian labor, and for a while the Indians, especially those of Douglas's band, seemed contented with their agent. The rival chief Jack, however, was opposed to the change of the agency, still remained with his people at the old location, and resisted all attempts to interest him in any improvements.

During last winter and spring frequent complaints were made by the agent, both to this office and to the military, relative to the absence of his Indians from their reservation, two of which are as follows:

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
March 17, 1879.

SIR: I am informed that some thirty White River Utes are about to start for the north, having heard of the fighting in the Upper Missouri country. Their object probably is to supply ammunition to the hostiles, and they get full supplies at the stores on Snake and Bear Rivers. These belong to the adverse faction, *who will not work*, and, having no fixed homes nor interest, they can start off at any time. I have sent this information to the commandant at Fort Steele, and I have repeatedly reported to you of the sale of ammunition at these stores, and also reported the same to the commandant at Fort Steele.

Something like a dozen Indians are honestly at work in building and preparing land to plant, and I am doing all that possibly can be done to expedite such interest, which on new land does not grow rapidly, but we are making good progress. By another year I hope the fruits of industry will be such as to keep all the Indians on the reservation.

Respectfully,

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 9, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a communication from Mr. N. C. Meeker, Indian Agent at White River Agency, stating that a large part of White River Utes are about to start north, probably for the scene of Indian troubles,

REF0065895

and requesting that all White River Utes be held or sent back to the reserve if found going north.

General Sherman, in submitting the above letter, remarks that he understands that the White River Utes have agreed to go south to the reservation; and that if they go north they simply complicate matters, and force on the military the most unpleasant duty of capturing them and compelling them to go to their new reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
March 17, 1879.

SIR: It is my duty to inform you that quite a large party of White River Utes are about to start for the north, perhaps for the scene of Indian troubles. Whether they intend to mix in is doubtful, but I think it entirely certain they will carry considerable supplies of ammunition for sale to their allies.

I have before reported to you that there are several stores on Snake and Bear Rivers which keep full supplies of ammunition. I would hereby request you to arrest all White River Utes bound north and either hold them or send them back to the reservation. They deserve a lesson. I wish also the sale of ammunition as above kept be put an end to, agreeably to orders in such cases.

Respectfully, yours,

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

To the COMMANDANT AT FORT STEELE, WYO.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT FRED STEELE, WYO.,
March 22, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of the Platte. Attention invited to inclosed letter of Indian Agent Meeker, and instructions requested if the department commander desires any action taken in the premises.

T. T. THORNBURGH,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Fort Omaha, Nebr., March 26, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In another communication, dated December 9, 1878, the agent states:

There are four stores on the northern border of the reservation which sell ammunition. As a consequence the Indians all go to those stores to sell buckskins and expend what money they can get hold of, so that with the trade of the few settlers these establishments are doing a thriving business. Thus it is that with abundant supplies at this agency half the Indians are off their reservation. This condition of things leads to continued demoralization of the Indians; for, first, the traders tell them they ought to hunt and not to work; and, second, the Indians interfere with the cattle of stockmen by keeping their horses on their range, eating what they call their grass.

One complaint, from George Baggs, a heavy stockman, was of so serious a nature, including the stampeding of cattle, that I have sent an interpreter to order the Indians back to their reservation. But you must see that the traders will use their influence to keep the Indians on those rivers that they may have their trade. I wish some steps could be taken to suppress the sale of ammunition. I do not suppose I can exercise any authority outside the reservation.

For thus intruding upon white settlements the Indians could easily find justification by pointing to the numerous mining camps which have been located on their reservation in direct violation of treaty provisions, viz:

The United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, except as herein otherwise provided.

This was also expressly reaffirmed in what is known as the Brunot agreement of 1873. This infraction of the treaty greatly irritated the Utes, and was undoubtedly one of the causes which eventually led to active hostilities.

On the 5th of July Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, sent the following telegram to this office:

SIR: Reports reach me daily that a band of White River Utes are off their reservation, destroying forests and game near North and Middle Parks. They have already burned millions of dollars of timber, and are intimidating settlers and miners. Have written Indian Agent Meeker, but fear letters have not reached him. I respectfully request you to have telegraphic order sent troops at nearest post to remove Indians to their reservation. If general government does not act promptly the State must. Immense forests are burning throughout Western Colorado, supposed to have been fired by I am satisfied there is an organized effort on the part of Indians to destroy the timber of Colorado. The loss will be irreplaceable. These savages should be removed to the Indian Territory, where they can no longer destroy the finest forests in this State.

Immediately upon its receipt the following telegraphic instructions were sent Agent Meeker July 7th:

Governor of Colorado reports your Indians depredating near North and Middle Parks. If correct take active steps to secure their return to reservation. The Secretary directs that if necessary you will call upon nearest military post for assistance. Report facts immediately.

And on the 9th instant the office telegraphed Governor Pitkin that the War Department had been requested to send troops to bring the Indians back to their reservation.

On the 7th of July, before the above instructions were received by him, Agent Meeker also reported to the office that he had been informed that bands of his Indians on Snake and Bear Rivers and in Middle and North Parks were destroying game for the skins and burning the timber, and that he had sent Chief Douglas with an employé to order their return to their reservation and had requested the commandant at Fort Steele to cause them to return.

REF0065896

These papers on the 17th of July were referred to the War Department, and the following reply was made thereto:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 13, 1879.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, relative to affairs at White River Agency, Colorado, and depredations committed by Indians belonging thereto, I have the honor to state that the complaints therein alluded to have been duly investigated, and I would invite your attention to the inclosed copies of reports in regard to them from Army officers and others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Copy of indorsements on communication: (*4130, A. G. O., 1879,*) dated *July 18, 1879,* from Interior Department, *transmitting copy of letter of* Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 17th instant, with inclosures relating to affairs at the White River Agency, Colorado, *and action of the Indians at said agency.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 28, 1879.

Respectfully referred to General P. H. Sheridan for investigation and report, returning these papers.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, July 31, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for investigation, action, and report.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Fort Omaha, Nebr., August 4, 1879.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general U. S. A., headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, inviting attention to the report of Maj. T. T. Thornburgh, Fourth Infantry, commanding Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and the accompanying statements of parties who were in the vicinity, and who were cognizant of all the facts.

Major Thornburgh's report with these statements are forwarded herewith.

From these statements it will be seen:

1. That besides killing the game the Indians committed no depredations.

2. That the post commander of Fort Steele, Wyo., did not receive timely information of the presence of the Indians referred to.

I ask attention to the fact that it is impossible for the military, placed as they are at such great distance from the agencies, to prevent Indians from leaving without authority, unless warning in due time by the Indian authorities is given. Nor can a post commander force them to return without running the risk of bringing on a war, for which he would be held accountable.

For this reason the post commander is required to refer the matter to higher military authority, which also involves delay. Unless troops are stationed at the agencies they cannot know in time when Indians are absent by authority; nor can they prevent the occurrence of troubles, for which they are frequently and most unjustly held responsible.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT FRED STEELE, WYO.,
July 27, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent visit of the Ute Indians from the White River Agency to this vicinity:

About the 25th of June a band of some 100 Indians from the White River Agency made their appearance at a mining camp on the divide near the head of Jack and Savoy Creeks, some 60 miles south of this post and engaged in hunting and trading in this vicinity for about one week, when they departed (as they said) for their agency.

I did not learn of the presence of these Indians until after their departure, nor was I notified by the agent at White River that they had left their agency until June 11, when I received a communication from him dated June 7, stating that a considerable number of the Indians had left their reservation and were burning timber and wantonly destroying game along Bear and Snake Rivers, also warning all miners and ranchmen, and requesting me to cause them to return to their reservation. Upon receiving this letter I made inquiries and could not find such a state of affairs to exist, but did find that the Indians had killed a great deal of game and used the skins for trade. The miners they visited in this section were not molested, but on the contrary were presented with an abundance of game. No stock was molested, and so far as I can learn no one attributes the burning of timber to these Indians.

Since I have been in command of this post (one year) Agent Meeker, of the White River agency, has written me two letters, dated November 11, 1878, and June 7, 1879. These letters have usually come to me after the Indians had paid a flying but peaceable visit to this country and departed (as they always say) to their agency. The White River Agency is situated some 200 miles from this post, and there are very few settlers in the country between Fort Fred Steele and the agency, consequently I am not informed as soon as I should be of the movements of these Indians. Bear and Snake Rivers are about 100 miles from this post, and to reach them by traveling this distance would require the trip to be made through a very rough country, impracticable for wagons, the only transportation available.

I have never received any orders from my superior to cause these Indians to remain on their reservation at the request of the agent, but am ready to attempt anything required of me. I have been able to communicate with nearly every ranchman residing within 100 miles of this post in reference to the late visit of these Indians, and forward herewith letters received from them. Both the letters mentioned above as having been received from Agent Meeker were forwarded to higher authority, and instructions have been asked to guide me in this matter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. THORNBURGH,
Major Fourth Infantry, Commanding Post.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Platte, Fort Omaha, Nebr.

[Indorsement on above report.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Fort Omaha, Nebr., August 11, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A., headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for the information of the Lieutenant-General in connection with telegram of 8th ultimo from the Adjutant-General's Office, transmitted for my information and guidance and action, from your office, July 9, 1879. Attention

REF0065897

is invited to the report of the commanding officer Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., on the subject, and to the accompanying statements.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures to above report.]

UPPER NORTH PLATTE,
Brush Creek, July 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR: In regard to your inquiries of the Ute Indians on the Upper North Platte, would say that there was about 65 or 70 lodges, as near as I can ascertain; they camped on Jack Creek, about the middle of June; they were evidently a hunting party, doing no damage and seeming perfectly friendly. They had caught some elk calves which they wanted to trade for cartridges, but the ranchmen would not trade. They traded them some butter for furs and skins, and killed enough game for their own immediate use.

Yours, respectfully,

TAYLOR PENNOCK.

Major THORNBURGH,
Commanding Officer, Fort Fred. Steele.

P. S.—They went south towards North Park between the 3d and 5th of July, but done no damage nor made no threats.

WARM SPRINGS, WYO., *July 23, 1879.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiries regarding the Ute Indians who were recently in this part of the country, I submit the following:

The Indians committed no depredations in this settlement beyond slaughtering game by the wholesale. No hostility was manifested toward any of the settlers, the Indians conducting themselves peaceably and quietly. No cattle was killed and no fires set.

Rumors of trouble in the North Park have reached here from time to time, but I cannot vouch for their truthfulness. The Indians left this country for the North Park about the 3d of this month—at least not later than that time.

We have no one to blame for the Indians being in this country but ourselves, for we were aware of the fact that if you had been notified of their presence that you would have at once taken steps to remove them.

Yours, &c.,

J. T. CRAWFORD.

Major THORNBURGH,
Post Commander, Fort Steele, Wyo.

LAKE CREEK, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING, *July 24, 1879.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in giving you all the information in my possession, in reference to the late visit of the Ute Indians from the White River Agency to this part of the country. I reside, as you know, about 25 miles south of Fort Steele, on the Platte River, and about the last of June I had occasion to go to Spring Creek, some 12 miles farther south, and I found that a band of some 100 Indians had just left Wagner's Ranch, having remained there only two days, which time they used for trading horses, skins, &c.

These Indians are very friendly, and tried in every way not to get into trouble with any one. They killed considerable game, more than they could use, but that is not an uncommon thing in this country. I heard of no acts of hostility, and in fact I know that none was committed, as I have seen nearly all the ranchmen in 100 miles of me since their departure. I have seen Mr. Jones, a miner, from North Park, who told me that a good many miners when they learned of the approach of the Indians, left and returned home.

No depredations were committed at the Park that I have ever heard of.

WM. BRANER.

Major THORNBURGH,
Commanding Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.

NORTH PLATTE RIVER, WYOMING,
July 25, 1879.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries I would respectfully state that the band of Indians who were lately here left this country on the 1st instant, going south into Colorado. I don't think they set out any fires or interfered with the settlers in any way whilst here, and I have had a good chance to know. They killed considerable game while here.

Yours, respectfully,

B. T. BRYAN.

Maj. T. T. THORNBURGH,
Fort Steele, Wyo.

FRED STEELE, WYO.,
July 26, 1879.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have just returned from a seven days' journey through the country which the Ute Indians have been traveling and hunting. Being well acquainted with settlers of the country, have met and conversed with most of them, and have heard no complaint except the great slaughter of game. I traveled 30 or 40 miles along the base of the mountains on their trail and did not see where any prairie or timber fire had originated from their camps, or where there had been any recent fire. I learn from the ranchmen that the Indians left the North Park about July 1, and have heard nothing further of their movements.

Very respectfully,

NEWTON MAJIR.,

Major THORNBURGH.

WARM SPRINGS, WYO., *July 25, 1879.*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry regarding the Ute Indians, I do not think they set any of the fires in this part of the country, as the tie-men admitted to me that the fires on Brush and French Creeks caught from their camp-fires. They crossed on Beaver Creek fifty miles south of Steele on June last or July 1, going north.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HUGUS.

Maj. T. T. THORNBURGH,
Commanding Fort Steele.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT CREEK, *July 26, 1879.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiries concerning the Ute Indians who lately visited this region, I can inform you that I saw and traded with these Indians on or about the 8th of July, when they were on their way south toward their agency by way of North Park. These Indians—about 50 in number—were very peaceable and polite, and did not commit any depredations, or show any hostility towards any of the settlers in this country. There were fires set about this time in the timber, but it is not known how they originated. I have, since their departure, learned from Mr. John Le Feyre, of North Park, that another band of these Indians were in North Park in June, and that some of the miners talked of driving them off, but on conversing with White Antelope, their chief, they learned that the Indians did not wish trouble, and they immediately left. This is all I know or have heard of this subject.

GREY NICHOLS.

Maj. T. T. THORNBURGH,
Fourth Infantry, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.

FORT STEELE, WYO., *July 26, 1879.*

SIR: Referring to your inquiries as to the doings of the Utes, who were lately in the Platte Valley, south of this post, I would respectfully state that a party of White River Ute Indians camped on Beaver Creek, June 30, they being then on their way south, and that they crossed the Colorado line July 1. During their stay on the Platte, they killed considerable game, but offered no violence to settlers, nor did they, so far I have been able to learn by diligent inquiry, set fire to any grass or timber in this country.

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I have traveled all through the country referred to since the 1st of July, and am satisfied that had any violence been committed by the Indians, I should have heard of it.

Very respectfully,

Maj. T. T. THORNBURGH, *Commanding Officer, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.*

J. M. HUGUS.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, August 6, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, inviting attention to the indorsement of General Crook, and report of Major Thornburgh.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

On the 15th of July, in reply to office telegram of the 7th, the agent reported that the mission of Chief Douglass and the employé had been successful; that Middle Park had been vacated by the Indians; and that they were returning to the agency. He also stated that the Indians had no appreciation of the value of forests, and in order to obtain dry fuel for winter use, or to drive the deer to one place where they might be easily killed, fires were lighted, by which large tracts of valuable timber were burned over, to the great exasperation of settlers. To this communication the office replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 15, 1879.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter, dated 15th ultimo, relative to the departure of the Indians from the Middle Park, their destruction of grass, timber, &c., and referring to my telegram to you of the 23d ultimo, directing you to "take a decided stand with your Indians to prevent further depredations," have to state in addition that complaints of a serious character have been made to the office in regard to the fires which have been set by the Indians, as you have been advised by office letter of the 12th instant, and these heedless and lawless acts, unless checked, will lead to collisions between the whites and the Indians. You will, therefore, if possible, ascertain what Indians committed the depredations to which you refer, and have them arrested and subjected to some adequate punishment. Examples must be made of some of them in order to deter others from similar outrages.

In closing your letter you state incidentally that after the Indians have received their yearly distribution of annuity goods "they will depart and roam over a country as large as New England, where settlers are struggling to make new homes, and the Indians think it all right because they are, as they boast, peaceable Indians."

In reply, you are directed to adopt, without delay, decisive measures to put a stop to these roaming habits of your Indians. Office instructions embraced in the circular of December 23, 1878, in regard to their being treated as hostile Indians and liable to arrest, if they are found outside of their reservation without passes, should be enforced, and you should also give them to understand that their annuities will be withheld from them if they do not comply with the requirements of the office.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

N. C. MEEKER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent,
White River Agency, Col.,
via Rawlins Station, Wyoming.

On the 11th of August the agent again complained of the bad conduct of his Indians, as follows:

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLO., *August 11, 1879.*

SIR: In a letter of this date (A) are several things connected with the subject of this letter. I have a strong belief that a raid is to be made on our herd through the connivance of the Indians, and what I want is sufficient military force to be sent hither to awe these savages, so that they will stay at home. When this shall be done the Indians will be in a condition to improve, but now it is simply impossible; indeed, I fear they are already so demoralized that years upon years will be required to make anything out of them. A few, say twenty or thirty, I have under my control, and I have great hopes of them; but the rest, fully 700, will not stay here. It is useless for any body to tell me to keep them at home while there is no obstacle to their going away, and even while they are welcomed by white men who teach them all kinds of iniquities.

I had a conversation the other day on the cars with Major Thornburgh, commandant at Fort Steele. He said he had always sent my requests forward and that he had received no orders, and he added that if you should request the Secretary of War to command him to keep the tribes on their reservation he could start a company of 50 cavalry at a day's notice, but without orders he could not go ten miles from the fort.

Another trouble lies in the stores on Snake and Bear Rivers, or even nearer by, which sell ammunition for goods, playing-cards being in large supply. Let me ask you what is the use of my warning these traders when they know I have no power to back me? It is only a farce. I once wrote to the governor of this State about the violation of the law, and he told me if I could apply to the deputy United States marshal for the district he would move. I did not apply to him, because said deputy kept an Indian store himself.

The things to be done are three: Have the military break up the selling of ammunition (and liquor), and the buying of annuity goods at these stores. Then, as the Indians could not hunt they would work to get money, perhaps trap some, and a store would be established here. Of course the military must keep them on their reservation, and white men off. When these things shall be done the Indians will begin to consider the question of sending their children to school, and they will open farms. Now they will not. Already they are making their plans for going north, after they get their annuity goods, to hunt buffalo. If anything can be done I would like to have a hand in it.

Respectfully,

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Upon that letter the following report was made by this office to the Secretary of the Interior September 1st, and was by him referred to the War Department September 2d:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter dated 11th ultimo, from United States Indian Agent Meeker, of the White River Agency, respecting depredations committed by Indians of his agency, and difficulties in his way in keeping them upon the reservation without military aid.

The agent states that the large majority of them are "constantly off the reservation and intimately associated with the ruffians, renegades, and cattle thieves of the frontier," and he is of opinion that these outlaws, aided by the Indians, will make raids on the herds of government cattle during the coming winter.

The agent also calls attention to the evils resulting to the Indians from the unlaw-

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ful traffic in ammunition and liquor by traders, whose stores are on Snake and Bear Rivers, and the necessity of military aid to break up this traffic. For the past eighteen months or more frequent complaints have been made to the office on account of the traffic carried on with the Indians by the traders in the locations indicated, at whose stores the renegade Utes of Northern Colorado and hostile Bannocks in Southern Idaho and Wyoming Territories, with other lawless bands, have procured ample supplies of ammunition. Two years since, Capt. Charles Parker, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Steele, was directed on the recommendation of this office, to make an investigation of affairs on the Bear River, with a view to the establishment of a military post there to protect the settlers and break up the lawless traffic with the Indians and keep them upon their reservations. After a thorough investigation of the matter that officer, together with the agent of the White River Agency, reported strongly in favor of the measure, and on the 19th of September, 1877, copies of the papers were transmitted to the department, with a view to securing the necessary action on the part of the War Department; but the views of the General of the Army were then adverse to the recommendation of the officer, and the evils complained of have since become more widespread and serious in their character.

The agent urges the necessity of the employment of a military force to overawe and restrain the Indians, and to break up the traffic referred to on Snake and Bear Rivers; and it is respectfully recommended that his communication be referred to the honorable the Secretary of War, with the request that he cause the necessary orders to issue to the commandant at Fort Steele to detail the requisite number of troops for the purposes indicated.

Very respectfully,

E. J. BROOKS,
Acting Commissioner.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

About the 25th of August, the sheriff of Grand County went to the White River Agency with warrants for the arrest of two Indians charged with burning a house on Bear River, belonging to a man by the name of Thompson. In regard to this the agent states: "I attempted to get Chief Douglas to assist, so that these culprits might be found, but he refused, saying he knew nothing about them and he would do nothing. And yet he has been extremely friendly; he sends his boy to school and has worked all summer. The Indians were not found and the sheriff and posse of four returned."

Early in September a difficulty occurred between the agent and the Indians on a matter of plowing, of which the agent made the following report:

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 8, 1879.

SIR: We had recently finished plowing an 80-acre field, all inclosed; then we irrigated a piece of adjoining land, and upon which the agency buildings stand at a corner. This parcel lies between the river and the street coming to the agency, and embraces probably 200 acres, and the plan was to devote 50 acres next the street and agency to tilled crops and the remainder to grass land, and to inclose the whole with one common fence. First, it is necessary to have fields contiguous, that fences may be watched and depredators kept in check, and also to make the work of irrigation as inexpensive as possible, since to carry water far involves heavy outlays, besides being attended with the greatest difficulties by reason of uneven ground. In short, the described parcel was every way fitted for the object stated, and the new location of the agency was made with a view of utilizing and improving this particular land.

When we commenced plowing last week, three or four Indians objected. They had set their tents down towards the river, and corrals had been built, though I had previously told them the ground would be plowed. I offered to move their corrals by employés' labor, and showed them other places, of which there are many equally good, but they refused to consider. This land is good, and being close to the agency, their horses are protected; in short, they simply need the ground for their horses. Now, since it was evident that if I could have moved the agency buildings two or three miles below they would come and claim equal squatters' rights there also, and I told them so, to which they replied, that I had land enough plowed, and they wanted all the rest for their horses. Still they did indicate that I might plow a piece farther away, covered with sage and grease wood, intersected by slues and badly developing alkali, while at the best it would take three months to clear the surface. They would listen to nothing I could say, and seeing no help for it, since if they could drive me from one place they would quickly drive me from another, I ordered the plows to run as I had proposed. The first bed had been laid out and watered, 100 feet wide and half a mile long, and when the plowman got to the upper end two Indians came out with guns and ordered him not to plow any more. This was reported to me, and I directed the plowing to proceed. When the plowman had made a few runs around the bed he was fired upon from a small cluster of sage-brush, and the ball passed close to his person.

Of course I ordered the plowing to stop. I went to Douglas, the chief, but he only repeated that they who claimed the land wanted it, and that I ought to plow somewhere else. Then I sent a messenger to Jack, a rival chieftain, ten miles up the river, who has a larger following than Douglas, and he and his friends came down speedily, and the whole subject was discussed at great length. The conclusion was, that Jack and his men did not care anything about it, but I might go on and plow that bed (100 feet wide and one-half mile long). I said that was of no use; that I wanted to plow 50 acres at least, and I wanted the rest for hay, as we had to go from 4 to 7 miles to do our haying, and even there the Indian horses eat much of the grass. Then they said I might go on and plow as I proposed. This was either not understood or not assented to by the claimants, for when the plow started next morning they came out and threatened vengeance if any more than that bed was plowed. Immediately I sent again for Jack and his men, and the plow ran most of the forenoon, when I ordered it stopped, for by this time the employés were becoming scared.

Another long council was held, and I understood scarcely anything that was said, though I was present for hours, smothered with heat and smoke, and finally it was agreed that I might have the whole land and plow half of it and inclose the rest, providing I would remove the corral, dig a well, help build a log house, and give a stove, to which I assented, for substantially the same had been promised before.

Altogether there were not more than four Indian men engaged in this outbreak; properly, there was only one family, the wife of which speaks good English, having been brought up in a white family; the remainder were relatives, and besides were several sympathizers, but by no means active. During all this time I had a team in readiness to go to the railroad to ask instructions from you by telegraph, but the necessity for this seemed for the present averted. My impression is decided that it was the wish of all the Indians that plowing might be stopped and that no more plowing at all shall be done; but that the conclusion which they reached was based upon the danger they ran in opposing the government of the United States.

Plowing will proceed, but whether unmolested I cannot say. This is a bad lot of Indians. They have had free rations so long and have been flattered and petted so much, that they think themselves lords of all.

Respectfully,

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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Before the receipt of the above report by this office the following telegram came from the agent, announcing that the opposition to the plowing had been carried to the extent of making a personal assault on himself:

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 10, 1879.

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been assaulted by a leading chief, Johnson, forced out of my own house, and injured badly, but was rescued by employés. It is now revealed that Johnson originated all the trouble stated in letter September 8. His son shot at the plowman, and the opposition to plowing is wide. Plowing stops; life of self, family, and employés not safe; want protection immediately; have asked Governor Pitkin to confer with General Pope.

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

The telegram was received late Saturday evening, and on Monday morning, September 15, at the request of this office, the War Department ordered by telegraph that "the nearest military commander to the agency detail a sufficient number of troops to arrest such Indian chiefs as are insubordinate, and enforce obedience to the requirements of the agent, and afford him such protection as the exigency of the case requires; also, that the ringleaders be held as prisoners until an investigation can be had."

On the same day the office telegraphed Agent Meeker:

War Department has been requested to send troops for your protection. On their arrival cause arrest of leaders in late disturbance and have them held until further orders from this office.

Report full particulars as soon as possible.

To which he replied on the 22d:

Governor Pitkin writes, cavalry on the way. Dispatch of 15th will be obeyed.

On the 22d of September the office received the following telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, relative to the arrest of two Indians against whom warrants had been issued:

DENVER, COLO., *September 21, 1879.*

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: Two Indian Utes, Bennet and Chinaman, have been identified as having burned down citizen' houses outside of reservation; warrants are out against them. Agent Meeker should be instructed to have them arrested and turned over to civil authorities; efforts should also be made to identify Indians having set fire to forests outside of reservation. On consultation with governor and others, I am advised that settlement of Utes in severalty will be possible, on or near location now occupied by them, if properly managed. Steps to that end should be initiated as fast as possible.

C. SCHURZ.

On the 23d Agent Meeker was instructed by this office as follows:

Secretary telegraphs from Denver that two Ute Indians, Bennett and Chinaman, have been identified as having burned down citizens' houses outside of reservation. Warrants are out against them. Agent Meeker should be instructed to arrest and turn them over to civil authorities; also, to identify and arrest Indians having set fires to forests. You will act on Secretary's suggestion, calling on military for assistance if necessary.

To this the agent replied by telegraph dated September 26:

Would say to yours 23d September, if soldiers arrest Indians and go away, I must go with them. Soldiers must stay. Large bodies of Indians leaving for the north to hunt. They insisted I should give out blankets now. I refused. Trade in guns and ammunition on Bear and Snake Rivers brisk. Company D, Ninth Cavalry, at Steamboat Springs, waiting instructions, which came to-day from General Hatch, and are forwarded to-day by employé.

The employé who carried to Captain Dodge the dispatches referred to was thus absent from the agency at the time of the massacre, and is the only male employé who escaped death.

On the 25th of September, Major Thornburgh, who was *en route* to the agent, sent the following to Agent Meeker:

HEADQUARTERS WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON FORTIFICATION CREEK,
September 25, 1879.

Mr. MEEKER,
Indian Agent, White River Agency, Colo.:

SIR: In obedience to the instructions from the General of the Army, I am *en route* to your agency, and expect to arrive there on the 29th instant, for the purpose of affording you any assistance in my power in regulating your affairs, and to make arrests at your suggestion, and to hold as prisoners such of your Indians as you desire, until investigations are made by your department.

I have heard nothing definite from your agency for ten days, and do not know what state of affairs exists—whether the Indians will leave at my approach or show hostilities. I send this letter by Mr. Lowry, one of my guides, and desire you to communicate with me as soon as possible, giving me all the information in your power, in order that I may know what course I am to pursue.

If practicable, meet me on the road at the earliest moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. THORNBURGH.

To this Agent Meeker replies, under date of September 27, 1879, as follows:

SIR: Understanding that you are on the way hither with United States troops, I send a messenger, Mr. Eskridge, and two Indians, Henry (interpreter) and John Ayersley, to inform you that the Indians are greatly excited, and wish you to stop at some convenient camping-place, and that you and five soldiers of your command come into the agency, when a talk and a better understanding can be had. This I agree to, but I do not propose to order your movements, but it seems for the best. The Indians seem to consider the advance of troops as a declaration of real war. In this I am laboring to undeceive them, and at the same time to convince them they cannot do whatever they please. The first object now is to allay apprehension.

Respectfully,

N. C. MEEKER,
Indian Agent.

On the 26th of September Major Thornburgh telegraphed to his department commander from Bear River:

Have met some Ute chiefs here. They seem friendly and promise to go with me to agency. Say Utes don't understand why we have come. Have tried to explain satisfactorily. Do not anticipate trouble.

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On the 28th of September Major Thornburgh wrote the agent as follows:

SIR: I shall move with my entire command to some convenient camp near and within striking distance of your agency, reaching such point during the 29th. I shall then halt and encamp the troops and proceed to the agency with my guide and five soldiers, as communicated in my letter of the 27th instant.

Then and there I will be ready to have a conference with you and the Indians, so that an understanding may be arrived at and my course of action determined. I have carefully considered whether or not it would be advisable to have my command at a point as distant as that desired by the Indians who were in my camp last night, and have reached the conclusion that under my orders, which require me to march this command to the agency, I am not at liberty to leave it at a point where it would *not* be available in case of trouble. You are authorized to say for me to the Indians that my course of conduct is entirely dependent on them. Our desire is to avoid trouble, and we have not come for war.

I requested you in my letter of the 26th to meet me on the road before I reached the agency. I renew my request that you do so, and further desire that you bring such chiefs as may wish to accompany you.

To this Agent Meeker replied under date of September 29, 1 p. m.:

DEAR SIR: I expect to leave in the morning with Douglas and Serrick to meet you; things are peaceable, and Douglas flies the United States flag. *If you have trouble* in getting through the cañon to-day, let me know in what force. We have been on guard three nights and shall be to-night, not because we know there is danger, but because there may be. I like your last programme; it is based on true military principles.

On the same day, and probably before the receipt of Major Thornburgh's letter of the 28th, the agent telegraphed this office:

SIR: Major Thornburgh, Fourth Infantry, leaves his command 50 miles distant, and comes to-day with five men. Indians propose to fight if troops advance. A talk will be had to-morrow. Captain Dodge, Ninth Cavalry, is at Steamboat Springs, with orders to break up Indian stores and keep Indians on reservation. Sales of ammunition and guns brisk for ten days past. Store nearest sent back 10,000 rounds and 13 guns. When Captain Dodge commences to enforce law, no living here without troops. Have sent for him to confer.

The employé who was bearer of the dispatches to Captain Dodge relative to breaking up the sale of ammunition to Indians reports that the Indians whom Major Thornburgh met on the 26th were a band of ten Indians under Jack, who camped with the soldiers on the night of the 26th, Friday. The next day he met Jack and his ten men at 11 a. m. on the trail between Bear River and Williams's Fork, and was informed by Jack that 190 soldiers had just passed *en route* to the reservation, and was asked for what purpose they had come. This seems to have been Jack's first intimation that soldiers had been sent for, and from a telegram sent by the agent to Governor Pitkin, it appears that the agent considered it important that the call for troops should be kept concealed from the Indians.

As will appear from the above dispatches, the Indians again visited Major Thornburgh's camp on the 27th instant, with a proposition that he leave his troops 50 miles distant and come with five men to the agency for consultation. The proposition being refused, the Indians

evidently considered his advance with all his troops as an act of war, and when he crossed the reservation line at Milk Creek—a point about 25 miles distant from the agency—and was about to enter a cañon, a body of not less than 100 Indians were discovered, who opened upon the soldiers a deadly fire. Fighting as they went, the command fell back on the wagon train which was coming up in the rear. In this retreat Major Thornburgh and several others were killed. Horses, wagons, and everything available were immediately used for breastworks, while the Indians from the surrounding bluffs kept up a galling fire. In this desperate position the command under Captain Payne held its own until the morning of the 2d of October, when it was re-enforced by Company D, of the Ninth Cavalry, under Captain Dodge. This single company of colored troops, hearing of the fight, made forced marches, without orders, through the enemy's country, to the relief of the survivors.

Meantime, as soon as the news of the battle reached headquarters, several large bodies of troops were ordered to Milk Creek, and on the morning of October 5 Colonel Merritt arrived there with 600 men. He found the total losses to be 12 killed and 43 wounded. The combined forces then proceeded to the agency, where they found only dead bodies and burned buildings.

The news of the fight with Major Thornburg was conveyed by runners to the Indian camp near the agency, and the agent's letter of the 29th to Major Thornburgh had hardly been dispatched when the massacre of the agency employés began. All the men, eight in number, were shot; the wife and daughter of the agent and the wife of one of the employés, with her two children, took refuge in an adobe building and remained there for four hours until the buildings were fired. They then took the opportunity, while the Indians were busily engaged in helping themselves to the annuity goods, to escape to the sage-bush, but during their flight were discovered and fired upon by the Indians, Mrs. Meeker receiving a flesh wound. They were then taken captive and conveyed by the Indians, after a toilsome journey of several hours, to the camp to which three or four days previous the Indian women and children had been removed. Two teamsters who were coming up with Indian goods at the time of the massacre were also killed. The Indian report their loss in the first day of their attack on the troops as 23, and afterwards in their struggle with the employés and the freighters as 14.

While these events were transpiring among the White River Utes, Chief Ouray and his band had started out on a two months' hunt; but, as soon as he learned from an Indian runner of the massacre and the capture of the women, he hastened back to his agency in great anxiety and alarm, and immediately issued the following order:

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,
October 2, 1879.

To the chief captains, headmen, and Utes at the White River Agency:

You are hereby requested and commanded to cease hostilities against the whites injuring no innocent persons or any others farther than to protect your own lives and

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property from unlawful and unauthorized combinations of horse-thieves and desperadoes, as anything further will ultimately end in disaster to all parties.

OURAY.

At the same time the following message was sent to the agent of the Southern Utes.

SIR: Ouray requests that I should say to you, and through you to the whites and Indians, that they need not fear any danger from the trouble at White River; that he wants his people—the Utes—to stay at home and lend no hand or encouragement to the White River Utes; that the troubles there will be over in a few days; that he has sent Sopenevaro and others to White River to stop the trouble; and that outside interference will only tend to aggravate and do no good.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. STANLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Upon this the Southern Utes held formal council and expressed their determination to take no part in the hostilities of the northern bands. On the 9th of October, Ouray's courier returned with the report that the White River Utes had listened to the order, had stopped fighting, and had moved with all their effects to Grand River.

This information was conveyed to the office in the following telegram of the same date:

Employé Brady and escort of Indians arrived from White River, reports Utes recognized and obeyed Ouray's order, withdrew, and will fight no more unless forced to do so. If soldiers are now stopped trouble can be settled by peace commission to investigate facts, and let blame rest where it may. This will save life, expense, and distress if it can be accomplished.

STANLEY, *Agent.*

I concur and indorse the above.

OURAY,
Head Chief Ute Nation.

In reply thereto the department telegraphed Agent Stanley, October 13, as follows:

Your dispatch received. Tell Ouray that his efforts are highly appreciated by the government. In view of the attack made upon the troops and massacre of agent and employés the troops will have to proceed to White River Agency. Ouray should endeavor to prevent any resistance to this movement. The troops are now in great force, and resistance would result only in great disaster to the Indians. The hostiles will have to surrender and throw themselves upon the mercy of the government. The guilty parties must be identified and delivered up. We shall see that no injustice is done any one. Peaceable Indians will be protected. Ouray's recommendations for mercy in individual cases will be respected as far as the general interest may permit.

Special agents are being dispatched to Los Pinos with further instructions.

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

These terms were in accordance with article 6 of the Ute treaty of 1868, which provides that:

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice to him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws.

An inspector was despatched to the Los Pinos Agency, and General Charles Adams, former agent for the White River Utes, was detailed as special agent to visit the hostile camp, with an escort furnished by Ouray, to demand the surrender of the captive women and children, the murderers of the employés, and those engaged in the attack on Major Thornburgh. During these negotiations the troops were instructed by the War Department to proceed no farther than the White River Agency and to remain there until further orders. General Adams was well treated by the hostiles, and after a long and stormy council the captives were delivered to him without conditions, and on the 21st of October they arrived at Ouray's house, where every possible arrangement for their comfort had been made by himself and wife. On his return from General Merritt's camp two more visits were made by General Adams to the hostile camp to demand the surrender of the guilty parties, and on the 29th of October he reported that the Indians appeared willing to have the guilty punished, and recommended that a commission be appointed to make an investigation, Ouray being in favor of the plan and agreeing to have the White River Utes in attendance.

Meantime the department had already sent to General Adams the ultimatum which was to be offered the White River Utes, viz: that they remove their camp temporarily to the neighborhood of Los Pinos; that a commission consisting of Brevet Major-General Hatch, General Adams, and Ouray meet at Los Pinos as soon as possible, to take testimony to ascertain the guilty parties—the guilty parties so ascertained to be dealt with as white men would be under like circumstances; and that the mischievous element in the White River band be disarmed.

This was accepted by the White River Utes, and on the 10th of November twenty of their chiefs and headmen, in obedience to Ouray's order, came to his house to meet General Adams. The others, whose camp was located 50 miles distant on the Gunnison River, were expected soon. Latest advices are that the commission is now organized, and that Johnson, Douglas, and Sawawick are giving testimony. The testimony of officers who were engaged in the battle at Milk Creek, and the testimony of the captive women will also be given before this commission. Every effort to arrive at all the facts and to mete out exact justice will be made. Troops are stationed at Fort Garland in the south as well as at White River Agency in the north, ready for prompt action in the event of the possible failure of the commission.

The atrocity of the crimes committed should not prevent those individuals who are innocent from being treated as such, according to article 17 of the treaty, viz:

Provided, That if any chief of either of the confederated bands make war against the people of the United States, or in any manner violate this treaty in any essential part, said chief shall forfeit his position as chief and all rights to any of the benefits of this treaty: *But, provided further*: Any Indian of either of these confederated bands who shall remain at peace and abide by the terms of this treaty in all its essentials, shall be entitled to its benefits and provisions, notwithstanding his particular chief and band have forfeited their rights thereto.

The services thus far rendered by Ouray have been of inestimable value, and while the White River Utes have shown the very worst

REF0065903

aspect of savage life, Ouray has shown courage and humanity and virtues of the better type, which should somewhat relieve the name of Ute from the odium cast upon it by the northern bands, for whose brutal and barbarous acts, whatever the provocation, no justification can be found.

In my annual report for 1877 I made the following statement of the case:

> I recommend the removal of all the Indians in Colorado and Arizona to the Indian Territory. In Colorado, gold and silver mines are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and are to be found in every conceivable direction, running into Indian reservations. Of course miners will follow the various leads and prospect new ones without regard to the barriers set up by an Indian reservation. Hence the sojourn of Indians in this State will be sure to lead to strife, contention, and war, besides entailing an enormous expense to feed and provide for them. Again, there is no hope of civilizing these Indians while they reside in Colorado, as all the arable land in the State is required for its white settlers. A mining population needs in its immediate vicinity abundant facilities for agriculture to feed it. The question of feeding the white population of the State is one of paramount importance, and will certainly force itself on the attention of the government.

In the Indian Office report for 1878 the following extract will be found which has a bearing on the present issue:

> The Ute reservation covers nearly 12,000,000 of acres, and fully one-third of the best arable land in the State; and it is situated in the heart of one of the richest mining regions in the United States. The mining population naturally want the arable land to raise food for their support; and as the white population is rapidly augmenting, their encroachments upon the Indians will be constantly on the increase; besides their lands, if put in the market, will readily sell at a fair price. These remarks have reference mainly to the two southern agencies. The location of the Northern Utes is not desirable, unless the land shall be found to contain minerals. But all the Ute Indians should be removed at once to the Indian Territory, where there is fertile soil and abundance of wood and water, and where there need be no white encroachments.

The "irrepressible conflict" between the white man and the aborigine may be turned to good account for both parties in the accomplishment of desirable results. Let it be fully understood that the Ute Indians have a good and sufficient title to 12,000,000 acres of land in Colorado, and that these Indians did not thrust themselves in the way of the white people, but that they were originally and rightfully possessors of the soil, and that the land they occupy has been acknowledged to be theirs by solemn treaties made with them by the United States, and that the white people, well knowing these facts, took all the responsibility of making their settlements contiguous to the home of the red man.

It will not do to say that a treaty with an Indian means nothing. It means even more than the pledge of the government to pay a bond. It is the most solemn declaration that any government of any people ever enters into. Neither will it do to say that treaties never ought to have been made with Indians. That question is not now in order, as these treaties have been made and must be lived up to, whether convenient or otherwise.

By beginning at the outset with the full acknowledgment of the absolute and indefeasible right of these Indians to 12,000,000 of acres in

Colorado, we can properly consider what is the best method of extinguishing the Indian title thereto without injustice to the Indians and without violating the plighted faith of the Government of the United States. The first step in that direction will be to provide by law for a commission to visit the Utes and obtain their consent to remove from the State to some other location—say to the Indian Territory—on condition of their receiving pay for the value of their lands in Colorado, the same to be obtained by appraisement and sale, in the same manner in which certain Kansas and Nebraska lands have been disposed of for the benefit of Indians who formerly resided within their limits. If a proposition of this kind should be fairly presented to the Utes, I have no doubt they would give their consent, as scores of other Indian tribes, both the wildest and the most civilized, have consented under similar circumstances.

There are other considerations in the case of the Ute Indians which might be considered in connection with the proposed removal. The Ute country at present abounds in game, and as long as that shall be the case the Indians will not work. Moreover, their location is admirably adapted to both defensive and aggressive Indian warfare. Its geographical position is also an advantage by which in time of war the Utes can draw largely on the neighboring Indians for assistance either in men or food.

The advantages to be obtained by removing them to the Indian Territory are (1) an abundant supply of arable land for cultivation; (2) immunity from white encroachment; and (3) better security for keeping the Indians peaceful, as the country is not adapted to Indian fighting and everywhere offers open fields for the use of artillery and all the appliances of civilized warfare, so that whatever be the disposition of the Indians, if resort to force should be necessary, it could be made effective in the interests of peace.

THE UTE COMMISSION OF 1878.

As was stated in the report of last year, the Ute commission appointed May 24, 1878, obtained from the Capote, Muache, and Weeminuche Utes, who occupied the southern strip of the Ute Reservation, an agreement to relinquish all that part of the reserve lying south of parallel 38° 10′, and to remove to a reservation on the headwaters of the Piedra, San Juan, Blanco, Navajo, and Chama Rivers, in Southern Colorado, as soon as the agency could be removed thither and buildings erected. The cession was concurred in by all the other bands of Utes. The area proposed to be ceded embraces about 1,894,400 acres, an excess of 728,320 acres over the proposed new reserve of 1,166,080 acres.

The report of the Commissioners, together with the agreement, which will be found on pages 170 of this report, was forwarded to the President, February 3d, 1879, for submission to Congress, with the recommendation that the agreement be ratified, and that Congress provide for the appraisement and sale of the lands ceded; the proceeds thereof, after de-

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ducting expense of such sale, to be invested for the benefit of the Indians. No action on the matter was taken by Congress.

The Commission also endeavored to obtain the cession of the tract four miles square which contains a part of the Uncompahgre Park; but the Utes refused to have anything to say on the subject unless a delegation could be sent to Washington for that purpose. Permission for the visit was therefore given, and a delegation visited this city in January last. They agreed to part with that portion of their reservation for the sum of $10,000. The matter was submitted to Congress, with request that the necessary sum for the purchase be appropriated; but no action was taken. The tract referred to is for the most part fine agricultural land, which is greatly needed by the people of Colorado, and upon which white settlers have already gone in considerable numbers. It will be a matter of difficulty, if not impossibility, to remove these settlers, and to prevent others from going in and occupying the land; and so long as it is not paid for the Indians will justly consider such settlements as encroachments. The Indians most interested in the cession are the Los Pinos Utes, and in view of their good conduct during the hostilities of their friends and relatives, it is important that their loyalty should not be subjected to unnecessary tests. I, therefore, hope that the matter will not fail to receive the early and favorable consideration of Congress at its next session.

VICTORIA AND THE SOUTHERN APACHES.

In 1871 about 1,200 Mogollon, Miembre, and Gila Apaches, known under the general name of Southern Apaches, were collected in the vicinity of the Mexican town of Cañada Alamosa, in Southwestern New Mexico. They had no reservation, had been accustomed to roaming and marauding, and the scanty rations which were then being issued weekly were insufficient for their subsistence, and had to be supplemented by such means as the Indians chose to adopt. For these Apaches a reservation containing the valley of the Tularosa River was selected by Hon. Vincent Colyer, and set apart by executive order in the fall of 1871.

As soon as the project of removal thither was broached, the majority of the Indians ran away, many of them to the Chiricahua Reserve in Arizona, and but 450 were prevailed upon to remove to the new reservation. These Indians were thoroughly displeased with the location, were absent from the reserve during many months of the year, and were generally unsettled, indolent, and intractable.

In the fall of 1874 the Hot Springs Reservation, near Cañada Alamosa, was set apart, and the Indians removed back again to their old home, and were occasionally joined by other bands till their number was at times nearly doubled. A small detachment of troops was kept at the agency, and the Indians remained comparatively quiet, but were careful not to commit themselves to farming or schools. Between them and their relatives, the Chiricahuas, in Arizona, frequent visits were exchanged, and there is little doubt that Hot Spring Apaches gave willing assistance to the Chiricahuas in their raids into Mexico.

At the time of the abolishment of the Chiricahua Reserve, in June, 1876, less than half of the Indians belonging there were taken to San Carlos; 162 removed themselves to the Hot Springs Reserve, and the rest, about 300, under renegade leaders, escaped to the mountains, and from those retreats raided on the settlers in Southeastern Arizona. In March, 1877, it was definitely ascertained that not only were the renegades re-enforced by the Indians from the Hot Springs Reserve, but, also, that that reservation was being used as a harbor of refuge for the outlaws. Accordingly, with the San Carlos Indian police force and the co-operation of the military, the Southern Apaches, to the number of 453, were removed in May, 1877, to San Carlos; several prominent raiders were arrested and put in irons; the remaining Indians of the agency were declared renegades, and the reserve was restored to the public domain.

On the 2d of September, 1877, a majority of the Hot Springs Indians and a portion of the Chiricahuas, about 300 in all, suddenly left the San Carlos Reserve. They were pursued and overtaken next day by volunteers from the agency Indians, but only 30 were brought back. The fugitives then struck a settlement in New Mexico, killing 8 persons and stealing some horses, and forthwith all the available troops in that Territory were put into the field against them. In October, finding themselves unable to hold their own in a country thoroughly occupied by United States soldiers and Indian scouts, 190 surrendered at Fort Wingate; others surrendered later, and all, to the number of 260, were taken back to the Hot Springs Reserve in New Mexico, and there held under the charge of the War Department.

In August, 1877, the Interior Department recommended that they be returned to San Carlos, and in October arrangements were made by the War Department for the necessary detail of troops to serve as escort during the removal. While bringing the Indians from their camp, preparatory to starting for San Carlos, 80 made their escape to the mountains. The others protested against going to that reservation, declaring their willingness to go anywhere else; but they were removed thither without difficulty.

In December, 63 of the tribe, who had been wandering in the mountains, came into the Mescalero Agency in a most destitute condition and begged to be allowed to remain there.

In February, 22 under Victoria, who had been spending their time more pleasantly in old Mexico, came near the military post at Ojo Caliente and had a talk with the commanding officer. Victoria expressed his intention to surrender at that post provided Nauna's band, then at Mescalero, might be allowed to join him. Accordingly, two of his party with a pass good for fifteen days proceeded to Mescalero, reported to the agent, and conferred with their relatives there; Victoria and the rest of the band remaining quietly at the post in the mean time. The messengers returned at the time specified, but do not seem to have

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succeeded as well as they had expected, for the commanding officer, on February 16, reports only 30 Hot Spring Apaches as having surrendered with Victoria as prisoner of war, all of whom reiterated their determination to resist to the death any removal to San Carlos.

It was then decided to remove the band to Mescalero, but they declared themselves as bitterly opposed to Mescalero as to San Carlos, and on the 15th of April last the whole party again escaped to the San Mateo Mountains.

On the 30th of June, Victoria, with thirteen men, came into Mescalero Agency and had a conference with the agent, who endeavored to remove their constant fear of being sent to San Carlos, and assured them of protection and kind treatment if they would come to Mescalero and *stay there.* The band, numbering 28, accordingly came on the reserve and were enrolled among the other Southern Apaches at the agency. The purpose of these Indians to settle down and remain quietly at Mescalero seemed so sincere, that, at their earnest request, arrangements were made for bringing to them from San Carlos their wives and children, from whom they had long been separated.

In July last, three indictments were found against Victoria in Grant County, New Mexico, two for horse-stealing and one for murder, but no attempt seems to have been made on the part of the authorities to arrest him. The Indians, however, were aware of these indictments, and when a few days later a hunting party, which included a judge and a prosecuting attorney, passed through the Mescalero Reservation, the Indians, who were well acquainted with the official position of those gentlemen, believed the visit to be a preliminary step to the arrest of Victoria, and possibly of his whole band. The band, therefore, suddenly left the reservation, taking with them all the other Southern Apaches They went west, and began again their old life of marauding, and though promptly followed up by the military, who have chased them across the line into old Mexico, their raid has caused much destruction both of life and property.

JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCÉS.

The unfortunate band of Nez Percés under Joseph have finally found a resting-place 15 miles west of the Ponca Agency in the Indian Territory. They are located at the junction of the Shakaskia River and the Salt Fork. The country is sufficiently well wooded, and the land is of the best quality. The agent is engaged in putting up agency buildings and houses for the Indians. Yellow Bear, the second chief, shows a very good disposition, and is actively at work doing all he can to promote the welfare of his band.

The health of the tribe is greatly improved, and it is hoped that they will now settle down and become contented. They have been supplied with wagons, agricultural implements, and horses, and cows have also been provided for them.

MISSION INDIANS.

The necessity for early legislation to provide a suitable and permanent home for the Mission Indians of California is urgent. They are estimated to number about 3,000, and are scattered in small bands over San Diego, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, earning a precarious livelihood by cultivating small patches of land, and working for ranchmen and white settlers when opportunity offers. Many of them are now occupying by sufferance lands which their ancestors have cultivated from time immemorial, and to which they supposed they had an indisputable right; but those lands have lately been found to be within the limits of private land-claims confirmed by the courts to grantees under the Mexican Government before the acquisition of California by the United States.

In many cases the owners or occupants of these ranches have availed themselves of the labor of the Indians in cultivating the land (often at most unjust and oppressively low rates, however), and the Indians have also been permitted to occupy and cultivate small tracts for themselves; but now, desiring to dispose of the ranches, or to use the whole for their own purposes, the owners have threatened the Indians with summary ejectment. This, together with the conflicts arising from trespass upon the lands of the ranchmen and settlers, by stock belonging to the Indians, has kept these poor people in doubt and anxiety for two years past, until at the present day they are in a state of the most abject poverty to be found anywhere on the American Continent.

Several small reservations have been set apart by Executive order for these Indians, but on account of the lack of water for irrigating purposes, and the consequent sterility of the soil, they have been found to be of little value.

Attention is invited to the annual report of Agent Lawson, on page 13, from which it will be seen that the Mission Indians are a hard-working people, and ask nothing from the government except a reservation; and inasmuch as there are no public lands in Southern California which have any agricultural value, an appropriation of about $50,000 will be needed for the purchase of sufficient land to enable these Indians to support themselves by their own labor.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the different tribes of Indians of course depends very much upon their surroundings, and largely upon whether they are located in river-bottoms or upon bluffs away from the unfavorable influences consequent upon such proximity. The monthly sanitary reports from physicians have been for the most part satisfactory, and the ratio of mortality to the number of cases treated indicates a remarkable degree of success. The number of cases of treatment of the sick recorded at the different agencies during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June

REF0065906

last is 67,352; the number of deaths, 1,936. As the medical corps consisted of only 59 physicians it is fair to infer that their duties were faithfully performed. The number of births reported by physicians is 1,479, which of course is far short of the actual number of births during the year.

A tabulated statement will be found on page 203 showing the number of patients treated, diseases, &c. From this it appears that the greatest morbific agents have been malarial and pulmonary diseases, especially the former. This is particularly noticeable among those Indians who have been removed from extreme northern to almost semi-tropical latitudes; but there is this prospective compensation for their present suffering: the change will favor longevity, as there will be an almost total immunity from pulmonary diseases, the result of necessary exposure incident to the climate of the territory formerly occupied by them.

The nomadic life of the Indian renders the services of the physician at times very unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty experienced in subjecting Indian patients to the necessary diatetic discipline, but this will be modified gradually as the influence of the "medicine man" is succeeded by that of the intelligent and sympathetic physician.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

In the last annual report, the policy and economy of consolidating many of our Indian agencies was urged at length, with the recommendation that the surplus lands be sold, and the proceeds thereof be used for the benefit of the Indians.

During the current year the Omaha and Winnebago agencies have been consolidated, and the Red Lake and Leech Lake agencies have been consolidated with the White Earth Agency; the Flandreau Agency has been put in charge of the agent for the Santees. These movements are in the right direction, and there should be many more of like character. By the concentration of Indians the time needed to civilize them may be shortened, and the sale of their lands will contribute largely to their support in the future.

The carrying out of this policy in the consolidation of the Chippewas in Wisconsin, as provided in House bill 1139, first session Forty-sixth Congress, would be especially beneficial both to the Indians interested and to the government. These Indians occupy three reservations, embracing a territory largely in excess of their actual wants, covered with a heavy growth of very valuable pine timber, which is deteriorating in value every year or being destroyed by forest fires. Large quantities have also been removed in years past by trespassers. There are probably 600,000,000 feet of merchantable pine timber on these reservations, which, under present circumstances, is of no value to the Indians. The bill under consideration is intended to authorize the consolidation of the Indians upon the two reservations containing the best agricultural lands; the allotment and patenting of a certain number of acres to each individual; the sale of the remainder of the lands with all the pine timber on the reservations at an appraised value; and the funding of the proceeds for the benefit of the tribe. In the opinion of this office, such action would place these Indians in a most favorable condition to insure their civilization, and, at the same time, secure for them a fund sufficient, probably, to relieve the government from the necessity of making further appropriations for their support.

With a view to economy in future appropriations, and in order that justice may be done the Indians, I desire to call attention to the following-named bills, introduced at the late extra session of Congress: House bill No. 1140, for the relief of the Menomonee Indians in the State of Wisconsin; House bill No. 350, providing for the sale of the New York Indian lands in Kansas; House bill No. 353, providing for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; and Senate bill No. 1124, for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

YAKAMA AND MALHEUR AGENCIES.

A large part of the Indians formerly at the Malheur Agency in Oregon are now under the care of Agent Wilbur at Yakama, Washington Territory. From September 1, 1878, until January, 1879, most of them were held at Camp Harney as prisoners of war, and were then removed, with about 100 others, to the Yakama Agency, at which place they arrived on the 2d of February last.

During the past season they have received very careful training and have improved in every respect. Indian civilization is carried on at the Yakama Agency on business principles. The end and aim of the service are kept constantly in view. No time is lost in theorizing, and every Indian is made to earn his own subsistence and work out his civilization.

The 300 Indians now in the vicinity of the Malheur Agency and Forts McDermott and Bidwell should also be sent to Yakama. The Malheur Agency should be abolished and the lands included in the reserve should be appraised and sold, and the proceeds of the sale invested for the benefit of the Indians.

RESERVATION TITLES.

Want of a title to their lands operates as a serious hinderance to the civilization of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory. They forfeited their treaty reservation by failing to settle thereon, but have been assured that the location now occupied by them is given in lieu of their treaty reserve. An act of Congress confirming this location would enable the agent to give them allotments in severalty, and would decidedly quicken their interest in farming. An Indian, like a white man, is not inclined to cultivate land of which he has only an uncertain tenure.

Title to the locations now occupied by the Poncas and Joseph's band of Nez Percés should also be confirmed to these tribes by act of Con-

REF0065907

gress. There should also be an act passed to enable the Seminole boundary to be definitely settled. These matters having been left undetermined from year to year, will, if not properly attended to, finally result in contention and perhaps war.

INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the early part of last winter an extensive scheme was organized to take forcible possession of certain lands in the Indian Territory which had been ceded to the government for Indian purposes. Letters were published and circulated in the States surrounding the Territory by parties interested in the project, declaring that these were public lands, and were open to settlement by citizens of the United States. In a short time a large number of persons from Missouri, Kansas, and Texas were discovered in the act of entering the Territory, carrying their household goods and farming implements, with the evident purpose of making permanent settlement.

This unlawful conspiracy was ascertained to be so extensive as to necessitate the adoption of speedy and vigorous measures, in order to prevent serious complications and trouble with the Indians. The attention of the President having been called to the matter by this department, on the 26th of April last, he issued a proclamation which will be found on page 188, warning all persons who were intending or preparing to remove to the Indian Territory without permission of the proper authorities against attempting to settle upon any lands in said Territory, and notifying those who had already so offended, that they would be speedily removed therefrom by Indian agents, and that, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military would be invoked to enforce the laws in relation to such intrusion.

Accordingly, upon the recommendation of the department, troops were posted at available points along the lines between the Indian Territory and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, to prevent unauthorized parties from entering the Territory, and detachments and scouts were detailed to arrest and remove such intruders as could be found within its borders. By the diligent co-operation of the military authorities with the Indian Bureau, the intruders were speedily removed, and the unlawful invasion was checked.

INTRUSION ON INDIAN LANDS.

Intruders have been equally troublesome on other Indian lands. In fact, there is hardly an Indian reservation within the limits of the United States which has not been subject to their encroachments. They resort to all kinds of devices and schemes to obtain a foothold on Indian soil, and offer ready and varied excuses for their continued unlawful occupancy of the same.

The great influx upon the different reservations of squaw-men, or white men married to Indian women, according to the lax custom of

the tribes, may be adverted to in this connection. In most instances the man is penniless and dependent for subsistence on the rations which his wife draws from the government, but it is not long before he has a herd of cattle ranging over the reservation. On the Crow and other reserves, there are numerous instances of squaw-men who hold from 50 to 1,000 head of cattle, and the rapid manner in which their herds increase presents a very suspicious aspect. Within the last three years cases have been reported where government cattle have been stolen and the government brand altered by these men, and the cattle resold to the government. During the last two years this has been stopped by the most active vigilance.

The squaw-men assume that by marriage they have all the rights of full-blooded Indians, and they endeavor to exercise these rights not only in the possession of cattle themselves, but also in ranging and pasturing upon Indian reservations large herds belonging to other white men; and when the removal of such cattle is attempted by the agent, the squaw-men claim property in them under fictitious bills of sale.

The case of certain intruders on the Sioux Reserve in Dakota illustrates another method by which white men enter the Indian country and claim possessory rights. A few years since, when that reserve included both banks of the Missouri, it became necessary to allow white men to go upon the reservation for the purpose of cutting timber to supply fuel for steamboats carrying government freight on the Missouri River. A few white men went on the reserve for that purpose, while a larger number went, professedly for that object, but really with the design of permanently locating on the land, and cutting timber therefrom for the purpose of sale and speculation. The agents, however, now report the Indians as able and willing to supply the steamboats with such wood as they may need. A large tract of country extending along the east bank of the Missouri River, which was added by executive order to the Sioux Reservation, has recently been restored to the public domain; and, if the Indians should hereafter decline or be unable to furnish the necessary fuel, it can be supplied from this tract of land. The necessity, therefore, for the presence of white woodchoppers on the Sioux Reservation no longer exists.

Another class of intruders on the Sioux Reserve, on the pretense that it is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public, have erected eating-houses, feed-stables, etc., at points on the roads, which were authorized by the treaties with said Indians to be built through their reservation.

Reservations containing rich and available grazing lands, such as the Crow, Malheur, Uintah, and several others, are often encroached upon by cattle-men, who drive their large herds on the most valuable grazing lands, and once there, the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting rid of them. Both cattle and intruders are often removed, but the herders return, or new herders are employed in their stead, and the

REF0065908

cattle are again pastured on Indian lands. The herders are, in almost every instance, irresponsible persons, against whom the penalty fixed by sections 2147 and 2148 of the United States Revised Statutes is ineffectual.

A strong effort was made in March last, by the Montana legislature, to obtain the consent of the department to open up a cattle trail from Helena to the eastern markets through the Crow Reservation, and a variety of specious arguments were advanced in favor of the plan; but, on the ground of its being a direct violation of treaty provisions which would justly endanger the present peaceful relations existing between the government and the Crow Indians, the application was of course promptly refused. The owners of the cattle which have thus been driven through that reserve, so far as they could be ascertained, have been prosecuted under section 2117 of the Revised Statutes.

The attention of this office has often been called to the encroachments of miners and other intruders on the Ute Reservation in Colorado and the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. Numerous and extensive mines have been opened on both reservations, especially the latter, and every effort of this office to remove the miners has thus far proved ineffectual. The question of intrusion on the San Carlos Reservation must remain unsettled until the western boundary of the same is resurveyed, and an appropriation to cover the expense of such survey should be made without delay.

Extensive depredations have been committed on timber standing on Indian reservations in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, but these depredations have been checked to a considerable extent by the arrest and prosecution of the parties engaged or interested in such timber speculations.

LAW FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In the last three annual reports of this office urgent appeals have been made for the enactment of laws for Indian reservations. The following bill was introduced at the last Congress and received the approbation of the Judiciary Committees in both Houses, and was favorably reported on:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President may prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and provide for the enforcement thereof.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the laws of the respective States and Territories in which are located Indian reservations, relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery shall be deemed and taken to be the law, and in force within such reservations; and the district courts of the United States within and for the respective districts in which such reservations may be located in any State, and the Territorial courts of the respective Territories in which such reservations may be located, shall have original jurisdiction over all such offenses which may be committed within such reservations.

In respect to all that portion of the Indian Territory not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes, the provisions of the laws of the State of Arkansas relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery shall be deemed and taken to be the law, and in force therein; and the United States district court for the western district of the State of Arkansas shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all such offenses arising in said portion of the Indian Territory.

The place of punishment of any and all of said offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdictions of said respective courts.

It is a matter of vital importance that action should be taken to secure the passage of the above bill, or of some measure of equal efficiency to provide law for Indians, to the end that order may be secured. A civilized community could not exist as such without law, and a semi-civilized and barbarous people are in a hopeless state of anarchy without its protection and sanctions. It is true the various tribes have regulations and customs of their own which, however, are founded on superstition and ignorance of the usages of civilized communities, and generally tend to perpetuate feuds and keep alive animosities. To supply their place it is the bounden duty of the government to provide laws suited to the dependent condition of the Indians. The most intelligent among them ask for the laws of the white man to enable them to show that Indians can understand and respect law; and the wonder is that such a code was not enacted years ago.

DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN TIMBER.

The laws of the United States relative to intrusion and depredation on Indian lands have proved ineffectual to prevent citizens of the United States from cutting and destroying timber standing thereon. Sections 2147 and 2148 of the United States Revised Statutes provide merely for the removal of intruders from the Indian country, and for the imposition of a penalty of $1,000 in the event of the return of any party after having been removed therefrom. The intruders, as a general rule, have no property subject to execution, and as the penalty can only be collected by an action of debt, the offenders escape without punishment.

Section 2118 is insufficient, for the same reason, to prevent unlawful settlement on lands belonging to Indians.

Section 5388 makes it a penal offense for any person to unlawfully cut, or aid in cutting, or to wantonly destroy timber standing upon lands of the United States which in pursuance of law may be reserved for military or other purposes. This section and the act of March 3d, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 481), which is somewhat similar in its provisions, were evidently adopted, the former for the single purpose of protecting timber on land which had been or might thereafter be purchased or reserved for the use of the military, or any other branch of the government, and the latter to prohibit the destruction of trees on land which had been purchased or reserved for public use. Neither the provisions of the section referred to nor the act are sufficiently comprehensive (especially in view of the rule of law which requires criminal statutes to be construed strictly) to extend to or include parties who have cut or de-

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stroyed timber on land within a large portion of the Indian reservations. The United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at the last May term thereof, decided that the lands within the Cherokee Reservation in the Indian Territory were not lands of the United States in the sense of the language used in section 5388, and that there was no law to punish parties for committing depredations thereon. The reasoning of the court will apply with equal force to the lands of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and certain other Indians.

Most of the Indian reservations are now completely surrounded by a progressive and adventurous white population, which, only by stringent laws, can be restrained from taking possession of Indian lands, and hauling off or destroying the little timber left thereon. I deem it, therefore, of great importance that such a law be enacted as will prevent parties settling upon or cutting or wantonly destroying timber on the following classes of reservations, viz: Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise for the use of the Indians, or for other purposes, although the Indians' right of occupancy thereof has been tacitly recognized by the government; lands expressly reserved by treaty or act of Congress, or set apart for the use of the Indians by Executive order of the President; lands allotted or patented to individual Indians who are not under the laws of any State or Territory; lands patented to Indian tribes; and lands which have been purchased by, or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon, but which are as yet unoccupied.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

During the year several of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners have rendered valuable aid and assistance to the government in the purchase of annuity goods and supplies. The members of the purchasing committee have especially devoted a great deal of valuable time to the service, and have supervised the awarding of contracts, inspection of goods, and all the various details connected therewith. These services are rendered to the government gratuitously, and deserve more than a passing acknowledgment. The members of the board have also visited many Indian agencies during the year, and, as the result of their observations, have brought to the notice of the Bureau valuable facts and suggestions.

APPRAISEMENT OF KANSAS INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

Since the date of my last annual report the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1876 (19 Stat., p. 74), to appraise the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas have completed their work and submitted their report to this office, with accompanying schedules and abstracts. From these it appears that of the unsold portion of the

"Kansas Indian Trust Lands" there are 137,808.13 acres, which were appraised at a total value of $217,408.75. The improvements of settlers on these lands were appraised at a total value of $47,654, making the total value of land and improvements $265,062.75.

Of the "Diminished Reserve Lands" there are 78,570.34 acres, which were appraised at a total value of $115,122.46. The improvements of settlers on these lands were appraised at $58,008, making the total value of lands and improvements $213,103.46, which, together with the appraised value of the "trust lands," makes a grand total of 216,378.47 acres, valued at $372,531.21; adding to this $105,662, the value of settlers' improvements, gives a total value of land and improvements amounting to $478,193.21.

The schedules of appraisement were submitted by this office to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for his approval on the 26th of April, 1879. They were approved by him on the 14th day of May, 1879, and duplicate copies thereof transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with instructions to offer for sale to actual settlers, under section 2 of the act of 1876, at the district office at Topeka, Kans., all the lands embraced in said lists, except those falling under the provisions of section 1 of said act, and those upon which entry has heretofore been allowed, under section 2 of the act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat., p. 272), which has been suspended by the late statute.

All those persons mentioned in the first section of the act of July 5, 1876, are now outside of any relief, as those who entered under the act of 1874 are under a repealed statute, and those who have not yet entered cannot comply with the act of 1876 by paying the first installment before January 1, 1877. Those persons who entered under section 2 of the act of 1874, prior to the act of 1876, are also without the provisions of any existing statute. The penalty of the act of 1874 cannot be enforced, as that act is repealed by the act of 1876, and they are not subject to the act of 1876 as they did not make entry under its provisions.

In order that these two classes of persons may have the relief which they are entitled to, further legislation by Congress will be necessary, extending the time in which to make payment and secure their lands.

The reports of the commission, with recapitulations of the appraisement of said lands, will be found on page 182 of this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1879.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
July 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report as agent of this reserve for the year ending June 30, 1870.

I entered upon the duties of agent October 17, 1878, after having served five months as an employé, under my brother, the late agent, and four months subsequent to his death, as farmer in charge of agency. This change of administration and the uncertainty of the appointment of the succeeding agent, prevented the formation of new plans and a systematic prosecution of them until one-half of the year had expired. Since that time the advancement of the Indians is very manifest.

The prospect of a school in which their children were to be instructed exerted a powerful influence, as these Indians respect education very highly. This has led them to hope for better things, and has engendered a feeling of confidence in the government never before felt. Their visiting the agency to consult with me on their own private plans and asking advice, leads me to believe that the present year will advance them further than any year since this reservation was established.

This reservation extends for 75 miles north and south, divided in the center by the Colorado River, which is also the dividing line between California and Arizona Territory. The eastern and western boundaries of the reserve are two parallel mountain ranges, separated by some 20 miles. The northern and southern extremities end in a mesa or foot-hills of these ranges, which at these points approach the river-banks. Owing to the barren nature of these mountains and the immense mesa or foot-hills lying under them, only a narrow strip of land from one to three miles wide and about 40 long, is at all fitted for cultivation, and a considerable part of this is of such an alkaline nature that no crops can be raised on it. It is estimated that only about one-eighth of of the reservation is fitted for cultivation. I quote the following description of of this bottom land, as it coincides exactly with my own experience and observation. Herman Ehrenburg, in a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 1855, reads as follows:

"The objections to this reserve are, 1st, The alkaline and sterile nature of the soil. 2d, The necessity of constant or daily irrigation. 3d, The expensive, gigantic, if not impossible, task of raising the Colorado River from its deep channel at this or any other point below Fort Mohave. The Colorado Valley is the bed of an ancient lake or rather arm of the ocean, filled up in course of ages with the *débris* of the adjoining mountains and the shifting sands of the upper country, containing but little aluminous matter to give it consistency, a thin, loamy soil, with little vegetable matter, and beneath this shifting quicksands that have not yet been sounded to their entire depth. We find water always in from 10 to 18 feet."

He further states that the "impregnation of the soil is not so much alkaline salts as pure chloride of sodium."

This report, written fourteen years since, has been proved to be correct by every resident of this river valley. The only natural product of the reserve is the mesquit bean. This grows on a tree or bush about 15 feet high, and probably as many feet in diameter. The bean is from 6 to 10 inches long and grows in clusters of a dozen or more on a stem. The pods of this product ground into flour forms the principal diet of these Indians, as well as that of their horses and dogs. Besides this tree there are the willow and cottonwood, neither of which has ever been known to grow larger than two feet in diameter at the trunk, and very few as large as that. After an exceedingly high overflow of the river there are large fields of coarse grass and wild flax to be found, but as no such overflow has occurred since 1870, all vestige of these crops has disappeared.

All the native cultivation of this land is entirely dependent upon the greater or less overflow of the Colorado River. There are some very fine farms laid out, containing from 25 to 100 acres, and every year before flood-time these farms are cleaned up and prepared for planting. This has been repeated for the past three years, but none of those farms have been cultivated, but only small patches lying adjacent to the river. Each succeeding year has been worse than the last, until now it seems as though it had culminated. The rise of the river this year is not as high by 16 feet as it was in 1870, and is 4 feet lower than in last year, and the only land wet enough for cultivation is the sand-bars formed by the river this year. This excessive low water, together with the heavy frosts last winter, has affected the bean crop so that though there are a thousand acres of the mesquit tree within ten miles of the agency, the Indians are compelled to go 30 and 40 miles in order to find any beans.

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The past year was an unusual one in regard to rain. Seldom does rain fall on this bottom land, but during the year past it fell twice, the last time when it was particularly needed for the wheat crop. Owing to this the wheat planted proved to be a very fine crop, both in quality and quantity. The estimated yield on the whole reserve is about 1,000 bushels. Probably one-third of this was gathered before it was ripe, and as much more has been traded or sold by the Indians for other necessary articles, so at present there is not over 300 bushels remaining. This is divided equally amongst the bands.

The Indians and their character I have studied closely and with interest. Inspector Watkins informed me on his last visit here that these Indians stood among the lowest in the scale of civilization. This I believe to be true, and is due to the fact that since this reservation was established until the present year, when a school was permanently established, little, very little, has been done toward their elevation. They have been worked and fed and clothed, but not anything has been attempted, that I can learn, in the endeavor to educate or Christianize them.

I find them timid from ignorance and superstition, and peaceful from having been thoroughly subjugated by the military twenty years ago. I have never been called to settle any quarrels or disputes among themselves or the whites, nor have I ever heard of there being any. The only characteristics to encourage, and which I shall make the foundation of all improvement, are their great industry and natural agricultural habits; and I feel confident, if allowed to carry out my plans and get the Indians settled permanently on a farm, with gradual improvements made thereon in the way of houses, &c., and with their children being educated, that within a year they will rank very much above their present position.

The tribe, under a supreme chief, is divided into 20 bands, each under a captain elected by the band and confirmed by the agent. These bands live in winter in rude huts, made by excavating the sand a few feet in depth, and covering it over with poles, brush, and earth. In this building (!) live from 10 to 30 individuals of both sexes. In summer this is burned and the band moves off to where a farm is selected. Here a rude shed is erected, which serves to protect them from the intense heat of the sun. When a farm is started all the band work indefatigably, and very frequently water the whole farm by hand from the river.

The dress of the men consists of a breech-cloth and shirt, but very frequently the latter is dispensed with. The women wear a bustle of willow bark extending to their knees, and a piece of calico thrown about their shoulders and tied in a knot across the breast. They have had clothing furnished them and are glad to wear it, but the expense is so much greater that they cannot afford to purchase them.

The number of Indians now on the reservation is impossible to calculate. Owing to the desertion of all the neighboring towns and mines several hundred Indians there employed have returned to the reserve. I endeavored to obtain a count some months since, but owing to the lack of facilities with which to issue beef to individuals, only a part of the tribe could be induced to come to the agency. Therefore I am compelled to report the number of last year, viz, 502. This is the number I carry on my roll, but I am confident that there are three times that number on the reserve. Immediately upon receipt of supplies the present year I shall take an official census and issue to individuals on that return. I strongly approve of this method, as it does away with the captains, which are of considerable annoyance to the agent, especially in case of employing the Indians to work.

One noticeable feature of these Indians is their total lack of mechanical ability or handycraft. Their only manufactures are their water-vessels. A few have learned to braid rope and a few women can string beads in the form of necklaces, but all their useful articles of house-keeping, &c., are purchased or traded with the Mexicans or Chim-e-hue-vis Indians.

The only stock raised by these Indians are horses. There are probably 500 owned, but of an inferior quality. Their habit of sacrificing the horses of a deceased person has reduced the number very largely. Since the small-pox scourge last year over 700 horses are said to have been sacrificed. This country is not suitable for cattle-raising as there is no pasture, and owing to the dense growth of underbrush, it is about impossible to capture stock once turned loose.

It is a difficult matter to state exactly what the religion of this tribe is. They believe in a God and also a devil, in future punishment or happiness. The former may be avoided and the latter gained by suitable sacrifices made after death by the relatives and friends, but personal character has no influence. This belief can only be eradicated by substituting the Christian religion, and could any of the eastern Christian societies be induced to attempt this good work I would gladly contribute to the maintenance of a missionary here.

The organization of a boarding school on March 11 was the most important event of the year. Owing to a report that the children were to be stolen, only 8 scholars attended the first day. When that impression was removed 30 children presented themselves; from them I selected 25 of the most suitable age, as rations were provided for only that number. Two children belonging to the second chief and most prominent Indian on the reserve were afterwards admitted, making the number 27. After a few weeks two boys run away, but the others, owing to the attraction of clothing and food, and I may say also the authority and interest of the parents, all remained through the term of fourteen weeks.

Their progress was very satisfactory when it is considered that their knowledge and education was at zero. After a few weeks the school was divided into a first and second class. The first class could count to 1,000, know all the letters of the alphabet, both printed and written, and could read many of the lessons without spelling the words. They were taught with slates, which interested them exceedingly, and they could be found hours after the closing of school at this occupation. The music at opening and closing school was a great attraction. During these exercises the doors were thrown open and the halls were always crowded with members of the tribe who came regularly for the purpose of listening. The children learned 12 or 15 hymns, and the Sabbath exercises consisted of singing these and having them explained through the interpreter.

The new school-house erected is of adobe, 50 by 75, and 22 feet high at the ridge-pole. It contains eight rooms, four on either side, separated by a hall-way 12 feet wide. The school-room is 33 feet by 18; dining room, 20 by 18; two bed-rooms, 22 by 18, separated by the matron's room, 15 by 18. A teacher's room, kitchen, bath-room, and store-room comprise the other four. The house is plastered throughout and whitewashed. The doors and casings painted a slate-color. The house is very cool owing to the hall-way that extends its entire length, and is open at the sides above the rooms, the roof being raised on piers two feet for that purpose.

This building, with about three-quarters of an acre of land for a play-ground, is to be inclosed by an adobe wall 8 feet high; the agency walls forming one side, and through which will be the only entrance save a large sliding gate-way. This will entirely separate them from all outside influence and contact with the tribe, which is positively necessary in order to teach them morality. The expense of this building, not including the labor of the regular employés or work done by Indians for their rations, is $3,516.20. This, I think, will be all the expense, as what other work there is to do will be done by regular employés or Indians working for their rations.

The agency building and corral shed were considerably damaged by a cloud-burst, but they have all been thoroughly repaired, and will probably need no further attention for years.

The mortality the past year has been very light compared with the previous one. That year (1877–'78) the small-pox reduced the members of the tribe by about 170, and naturally those of the weakest and most diseased with syphilis succumbed most easily to the disease and the healthy ones survived. Still, though the mortality was light, seldom a day passed without application being made at the agency for treatment. Many and most of these applications were for such minor or simple troubles, that they were not reported. The Indians seem to have confidence in the physician for small troubles, but for any of magnitude they prefer their own doctors, that as surely kill them. This present year I shall use all my influence and authority to do away with these native doctors, as their influence is evil and antagonistic to the agent.

I have reported specially my endeavors to irrigate this land. I erected a China pump and connected it with my engine, and dug a large well from which to draw water. This pump worked very well and has capacity enough, if sufficient power was applied, to irrigate 25 acres of land. The difficulties to be overcome are too great to make it successful. These are, lack of power, sufficient water to feed it, and the alkaline nature of the water. The expense necessary to overcome these difficulties was too great to be done without a special appropriation therefor.

I turned my attention to constructing an under-shot water-wheel to be used in the river. I made this wheel 12 feet in diameter and 8 feet face, and floated it between two boats made from old lumber obtained from the tunnels. The wheel, owing to the want of proper materials to construct it with, I had great difficulty in strengthening sufficient to withstand the power of the river, but ultimately I perfected it, and proved its success. It ranges in capacity from 160 to 210 gallons per minute. After a few weeks' trial, owing to one of the boats leaking, the wheel was taken out, but was too much injured and weakened to pay to replace it. As the expense of this experiment was nothing and has proved the practicability of the river as a motive power, I intend to construct another and much larger wheel, capable of irrigating from 50 to 75 acres. If this water-wheel solves the question of irrigating this reservation, the Indians will be self-supporting at once, otherwise they will be dependent upon the government until some other means are provided, or they are removed.

Hoping that my brief administration that I have been honored with may prove satisfactory to your honor and the Indian Department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MALLORY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
October 6, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit my first report on the condition of affairs at this agency, and to give for your consideration my own views in regard to the condition and prospects of the Indians on this reservation.

Without dwelling upon facts well known and familiar to you, I will merely give my own practical views and impressions of these red men and the means most likely to conduce to their welfare. Taking the latter point first in order, let me say that it is my firm conviction that any means for their amelioration not beginning with the education of the children, teaching them the English language, and separating them from their parents, and the burrowing mounds in which they manage to sustain life, will be only useless, and effort expended in vain. I will here quote from General Hammond, Indian inspector, whose experience and intimate knowledge of the subject must commend itself to every unbiased mind.

"Above all things I beg that the department will endeavor to interest some Christian denomination in the establishment of a boarding-school in this reservation. A day school will be utterly useless and a waste of money. There is no place on the reservation where a day school can be located which the children in numbers can reach, and what savagery they get rid of by day will be taken on at night in the tents of their parents. I commend to especial consideration the subject of schools. Both Pimas and Maricopas are tractable, docile, good-natured. I will gladly join in appeals to any Christian people to supplement the efforts of the department in an organized effort to establish schools."

A boarding-school should be established at this agency at once, and the effort cannot be made too soon if the people of this land desire to reclaim the children of these tribes from ignorance, degradation, filthiness, and vice. If cleanliness be next in order to Godliness, surely these people are a great way off from the latter virtue.

It is surprising how little is known at the East about the actual condition of the Indians and their manner of life, and how degraded and heathenish a race we have at our very doors. I am now writing of the Indians of this Territory. Efforts are largely made to educate the benighted of far lands, while comparatively little thought is given to these red-skins of the desert and the forest of our own country.

These Indians are said to be self-supporting, and such is nominally the fact, as no rations or annuities are given to them, although farming utensils are furnished to them and medical aid dispensed. Life with them is maintained apparently with little exertion. They raise wheat and barley, the former of excellent quality; this they prepare in many instances with stones, grinding in this primitive way the food which they consume.

Let me picture an Indian village—not for the eyes of the honorable Commissioner, who knows all about this Indian life, and has seen many "live Indians"—but for the intelligent, the refined, and the Christian people of this country. You are conveyed in an "ambulance" over a dry, sun-baked road of a desert. In the distance appear numerous half-spherical shaped mounds, with no entrance save a single opening at the ground, and which to enter, as I have done, one must prostrate himself at first. They are constructed of branches of trees and straw, and closely woven together with much ingenuity, and covered with dirt. The interior smells and tastes of dirt and smoke, as no other opening than that described exists, perhaps 20 feet in circumference and 6 feet high in the center. In this nest families burrow, except in the hottest weather, when fires are made on the outside, and food is prepared in the most primitive manner. Around we see scattered rude cooking utensils, old blankets, pieces of clothing, in some cases turkies and chickens, and litter everywhere; children almost nude; they sit in the dirt and live in the dirt in many instances, with an apology for clothing; their persons covered with the dust about them and literally plastered upon them.

The women do much of the work. The "bucks," as the men are called, are fond of their ponies; are rapid and cruel riders. They indulge, as others do in the East, who are more cultivated, in horse-racing and betting, and when it can be procured, whisky has its baneful effects upon them. As a people, they seem content and happy; happy in their degradation and filthiness; seemingly content to remain as they are, with little ambition to change for the better.

Are you surprised, then, most honorable Commissioner, that, seeing these sights daily, and having daily intercourse with these people, we say emphatically that nothing short of educating the children apart from these scenes and influences can accomplish any speedy reformation in the condition of the life described. If Christian men and women would devote themselves to this work with the same zeal and energy which they do to similar work in foreign lands, and with much less outlay of money, in connection with the efforts made by the government to civilize these people, in time we have reason to believe a different life would be seen in these red men and women of the frontier. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. LUDLAM,
Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 11, 1870.

SIR: In submitting the annual report for this agency, I desire to ask your attention to the fact that I have been less than one month in charge as acting agent.

AGENCY.

The agency is located on the right bank of the Gila River, three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of the San Carlos. The buildings are adobe with dirt roofs in bad condition. Shingle roofs are needed. The attention of Inspector Hammond was recently invited to the subject of roofs.

RESERVATION.

Boundaries have not been established by actual survey. The line on the west, in the vicinity of McMillen is in dispute by many interested in that mining locality. The boundaries should be determined and marked.

INDIANS.

At present there are nine distinct tribes of Indians on this reservation, viz: *San Carlos, White Mountain, Coyotero, Tonto, Chiricahua, Southern* and *Ojo Caliente Apaches, Yumas* and *Mojaves*. The two latter tribes speak a different language from the Apache tribes, and are quite dissimilar in manners and customs, and are not friendly with them.

A census was taken last winter, the enumeration showing 4,552 men, women, and children, to which must be added 100 men who were absent, employed by the military department of the government in the Territory as scouts.

Under recent instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Ojo Caliente Apaches are to be transferred to the Mescalero Agency.

CONDUCT.

The Indians are quiet and orderly for a people uncivilized, and are very obedient to agency rules and instructions given by their agent.

LABOR.

All, or nearly all, labor to some extent; many are industrious workers. No farming can be done on the reservation unless irrigation is resorted to. The ditches taken out are of little account. I am informed a great deal of labor has been expended by the Indians on ditches that are useless, as they could not get the water to flow into them. They have become greatly discouraged and are dissatisfied with the land on the Gila, and are desirous of permits to go to various points—Black River, Ash Creek, Eagle Creek, Aravaypa Creek, and the San Pedro, where they find natural obstacles not so great; the three last-named streams are off the reservation. The Indians should not have been allowed to undertake impracticable work. A competent farmer would have led them to success in their attempts at irrigation, and saved them much labor uselessly expended.

The water in the Gila is taken out in large quantity in the vicinity of Pueblo Viego, and the number of ditches increase every year. Steps should be taken to protect the reservation Indians in their water rights if there is any law on the subject that will do so.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION, AND PRODUCTS.

I estimate that there are about 75 acres under cultivation along the San Carlos and Gila Rivers. On Black River, near Fort Apache, about 25 acres. Corn is chiefly grown; some of it looks well. About 5,000 pounds of barley was grown this year and sold to the trader at the agency. I have heard that some of the Indians sold their barley at Globe and McMillen. I have no means of knowing the amount. I can learn of no effort having been made to obtain an accurate knowledge of the amount of grain raised.

In addition to the land cultivated on the reservation, there is some farming done by the Indians on the San Pedro, Aravaypa Creek, and Eagle Creek, to which points those engaged were permitted to go by my predecessor. From 60 to 75 persons are farming on the two first-named streams, and 119 on Eagle Creek. The amount of land under cultivation by them I do not know.

STOCK.

The Indian stock consists of horses, about 1,000 head; cattle, about 1,000 head;

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sheep, about 200 head; mules and asses, about 50 head of each. The horses are largely of an inferior and almost valueless breed.

EDUCATION.

No school is in progress at this agency. There is no building for the purpose, or that can be converted into a school-house.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Although this agency is, as I am informed, under the charge of a religious body, no minister of the gospel has ever been sent here to labor.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not satisfactory. Syphilis prevails quite extensively in nearly all the tribes, especially the Mojaves, Yumas, Tontos, San Carlos, and White Mountains. It was brought here by the Mojaves and Yumas from the Verde Reservation. Hospital facilities are much needed.

SUPPLIES.

Hospital supplies are at present abundant and of good quality. Flour was scarce in June and the fore part of July. The first delivery on the contract of 1879-'80 was made July 18, and was an inferior article—very dark and coarse. The beef contractor was on hand with cattle to put in on his contract at the beginning of the fiscal year.

POLICE.

The police, as now organized, consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 sergeants, and 31 privates. The men are very attentive to their duties, trustworthy and obedient. The slightest violation of order that comes within their knowledge is invariably reported; they are ever on the alert. The agent can exert his authority, through them, in any part of the reservation, and feel assured that his orders will be strictly enforced. They know neither family nor friend in the discharge of their duty.

In conclusion, I regret that my limited knowledge of affairs here, having been so short a time in charge, precludes any attempt on my part to review the doings of the past year, or show wherein improvement has been made, or the reverse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of June 18, 1879, I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency October 22, 1878, and found the reservation in an utterly destitute condition, a former agent, Mr. J. L. Broaddus, having sacrificed at auction, or removed, all the agricultural implements, the bellows, forge, anvil, tools, and iron from the blacksmith-shop; the ferry-boat and wire-rope by which it was run, furniture, stoves, and in fact almost everything necessary for the well-being of the Indians under my care. I found eight horses and mules, generally between twenty and thirty years of age, and almost worthless. One mule died, aged twenty-four years. Three mules and two horses or mares were condemned and sold, and in lieu thereof I have received from Round Valley Agency two horses, two mares, and two mules, all of which are well along in years, though they have not quite reached the age of twenty.

I found the grist-mill beyond repair, and the saw-mill, flume, and penstock in a very dilapidated condition. With new belting and machinery, supplied in April last, I have been able to secure 2,000 feet of lumber, which has been used in general repairs. Both mills should be rebuilt together to be run by one water-pressure, concentrating the working force at one point, especially as it is necessary only to run each mill a portion of the year.

Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Bair, trader at Fort Gaston, I have had without charge a ferry-boat and wire rope, a pair of scales, a wagon, and yoke of oxen; from Mr. Warden J. Boyce, my carpenter and wheelwright, two mules, and from Mr. Charles H. Griswold, my farmer, one horse, all of which have been of material assistance to me in carrying on the reservation. I have also received material aid from Fort Gaston. The blacksmith-shop has been put in efficient condition, and is in charge of a faithful, competent workman, Mr. John W. Mason.

The school has received most faithful care from Miss Frances O'Brien, and during the past month has shown material improvement in the number attending. The previous non-attendance has been attributed to the destitute condition of the Indians and the absence of proper clothing.

Under the law I have been permitted to issue only to Indians, heads of families, and others who have earned the value by labor, and I have therefore been unable to relieve many cases of distress among the sick, the aged, and infirm. In December last I submitted this subject to the Commissioner but have received no reply.

I have been unable to secure the services of a citizen physician for the salary offered ($900), and but for the kindness of Assistant Surgeon C. E. Price, U. S. A., post surgeon at Fort Gaston, the Indians would have been without medical care, and it is a notorious fact that the Indians throughout this country are fast being swept by disease from the face of the earth. Payment has been denied Assistant Surgeon Price upon the ground that he is an officer of the Army, although he is under no obligation whatever to perform this service. When I commanded this post in 1869-'70, Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azpell, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Gaston, filled the position of attending physician at this agency at $100 per month under a special contract made in San Francisco with the superintendent of Indian affairs for California, General John B. McIntosh. Subsequently the amount received as attending physician was stopped from his pay as an officer of the Army, but upon application to Congress he was relieved from the operation of said stoppage, and this is but one of similar precedents for the pay of Assistant Surgeon Price.

From September 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879, eight months, Sergt. William Mathers, Company E, Eighth Infantry, faithfully and creditably performed the duty of clerk at this agency upon the express understanding that he should receive for his services $25 per month as had previously been paid other enlisted men of the Army and much less than the cost of a citizen clerk; yet payment has been denied him upon the ground that he is an enlisted man. The services rendered were extra, entirely voluntary and such as Sergeant Mathers was under no obligation whatever to perform, and without which, the correspondence and records of this agency would not have been kept up. Both of these claims are to be laid before the next Congress for relief.

Many of the Indians work cheerfully and well, and there would be no difficulty with proper appliances in making this reservation almost, if not entirely, self sustaining. There are 800 acres of arable land capable of producing hundreds of thousands of bushels of oats, wheat, corn, &c., but the reservation is deficient in horses, mules and oxen, wagons, implements, &c.; and being without a grist-mill I shall be compelled to have the wheat raised this year packed nearly twenty miles to get it ground for one-sixth, which is the best and only bargain I have been able to make.

The wheat already cut, but not yet thrashed, is estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 bushels, fully three times the amount secured last year and much more than has been gathered in any one year since 1870, when Capt. S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry, performed the duty of agent. The hay secured, but not yet measured, is estimated at 50 tons.

Mules not more than ten years of age, broken to harness, wagons, farming implements, tools, grain and flour sacks, should be furnished as mentioned in my reply to circular-letter No. 30, Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 14, 1879.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Major Eighth Infantry, Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,
Mendocino County, California, August 6, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present my second annual report of the condition of the Indians and affairs of this reservation.

LANDS.

Nominally, this reservation contains 102,118.19 acres, of which amount only about 4,000 acres lie in this valley. The balance is hilly or mountainous country, mostly

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well adapted for grazing purposes, excepting the cañons and hill sides, where timber is found.

These lands, although the boundaries have been surveyed, are yet, with the exception of about 2,500 acres, in possession of the settlers who were upon them at the time of the appraisement of their improvements in 1873 in pursuance of act of Congress of that year, because they have *not* been paid therefor. The settlers have thereon about 50,000 sheep, 1,200 cattle, 500 horses and mules, and 500 hogs; all fed and deriving their entire support, summer and winter, from reservation ground, while our own cattle are driven from range to range, and entirely off the reservation for food by the herders of these settlers. If our cattle were permitted to range quietly over our lands, and the calves not killed to supply meat for herders and squaw-men, we would soon have our herds so increased that we would not be obliged to call upon government for any supplies of beef.

AGRICULTURE.

Ever since the establishment of the first farm in this valley by employés and Indians from the Nomé Lackee Reservation in 1856, it has been conducted as a *farm* and not cultivated by individual Indians or tribes for themselves, except the family gardens; that is, all the wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, &c., have been raised in fields, undivided, all the work being performed by the Indians, who have received their supplies in return for their labor, and have never been paid wages in money. The necessity for this course has been that our farming lands are so limited and cut up by swamp claims that it is impracticable to divide them among families and individuals, and in anywise satisfy them or give them lands on which they would make a support. This method would be preferable to them, I know, could it be done, but until we can be put in possession of our lands for such purpose, and while *all* "able-bodied male Indians" are required to work, no rations or supplies being issued to such except on this condition, and employés are only used in the supervision of Indian labor, or the performance of such labor as only skilled hands can do, I cannot see how the expense of conducting the reservation and caring for these Indians can be lessened.

POPULATION.

During the year a large number of Indians have left the reservation, as I have reported from time to time, viz: Some 200 of the Potter Valleys, during the fall of last year, under a former chief or captain of the tribe, Captain Jack, or Napoleon Bonaparte, left and purchased about 60 acres of barren land near Ukiah, and are trying to make a living for themselves; giving as their reason for going that they had been promised lands for themselves for years, but could not get them; they were also told that the reservation was to be broken up soon, and they would have to leave to find lands for themselves. I learned that most of them are dissatisfied and would gladly return if *all* would come. Some of the Little Lakes have gone to the coast, and others of the various tribes have gone to their former homes (some only to visit), so at the close of the fiscal year there were only 541 who drew their rations as per weekly voucher of June 30, viz: 183 *Ukies and Wylackies*, 153 *Little Lakes*, 109 *Concows*, 42 *Red Woods*, 29 *Potter Valleys, and* 20 *Pit Rivers*. Besides these there are nearly 100 who live on or near the reservation who belong to their tribes, and from 2,000 to 2,500 living from 50 to 250 miles distant who belong by location to this reservation, and whose children ought to be educated in our school.

PRODUCTIONS

Three hundred and sixteen acres of wheat, 78 of barley, 107 of oats, 110 of corn and 20 of garden are cultivated this year; estimated product, wheat, 7,000 bushels; barley, 1,000; oats, 2,000; corn, 2,000; beans, 100. The corn crop will be light, because of the wet, cold spring. We will also have about 800 bushels of apples. Besides the above about 300 acres have been cultivated for hay, as we have but little natural sod, and we use the grains for that purpose. The Indians, besides cultivating the above, have 25 acres of wheat and 5 of oats; estimated yield, wheat, 500 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; while they will glean of wheat about 500 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; and cut 50 tons of hay for their ponies. They will probably raise more potatoes, beans, &c., than before, although the acreage is really less than last year owing to the exodus before mentioned.

Failing to get the header, wanted to harvest our grain this year, we shall lose enough grain to buy one. The farmer estimates the loss on our 80-acre field at 500 bushels. With our present force of workmen it is impracticable to harvest with sickle and cradle, except for gleaning and cutting around stumps.

STOCK.

There are 58 horses and mares, to be rated as follows: Serviceable work, 15; unserviceable work, 12; serviceable saddle, 19; unserviceable saddle, 12; 20 mules—serviceable work, 13; serviceable pack, 3; unserviceable work, 4. There being no provision for condemning and selling unserviceable animals (as in the military service), all the above have been kept on the papers and rated as serviceable, giving a false impression as to availability for use. There are 21 oxen and 427 other cattle; the increase of these cattle and their growth are greatly retarded by reasons given before. Of hogs, there are about 150, while there are hundreds belonging to the swamp-land claimants, who raise no crops for any of their stock, but keep them inside of our inclosures on the ground that the land is theirs, subjecting us annually to a loss of hundreds of bushels of grain by their depredations.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The large barn reported last year as commenced, has been completed, and is of great service both in stabling stock and storing hay.

Twenty houses were built last fall, varying in size from 12 by 14 to 12 by 24, according to the size of the family to occupy. To each house has been built a brick fireplace and chimney. Nine Indian houses have been removed and refitted, and two small barns built for their use. All of the work on these buildings has been done by the Indians under the supervision of the carpenter.

By your permission we had our two steam-engines and boilers repaired, so that they are now in good condition; one is used to run the saw-mill in the mountains, and the other (a portable engine) for thrashing, and at times to run the grist-mill. These mills are indispensable to us in providing lumber necessary for our use, and grinding the grain for our Indians. The grist-mill is also able to do some custom work for the settlers of this valley.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

remain about the same as at last report. Many of them are but temporary structures that soon lose their value and become useless.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

None of these Indians subsist by the chase (except partially) but work for their daily bread. It is not claimed for them that they are *intelligent, energetic workmen*; on the contrary, they are *Indians*, and do not love hard work, will shirk, and hence need almost constant supervision. There are some of the younger workmen that will in time be able to do a respectably fair job in such trades as they are learning, but it requires patience and constant drilling.

Could they have bands of sheep to care for on shares until they could have a fair start they would soon be able to support themselves. Two Indians have 300 sheep in this way, and have a small range near the saw-mill; they are doing well. Many of the Indians are good shearers and compete with white men in that line. Some of these boys are manifesting an aptness for certain kinds of labor, that is encouraging.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians seems to be improving, and the severer types of disease are yielding to treatment; but it will be impossible to exterminate, in years, the taint from their systems, and it necessarily affects their children to a greater or less extent.

The location is healthy and all that could be desired in this respect. We report 12 births and 22 deaths. Some of the older Indians still cling with tenacity to their own methods of treatment, but these are discouraged as far as practicable.

EDUCATIONAL.

An effort has been made the past year to avoid as much as possible the cramming process in teaching, so much in vogue in both Indian and white schools, and to cause the children to think for themselves; to use their reasoning powers as applied to the simple studies assigned to them. Some advancement has been made in this respect, as seen by increased interest in their studies, and especially is this the case in respect to arithmetic. There is still much to do, but we are encouraged in our efforts to teach. An

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important advancement has been made in the matter of personal cleanliness, so that the scholars are better prepared for study. Our efforts are greatly crippled in this direction by the necessity of the children being in the camps with their parents and friends, and the fact that several of them are orphans who have no real home. Many of these difficulties could be obviated, had we a boarding and manual labor school for them. The average attendance is almost equal to that of last year, when a larger number was borne on the roll.

MISSIONARY LABOR.

Earnest effort has been made the past year to bring this people under the influence of the truth, but little visible advancement has been made. Most of those whose Christian life survived the defection which succeeded the revival that took place here some five years since, are proving the power of the gospel of Christ in a regenerate life. The same difficulty is met here that is found among other people, viz: When the religion that they espouse fails of meeting their expectations (either through its own want of vitality, or from their own failure to reach its vitalizing power), they sink back into skepticism concerning the truth of that religion, are apt to become worse in morals than before, and are far harder to reach with the truth.

Besides the above, we are surrounded by a class of men who "neither fear God nor regard man," but corrupt the minds and debase the morals of our people with the very purpose of thwarting all our efforts to lead them to a higher and Christian civilization; the avowed purpose being to scatter the Indians and break up this reservation.

CIVILIZATION.

A steady, healthy growth is being made in this direction, evidenced in the increasing desire to adopt "white man's ways," viz, to have good houses, to have in those houses bedsteads, chairs or benches, tables, cooking and eating utensils, as well as in dress. No blankets are used for clothing, but all dress in the habit of civilized life.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

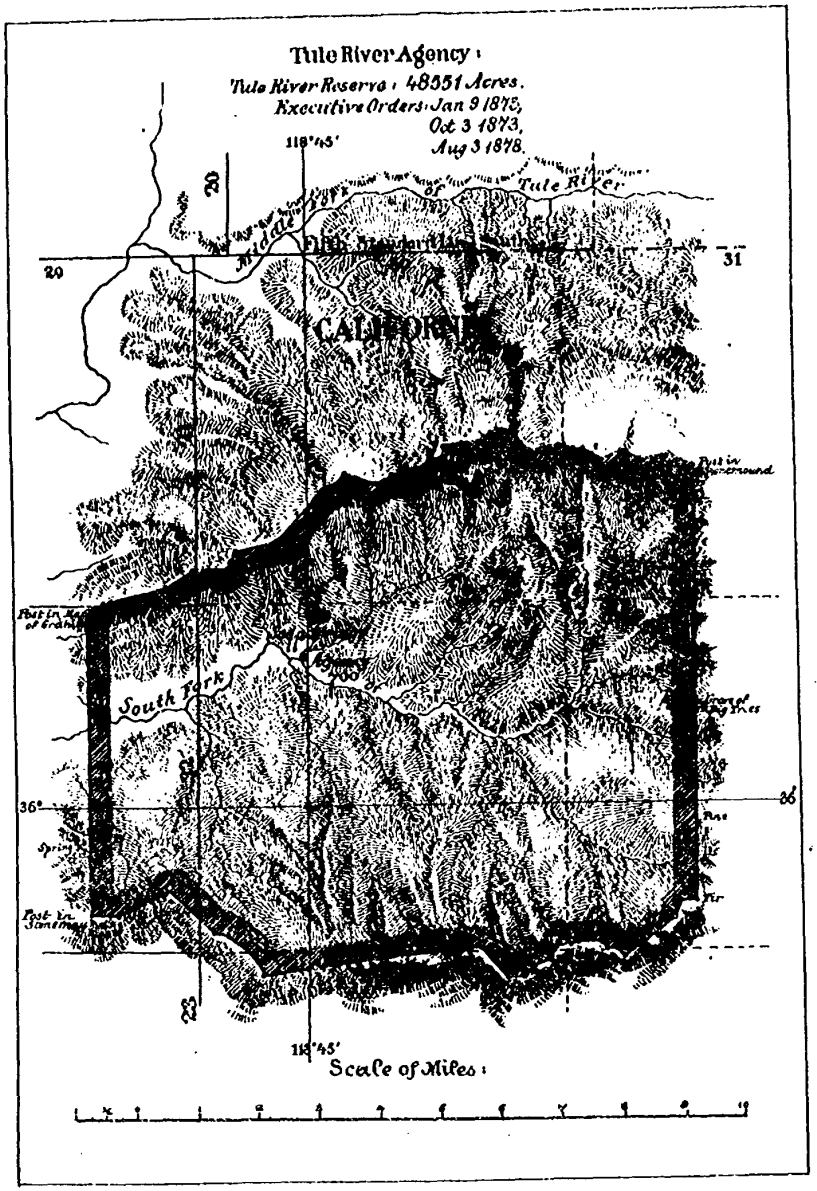
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 11, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my fourth annual report of this agency. This reservation contains about 40,000 acres of land. The most of it is very rough and mountainous, so that very little of it can be utilized, except for grazing purposes. Half of the entire tract is too rough and rocky for any purpose whatever, except as a lair for wild beasts. Two hundred acres will comprise all the land susceptible of cultivation within the boundaries of the reserve.

The eastern portion of the reservation contains quite an amount of good sawing timber, but so situated that it can never be of any benefit to the Indians. A vast amount of capital would be required in the construction of roads to make any of the pineries available for lumbering purposes. I would therefore recommend the restoration to the public domain a strip four miles wide along the entire eastern boundary of the reservation. This would enable the people living in the plain country to open up roads to this timber and supply themselves with lumber at much more reasonable rates than it is possible at the present time. The government would also realize a profit, if not directly in the sale of this timber, indirectly in the improvement of large tracts of land contiguous to it. Justice would then be meted out to all parties, and every pretext for complaint of the Indian service removed. Citizens would have their just rights and the timber be taken where Providence evidently designed it should. It would also be of great advantage to these Indians in furnishing them a market for their surplus produce and making it possible for them easily to supply themselves with lumber. I do not wish to make any plea for citizens that would in the least injure these Indians. Having been connected with this agency nearly four years, and knowing that it will be utterly impossible for these Indians ever to utilize these pineries, I make this recommendation fully believing that it would be for the best interests of all concerned. I do not expect action upon this recommendation, but would call your attention to the question in this public manner that you may be prepared to give it consideration when properly presented.

I now report 160 Indians on this reservation who are acting in full accord with the government.



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AGRICULTURE.

The Indians have produced on their small farms during the past year 250 bushels wheat, 250 bushels corn, 25 tons hay, 10 tons melons, 10 tons pumpkins, and about ten bushels beans; 25 tons of hay have been raised on the agency farm. These amounts seem small, but considering the fact that nothing has been produced except where we had irrigating facilities, the result is all that could have been expected.

EDUCATION.

A day school has been taught eight months during the year, with an average attendance during the time of sixteen. There has been some improvement, but not satisfactory or in proportion to the labor bestowed. My teacher has been very efficient, but has become discouraged in teaching a day school among these Indians.

Nothing but a boarding-school connected with manual labor, in my judgment, will be at all satisfactory. I am glad to be able to state that a school of this character has been authorized by the department for the present fiscal year, and I shall enter upon the work with increased zeal and confidence.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Everybody knows that religious education with Indians is a slow process. All of the Indians on this reservation would have joined the church ere this had I urged them. I know they are ignorant and superstitious beyond expression, and while some of them are perhaps living up to the light they possess, I deem it the safer course to impress upon their minds that the requisition for church membership is at least a very honest purpose, if not an absolutely correct life. Religious services have been held every Sabbath, consisting of Scripture reading, catechetical and such admonitory exercises as seemed adapted to the congregation and circumstances.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

There is evident improvement in this direction, with a growing conviction upon the minds of the Indians that they will soon be required to take care of themselves. They are settling down to more steady habits, evince a growing interest in their small farms, and are laboring with more system than ever before. I have given them to understand that they have received their last appropriation in the shape of subsistence; that now all that the government will do for them will be to assist them this year in the purchase of some more farming implements. They fully understand this, and say if the government will help them a little in this way and educate their children they will do the rest.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much better than ever before. There have been seven deaths during the year. Two of these, however, were violent; one was killed by another Indian; the other was hanged for murder; so that the natural deaths exceed the births only by one.

CIVILIZATION.

Civilization, like Christianization, with these Indians requires the work of years. There is, however, marked improvement in this regard, and an effort is manifested by almost every Indian, especially among the younger ones, to imitate the example of the whites. They are more observant and inquiring, and in their general deportment will convince an unprejudiced mind that they merit the protection and fostering care of the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.,
August 28, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of things at this agency:

The Indians under my charge, known as the *Mission Indians*, are composed of the following-named tribes, viz: Seranos, Digenes, San Luis Rey, and Coahuillas and Owongos. Their settlements are scattered over portions of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties, and chiefly in the mountain and desert districts embraced in a range hundreds of miles in extent. Here and there lands have been reserved for them, but their character is such that very little of it is of any practical use, and very few comparatively are living on the lands so reserved.

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For generations past many have had their villages on what they supposed to be "the public domain," and which they believed would ultimately be set apart for them, but which in almost every instance turned out to be covered by the ubiquitous "Spanish grant," whose title has been confirmed to the inevitable "land-grabber." In some instances, however, they have been accorded the favor of remaining on and cultivating these lands so long occupied by them, but not without frequent difficulties growing out of conflicting interests. The agent is continually harassed by complaints from one or both parties as to injuries or wrongs endured.

Under this unsatisfactory state of things, which has long existed, frequent efforts have been made to influence government to provide a suitable reservation upon which to consolidate these scattered Indians. A joint resolution of the last general assembly of California was transmitted by its governor to Congress asking that this be done; and, prior to the assembling of the last Congress, letters setting forth the condition of affairs at this agency were forwarded to the department by myself, with a view of securing at that session such action as it seemed to me the exigencies of the case demanded. But beyond the bringing the subject before the House Committee of Indian Affairs nothing was effected. It is hoped that another session will not be permitted to pass by without final and definite action being taken looking to the purchase of suitable lands for a reservation and the consolidation of these Indians upon it before another year is past. If assurance of this kind does not come to the owners of the lands now occupied by most of them, their ejectment is certain to follow.

The Mission Indians are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, either in the cultivation of the little fields they *call* their own, or in laboring for ranchmen in the vicinity of their villages. But, on account of the sparseness of white settlers in these mountain and desert districts, and the consequent scarcity of labor, they are forced often to go from fifty to one hundred miles to procure work. At some seasons of the year it is impossible for all to find employment, while at others, such as in the sheep-shearing season, they find ample and remunerative employment, and are eagerly sought for by the large ranchmen. They excel all others in this kind of labor. With few exceptions, the Mission Indians are industrious, having always maintained themselves by their own labor. They do not now, and never have asked for supplies of any kind from government. All they ask is that land be given them upon which they may have an opportunity to better support themselves and families.

Upon the desert, 50 and 80 miles from the agency, where several hundred live, the usual supply of water for irrigating purposes failed this season; and in this extremity they were forced to subsist upon a wild bean that grows upon the desert. Never having received any aid from government, and being accustomed to the miserable destitution enforced by their helplessness, they endure hunger and want, neither asking nor expecting help. But as I learned their condition, I at once represented their case to the department under date of July 10, and on the 26th, to my gratification, a telegram was received authorizing the purchase of $500 worth of supplies for their use. These I have purchased, and in a few days shall make the first issue, which has been unexpectedly delayed by my absence on official duty. It will be the first time in the history of these desert Indians that they share in the benefactions of this great government.

The educational interests of the Mission Indians have been so far entirely neglected; not one in a hundred, either of adults or of the children growing up into manhood and womanhood, has ever learned, or perhaps even seen, a letter of the alphabet. Nor would the establishment of schools among them be practicable in their present scattered and unsettled condition. Had they long since enjoyed but the simplest rudiments of an education, along with the other influences of civilization which have been thrown around them, they would have been spared many of the wrongs and impositions which their ignorance has made possible.

Among most of them the absence of religious influence and instruction is no less marked. While the ancestors of some of these tribes were baptized by the early Spanish missionaries, and the practice has been continued ever since to have the children baptized by the priests, yet no result has been attained by these outward, and, to most of them, unmeaning rites, which would entitle them to be called Christian. No active missionary work is being carried on among them. Many of them have no more conception of the true God or knowledge of religious truth than the pagan, and, until they are brought together from the almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses and desert plains which they inhabit, and are placed upon a reservation where educational and missionary effort can be made available, little, if anything, can be done to improve their condition in this important particular.

Until my arrival at the agency, wrongs had been practiced upon these helpless people, and that, too, in many cases, by pretended friends, that was only to be expected by the long discontinuance of the agency, and the absence of a duly accredited representative of the government to protect their interests. Taking advantage of their ignorance in keeping records of time, and in computing accounts, their employers, in many instances, practiced the grossest frauds in the payment of their wages. In some instances goods of one kind or other were given them in lieu of money, at such prices as to make the price of a day's labor to the employer not exceed ten cents. Instances were related me in which they received their wages in intoxicating liquor, which of course, resulted in a drunken debauch, from which they recovered only when the supply was exhausted, to find themselves without the necessaries of life for their destitute families.

Everywhere liquor was being sold to them in defiance of law. And, although frequent arrests were made of the guilty parties, under State authority, few, if any, were ever convicted of their crimes because of the adverse popular sentiment which obtains in this locality in regard to this form of the liquor traffic. Not a few have gained a competency by the traffic with these Indians, while the sentiment prevails to a great extent, that "there is no more harm in selling liquor to an Indian than to a white man."

My first work in assuming the duties of this agency a year ago was to secure just and honorable dealing towards these Indians on the part of employers, and to break up the demoralizing traffic in liquor among them. By close and diligent inquiry as to the wages they received, and the method of payment, I discovered the dishonest tricksters, and by enforcing just and honest payment, when it was refused, as well as by publishing the rascalities practiced by certain parties who employed them in considerable numbers, I have succeeded in a great measure in securing just and fair dealing, so much so that few complaints of this character come to me now. By a no less close and vigilant effort in ferreting out liquor-selling, and by a vigorous prosecution before the United States authorities of all parties engaged in the traffic, a reformation has been wrought in this particular that is very marked. It has now come to be regarded as a dangerous business to sell or furnish liquor to Indians.

Many abuses and wrongs of this kind must necessarily go undetected, and the highest efficiency in the service at this agency will not be attained until these Indians are more directly under the eye and control of the agent. Scattered over such a large extent of country as they now are, many of them remote from the agency, they are a common prey to the rapacity of designing white men. The agent cannot know everything that is transpiring within the limits of his jurisdiction. Withal, in looking over the year that is past, and considering the disadvantages of the situation at this agency, I congratulate myself upon the success which has attended my efforts in the only direction in which I could find anything to do.

It is due, in this connection, to speak of the most excellent subchief, Captain John, who is my interpreter and efficient fellow-helper at the agency; without him I doubt whether the same results would have been attained. His value to the service cannot be estimated by dollars and cents; while a nobler specimen of the possibilities of civilization upon those of his race, under proper influences, is nowhere to be found. He is indebted for what he is to the wholesome influences of a just and honorable gentleman in this vicinity in whose employ he labored for some years.

The sanitary condition of the tribes is not what it should be. Venereal as well as other forms of disease are common among them, and in the absence of a physician they have always been left to such remedies as are found only in their own system of doctoring. The consequence is many die who might otherwise have been restored to health. I have been notified, however, that a physician will be allowed at this agency, and have sent the name of one, whose appointment I trust will soon follow. To make his services available in the more distant settlements, it will be necessary for the physician to accompany the agent in his visits to them. There are always sick and suffering ones to be found to whom the coming of a physician would prove a very godsend, and with whom medicines can be left, with directions for their use.

Under the peculiar circumstances of their situation, it is difficult to state correctly the present population of the tribes, since no actual count is possible. With certain data at my command, I estimate their number at 3,000, which is 1,400 less than the estimate last reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 18, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency.

I arrived here on the evening of the 5th of July ultimo and on the 6th entered upon the duties of Indian agent, relieving my predecessor, Loverett M. Kelley.

Owing to the fact, perhaps, that my predecessor expected to be relieved at an early day, together with the employés under him, I found the affairs of the agency in a slip-

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shod condition. There had been no ice saved during the winter to make the roily tepid, alkali water of the Uncompahgre endurable during the sultry months of summer. From the same cause, perhaps, the farm and garden had been neglected, to the end that there will be no feed raised for the agency stock, nor vegetables worth mentioning, at this agency this season.

The agency buildings are of an inferior quality, and all unfinished, but I have taken steps to put them in as serviceable condition as possible, under existing circumstances; to all of which the attention of Commissioner D. H. Jerome, while here, was invited.

The time I have been here has been too short for me to form any accurate opinion of the *Utes* as a people, or to determine the best policy to adopt to lead them into the paths and ways of civilization; yet I hope that I can, in time, with the kindly assistance of the department and the citizens of Colorado, who live in close proximity to the agency and reservation, do much toward domesticating the Utes—the first great step, in my judgment, in the direction of their civilization. In weaning them from their migratory or roving habits and inducing them to permanently locate homes for themselves and families, lies the solution of the problem of Ute civilization. By frank, firm, and honest treatment of the Utes, I think much can be done with and for them. They appear tractable, honest, peaceable, and kindly disposed, and to accomplish anything in the way of improving their condition, it is only necessary to gain their confidence and respect, which many of them seem to have lost in all white men. Nevertheless I have hopes of accomplishing much with them. Like children, the Utes need kindly but firm and honest treatment for their successful government. While they are not as cleanly in their persons and habits as many white people, they are not so far removed, in those particulars, from others as circumstances and loose reports would seem to indicate.

The failure of the Utes to get the $10,000 down for the "four miles purchase," as they no doubt believe and understood they were to have down as soon as they signed the treaty, has been a great source of annoyance to the agent, and was to the commissioner (D. H. Jerome) while here, and a fruitful cause of mistrust and discontent on the part of the Utes; and I beg leave to suggest that Congress take action on said treaty as early as it may seem just and practicable with other responsibilities which they have to deal with, and put the Utes at rest on that score and save the agent much annoyance.

The trip of the young and inexperienced Utes—boys the older Indians call them—to Washington last winter resulted in no good but injuriously to the service here, in this: When the agent talks of work or building cabins for permanent homes the "boys," as they call them, are immediately quoted: "They no want Ute work at Washington." "They say nothing about work at Washington." "They say at Washington no want Ute to work; white man work; Ute hunt." This is the result either of a misunderstanding or willful lying on the part of the Utes, or deliberate treachery on the part of the interpreter or some other person who assumed the right to speak for the authorities at Washington while the Indians were there.

The number of Utes who are entitled to rations at this agency has been, I am told, and is yet a matter of grave doubt, which I hope to be able to solve this coming fall and winter, by getting an actual count, when the Utes are all in from hunting and camped in the valleys. And until such times I will be compelled to act upon an approximate estimate founded upon information obtained from chiefs, headmen, ex-agents and others.

The statistical report, herewith, was made from very unsatisfactory data, but was the best evidence at hand.

Hoping to be able in the future to render a more full, reliable, and satisfactory report to myself and department,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILSON M. STANLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 28, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

In obedience to direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated February 4, 1879, I proceeded to the Southern Ute Agency, Colorado, at which place I arrived and assumed charge March 18, 1879, relieving Joseph B. Holt, farmer in charge, receipting to him for all United States property, supplies, &c., at the agency.

That portion of the Ute tribe known as *Southern Utes*, and consisting of Weeminuche, Capote, and Muache bands, are located on the Southern Ute Reservation, in the southwestern part of Colorado, bordering on New Mexico. The agency buildings, two in number, are located on Rio Los Pinos, fifty-two miles west of Fort Lewis, the nearest

military post, and twenty-two miles east of Animas City, the nearest town. The above-mentioned buildings are inadequate to furnish proper accommodations for agent and employés and their families, and storage for government supplies.

On my arrival I found chiefs and headmen showing a disposition of arrogance and sullenness; inclined to dictate as to when and how rations should be issued. They soon learned that they must submit to the regulations of the department; and in all cases I have dealt with them firmly, and spared no pains in protecting their interests and relieving their necessities.

I found them in many instances suffering from lack of medical attention, there being no physician at agency. I applied to Captain Dodge, Company D, Ninth United States Cavalry, commanding Fort Lewis, for assistance, which was promptly rendered by Assistant Surgeon Martin, U. S. A. (See special report.) The result of this and other attentions is a marked change for the better, that spirit of arrogance and dictation having wholly disappeared; all seem cordial and friendly as could be expected.

Owing to the report that their reservation was soon to be thrown open to settlement, many squatters have located claims, and in some cases have built houses and opened small farms on portions of reserve bordering on New Mexico; which has been a frequent cause of complaint from Indians. I have investigated every complaint in person, and removed squatters and herders, having traveled 1,394 miles since my arrival at agency, and on most occasions I have been accompanied by Ignacio, chief of Southern Utes, and other chiefs and headmen of the tribe, from whom I have received aid in adjusting wrongs committed by either whites or Indians.

No farming has been done at this agency. In obedience to instructions received from the honorable Commissioner, estimates for implements, seed, stock, &c., were forwarded August 25, 1879. The coming season an earnest effort will be made to carry out the desires of the department.

The Southern Ute Indians are wholly uncivilized, none of whom speak English. No schools or churches have been established, and as a class they are opposed to labor in any form, considering the same degrading, and only to be performed by whites and "squaws."

They are the owners of about 1,500 head of horses, some 900 head of sheep and goats. Cabazon, a prominent subchief, has about 100 head of cattle, most of them "graded stock," which he herds on La Plata River, near the line of New Mexico.

The following schedule shows the number of Indians who have reported at this agency since January 1, 1879:

Men, 271; women, 290; children, 746; total, 1,307.

The Muache band are at present off the reservation without authority (as per special report dated June 19, 1879). Their reservation is very desirable, furnishing good grazing lands for stock; is well watered by San Juan, Piedra, Los Pinos, Florida, Los Animas, La Plata, and other streams. The valleys are susceptible of cultivation when irrigated. The mountains abound in game, such as bear, deer, elk, &c., and the streams with speckled or mountain trout.

Many of the citizens adjacent to the reservation give their cordial support in promoting harmony and good feeling. The behavior of the Indians is as good as could be expected from savages who have none of the advantages of education or civilization. They now in most cases report their grievances to the agent, with the expectation that their wrongs will be redressed without their retaliation. I am confident of my ability to control the Indians under my care, if those in authority will enforce the laws of the State for government of whites.

Very respectfully,

HENRY PAGE,
United States Indian Agent, Southern Ute Agency, Colorado.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 16, 1879.

SIR: Agreeably to your directions, I herewith submit to you my second annual report.

Upon looking over the ground on my arrival in May, 1878, it was seen necessary to remove the agency to a more suitable location, for the reason that there was no land that could be cultivated in the vicinity. You granted my request to this end early in July, and arrangements were made forthwith, by setting a force at work in Powell Valley, 15 miles down the river. Here are several thousand acres excellent land, lying favorably for irrigation, and since then the work performed has been devoted to making this settlement; and as the land was a heavy sod, and as the Indians had never worked before, my account must be considered, in one sense, as that of an agency not exceeding a year old.

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Last fall 40 acres were plowed and two log buildings erected; one moved from above. Great delays arose from old and insufficient agricultural implements, and from the opposition of the Indians to the occupancy of this valley, since its use to them had been for winter grazing for their horses.

Further work was done in constructing an irrigating canal, which was laid out 14 feet wide at the head gate, 10 feet wide for the first half-mile, and 6 feet wide for one mile, where it stops at present, since sufficient water is furnished for several years to come. The survey was made, however, a mile farther to an extensive plateau, and from which a water-power can be obtained of 25 feet, and altogether as many as 3,000 acres of fertile, choice land can be watered. The cost of this improvement was less than $2,000, and it was found so complete in its survey and construction, that not an hour's work has been required to correct mistakes—a thing quite unusual; and all the season an abundance of water has been furnished.

This spring a number of the old agency buildings, all of logs, were hauled down and re-erected; 80 acres of land were fenced with cedar posts 8 feet apart, which were sawed off at a uniform height, and heavy poles were spiked thereon, and 2 strings of barbed wire were strung on two sides and three strings on the two other sides, making a first-class fence. Early in March, 20 acres of wheat were sowed on government account and 3 acres on account of and for Indians, they having brought the seed from Uintah Agency. Their seed, however, caused much trouble, as it was foul with cockle.

In these works considerable labor was performed by the Indians. In constructing the canal, about 15 Indians worked well, and they were paid over $300 in cash, and this spring they dug many fence-post holes, while a large force grubbed 8 acres of bottom land for potatoes. Further, they planted several acres in sweet corn and garden vegetables. A great deal of talking and entreaty were required all the time; once in about a week all would stop work without apparent cause, though evidently in bad humor, but after a few days they would be at work again. When the crops were planted they ceased to have interest in them, while some went off hunting, evidently expecting that I would direct the employés to cultivate and bring their plantings to maturity. A few, however, were induced to irrigate and hoe their grounds; others did so in a most imperfect manner, while those who went away have not yet gone into their fields. I judge that half have done reasonably well. The total number who have worked has been about thirty; the number of "able-bodied" men is over 200, and of this whole number, 900, not more than a quarter have remained on the reservation.

Considerable success has attended the dairy business, as the Indians are now milking over 20 cows; but as they have no conveniences for making butter, though they would like to do so, they use the milk and make cottage cheese. One Indian has had a house built; he keeps three cows and he raises the calves; he has purchased a stove, and his case is promising. Others would like to have houses, but as I have not sufficient force to build them, and as the Indians will not work themselves to go ahead, they live in their tents. Three wagons have been sent on this year for their use, and they are much pleased with them, and they make good use of them, while they borrow all the agency wagons we can spare. They readily engage in hauling from the old agency, and they have learned the mysteries of harnessing their horses and of managing on the road.

As to education, they care nothing for it and refuse to send their children to school. Their idea is, as they express it, that their children will cry and feel bad. The few children that have been obtained are to be treated with the utmost care, for if their parents hear of their being subject to any kind of discipline they take them away. The truth is, the Indians have no idea of the use of discipline or of persistence in mental efforts, and they have traditions, habits, and methods of thinking to which they firmly adhere. They are weak, both in body and mind, while their needs are so few that they do not wish to adopt civilized habits, unless to wear a vest, seeing no kind of use for them; and what we call conveniences and comforts are not sufficiently valued by them to cause them to undertake to obtain them by their own efforts. This applies in a great degree even to those who have labored, while the great majority look upon the white man's ways with indifference and contempt.

This general statement shows how difficult, if not hopeless, is the task of civilizing these Utes. And yet it should seem that, inasmuch as progress has certainly been made during the past year, more may reasonably be expected next year, and so on. Whether five, ten, or twenty years will be required to bring them even to a low state of civilization I do not presume to predict. Civilization has been reached by successive stages: first was the savage, clearly that of these Utes; next the pastoral, to which a few have now entered; next the barbaric; and finally the enlightened, scientific, and religious.

I am all the while conscious that temporary though powerful obstacles to advancement stand in the way, and that if these could be removed the condition of the Indians would be more hopeful. First, is the facility presented for their leaving the reservation. They have long been in the habit, after receiving their annuity goods in the fall, of leaving for the frontier white settlements, trading off their clothing at the

Indian stores, and of rambling hither and thither over a vast extent of country, half as large as their reservation, living by hunting, trading horses (perhaps horse stealing), racing, gambling, and begging. It is true that the whites having families dread their appearance, but other whites make them welcome, that they may barter and associate with them, and while this state of affairs lasts I cannot bring influences to bear on them.

In close connection with this is the fact they have large bands of horses, which they carefully increase; and, to find fresh and wide pastures, they are induced, perhaps compelled, to roam. While they possess these horses, the care of them prevents their working, and it calls for the help of all the children who can be of service. Twenty or thirty lodges are under my control, because there is pasturage for their horses in the vicinity, but no more can occupy the ground. At the same time, these horses, worth not exceeding an average of $15 a head, crowd out the cattle, and make their care more expensive and difficult. If government would take away all the horses except such as could be useful, the Indians would not go abroad; and if cattle were given instead they would, or could, or should engage in a profitable industry, and one to which they take readily and naturally. To permit any class of human beings to do as they please, and, at the same time to be supplied with food, inevitably leads to demoralization. After I get hold of these Indians I can tell a great deal better what can be made of them. I should like to have plenty of land in cultivation, with tools all ready; take away their horses; then give the word that if they would not work they should have no rations. As to how much they would work and produce in such a case, and as to how fast they would adopt a civilized life, is merely to speculate, but my impression is they would not starve.

This reservation comprises about 12,000,000 acres. Within 20 miles of this agency are at least 20,000 acres of excellent land that can be irrigated and made to yield bountifully of vegetables and grain, while the adjacent area is well suited for summer and winter grazing. The agency herd numbers nearly 1,500 head, and notwithstanding the Indians have full supplies of beef the increase last year was over 200 head. Coal is in such vast quantities, and in visible outcrop, as to astonish the beholder. The winters are milder than on the eastern slope, and although the elevation here is 6,000 feet, we now have all kinds of vegetables in profusion, tomatoes included, and our wheat crop, though on sod always a short one, is fully up to the average of the crop of the wheat-growing States. So great is my confidence in this section for fruit-growing that apple, peach, and plum trees have been planted, and all the small fruits are growing. If these Indians will only half improve their opportunities they may become rich and happy.

Respectfully,

N. C. MEEKER, *Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 20, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with your circular letter of June 18 last, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of this agency:

There has been no change in the location of the principal Indian camps during the past year, but a number of families have followed my advice and have moved from the two villages on the west side of the Missouri River, below the agency, where the land is strongly alkaline and unproductive, to the more fertile Cheyenne River Valley. Here they are trying to establish separate and independent homes for themselves. In all, there are now 31 Indian families occupying separate locations on the reservation, a mode of living which, though at variance with past custom, seems to grow in favor with the better class; and it is confidently believed that in the course of another year the number who will cut loose from village life, with its attendant councils, feasts, and dances, will greatly increase. With a view of stimulating this tendency the Indians have been informed that hereafter wagons, harness, cooking-stoves, and all other commodities, other than the absolute necessities of life, which the government may provide, are, as a rule, to be reserved for those of their people who have sufficient self-reliance to isolate themselves from the villages.

On the occasion of the annuity issue last fall all Indians were assembled and counted at the agency, save those physically unable to come, whose presence was verified by sending scouts or policemen to their houses. The result of the count showed a reduction of 70 from the number previously borne on the rolls, the diminution being probably due to the concealment of deaths prior to April 1, 1878, and to the desertion of women. The following table exhibits in detail the present strength of the four bands of the Sioux Nation located at the agency:

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Band or tribe.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Number.
Blackfeet band, No. 1	13	59	84	58	45	237
Sans Arc band, No. 2	70	87	122	85	68	362
Minneconjou band, No. 3	103	137	174	102	118	531
Two Kettle band, No. 4	152	179	269	179	178	805
Total	368	453	649	424	409	1,935

From the above arrangement it must not be inferred that each tribe or band maintains its exclusiveness and acknowledges the authority of a chief. On the contrary, tribal organization may now be said to be broken up, save in name, and there are no longer any recognized chiefs.

An effort has been made since the 1st of April, 1878, to keep a careful record of births and deaths among the Indians. This record, which is believed to be quite accurate, shows that during the period from the date mentioned to the 31st ultimo, there were in all 79 deaths and 106 births, and consequently, that in 16 months' time the latter exceeded the former by 27. It would thus appear that although these Indians have now fairly entered upon the critical period of transition from the savage to the semi-civilized state—a condition generally believed to be unfavorable to longevity or fecundity—they are nevertheless more than holding their own so far as numbers are concerned.

DISPOSITION, HABITS, AND CIVILIZATION.

It is gratifying to note the fact that the Indians are steadily, if slowly, improving in their habits and disposition. The old medicine and head men who formerly led in counsel, and strenuously opposed reform and progress of every kind, are beginning to lose their hold upon and influence with the bulk of their people; particularly with the young men, who prefer to look for advice rather to those of their seniors of who are foremost in farming and general industry. Councils and feasts are less frequent than in former years, and are discouraged by the more progressive. Dances still occur which are more or less immoral, and therefore objectionable in their tendency; but the most barbarous and odious dance of all, the sun-dance, has not been practiced for more than a year. When in June last a deputation of twelve Spotted Tail Indians brought the Cheyenne River Indians an urgent invitation to attend a grand sun-dance of the Sioux Nation, to be held, with the agent's approval, at the Rosebud Agency, the mere refusal of the agent here to grant permission, together with an insignificant show of force at the camps (at which a few scouts and policemen were stationed), was sufficient to prevent the attendance of a single one of our Indians.

In other respects, too, there is some progress. The Indians are more cleanly in their habits and the preparation of their food; a majority have discarded the use of paint on their faces, and with few exceptions all wear the clothes which are issued to them as long as they last. Drunkenness is almost an unknown vice among them, but polygamy and gambling continue, though to a less extent than formerly. Scaffold sepulture is falling more and more into disuse, and our mode of burial is in most cases followed.

They are acquiring greater skill in building log cabins, in which a majority now live, and although the most of these structures are still very rude, there are some that are more substantial and afford better shelter than many Texas ranches, built and occupied by whites, that I have seen. The interior, too, of their cabins presents in most cases a more civilized aspect. The beds are generally raised from the ground; there are shelves and pegs on the walls; occasionally a clock, some chairs or benches, a table, and even writing material, are seen; and kerosene lamps, standing on brackets fastened to posts supporting the roof, are quite common.

But notwithstanding these changes for the better, there is much room left for improvement, and it will still take some years of unremitting effort on the part of those in charge of these Indians, to raise them to the level of the lower order of whites. Many drawbacks and discouragements are experienced by an agent and those acting under or with him, and it is only by an unyielding firmness, and at times by an utter disregard of the many whims and silly notions of the Indians, that progress can be continued and results already accomplished maintained. Want of perseverance in whatever work he undertakes, heedlessness of and indifference to his future wants and welfare, an undue estimation of the value of his own judgment, and insufficient respect for that of those sent to instruct him, are the characteristics of the Indian, here as elsewhere, that are among the great obstacles to his progress, and which the agent must ever seek to combat and overcome with all the means at his command.

STOCK-RAISING.

About the close of the Sioux hostilities of 1876, and subsequently, the military seized from the Cheyenne River Indians a number of ponies, from the proceeds of the sale of which in all 9 bulls and 643 cows were furnished them. A year ago these cattle, while in possession of the Indians, had increased to 937. Upon my representation of the excellent care taken of the stock, and of the superior advantages for stock-raising afforded by the reservation, the department was pleased to contract for 520 additional stock-cattle (20 bulls and 500 heifers) for the Cheyenne River Indians. These cattle were received on the 30th of June last, and proved in every respect a most acceptable lot. The heifers were, as a rule, issued according to the number in family, a few families receiving as many as four; the bulls were assigned to camps or settlements, but placed under the care of individuals. Before the distribution the bulls were branded on the hide with the letters "C. R. A."; and in order to make any future disputes as to ownership readily adjustable, the heifers, besides receiving the same hide-brand, were branded on a horn with the figure or figures of a certain number which had been previously assigned as a permanent cattle-brand to every Indian receiving an issue. Of these figures or individual brands, a record is kept at this office. From a careful enumeration of all Indian cattle on the reservation, which has just been completed, it appears that the total number now is 1,914, showing last year's increase from the cattle furnished by the military to have been 397; and it is confidently expected that the increase during the ensuing year will not fall short of 1,000.

This issue of additional cattle to the Indians by the department has been greatly appreciated, and has given a renewed impetus to stock-raising among them. It is believed the great majority fully realize that in the faithful prosecution of this industry can be found an escape, at no very distant day, from their present impoverished and dependent condition. There are, no doubt, some so utterly heedless that they would sacrifice their best interests by selling, killing, or otherwise wrongfully disposing of their cattle, and over such a careful supervision through the police is maintained; but of these there are comparatively few. The bulk of the Indians can be relied on to take the best care of their cattle, and this is evidenced by the number of stables and cofrals that have been built, and by the fact that nearly all are laying in a larger supply of hay than ever before. The Indians are also becoming fully alive to the value of milk as an article of subsistence, and a limited number of churns that were purchased for them some time ago were, until the hot weather set in, kept in constant use in making butter, of which all are very fond.

Besides their cattle, the Indians own in all 4 mules and 796 horses, there having been an increase of 134 in the latter during the past year.

INDIAN FARMING AND OTHER LABOR.

In all, 378 acres were cultivated by 320 families, of whom 34 planted on separate fields, the remainder having small patches in fields fenced jointly by several families. One hundred and fifty-six acres of this land were broken by Indians during the past year. Much of the bottom land heretofore cultivated has been washed into the Missouri River or abandoned in favor of bench or upland, which on the whole seems better adapted for agriculture. The season has been much more favorable than in past years; there have been abundant and timely rains and no grasshoppers.

The harvest, which has not yet been fully gathered, is estimated as follows: Corn, 5,419 bushels; potatoes, 444 bushels; turnips, 316 bushels; onions, 66 bushels; beans, 51 bushels—an increase over the product of last year's crop of 2,963 bushels of corn, 414 bushels of potatoes, 216 bushels of turnips, 55 bushels of onions, and 51 bushels of beans. Considerable quantities of melons, pumpkins, and tomatoes have also been raised.

As has already been indicated, a strong effort is being made to break up village life and to establish individual families on separate allotments. To prepare for this much-needed change, eight parties of Indians, consisting of 3 men each, have been put at work with the same number of ox-teams and plows in breaking three-acre lots at such locations as are deemed suitable for farms, plenty of room being left for the extension of the fields. The Indians are paid in beef-hides, which heretofore have been issued as a gratuity, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. As long as the condition of the ground will admit of it, the breaking will be continued this fall; it will be resumed (with an increased number of men, if additional work-cattle can be obtained) in the early spring. By the prosecution of this work the area of land that can be put under cultivation next year will be at least double this year's acreage. In accordance with the provisions of circular No. 30, a careful estimate of the implements needed to carry out the proposed increase in farm labor was forwarded on the 7th instant, in which an ample spare number of such parts of implements as are most liable to be broken or rendered unserviceable by inexperienced hands was asked for. Considerable trouble has been experienced from the want of a sufficient number of such parts, the time required to take them to the agency for repairs when broken causing often vexatious interruptions in the work.

Although farming operations have as yet been conducted on a very limited scale, it affords me pleasure to report that there is an immediate prospect for an improvement in this particular, and that the inclination of the male Indians to make a living by whatever work may offer itself, or at least to add to the comforts of life by their own

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labor is becoming daily more manifest. During the past year about 1,200 cords of wood were cut by Indians and sold to the military contractors at Forts Bennett and Sully and to steamboats. Thirty-nine log cabins and forty-two corrals were built by the Indians during the year. A large quantity of hay has also been cut, and they are still engaged in large numbers at this work. Indians have already delivered to the quartermaster's department at Fort Bennett 150 tons, to the agency 60 tons, and about 75 tons to traders and other white persons on the reservation, and it is estimated that at the end of the season, which is late this year, not less than 2,200 tons will have been stacked at the camps for the use of their own stock. Five mowing machines are owned by Indians, having been purchased from money realized from the sale of hay and wood. The Indian employés at the agency have also worked faithfully and steadily, and are becoming more and more reliable and useful.

SCHOOLS.

Five day schools and one boarding school for girls, with which a day school for children of both sexes was connected, were carried on mainly by contributions from the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches during nine months of the past year, with an average attendance of 123 scholars. Four of the day schools were taught by native teachers, two of whom are almost entirely ignorant of the English language, of which the other two possess only a very imperfect knowledge. The attendance, though better at some of the schools than formerly, has been very irregular, except at the boarding school proper. Constant attendance of the pupils of the latter, which is partly sustained by the government, has been insisted upon, and in several instances the services of the police were brought into requisition to enforce the return of children who had run off to or had been carried off by their parents or relatives.

It is believed to be an indisputable fact that the Indian's ignorance of our language forms an almost insuperable obstacle to his civilization. The difficulty can only be overcome by making the study and acquirement of the English language by the children paramount to every other consideration in their education. English cannot, however, be successfully taught at the day schools of the Indian camps; certainly not when conducted by persons who are not conversant with the language themselves. But even if competent teachers were assigned to these schools, the difficulty of overcoming the irregularity of attendance and the bad effect of the home influence upon the children, would still render futile any attempt to teach them English. In order to learn this, the children must be separated from their own people—the greater the separation the better.

The scheme recently adopted of placing Indian children at school in the East is a most excellent one, I feel assured; but as the great expense which it involves does not admit of its being carried out in the case of all Indian children, the next best plan is believed to be the establishment on the reservation of boarding schools (which ought also to be industrial schools) of sufficient capacity for all children of a certain age, say from 11 to 13. Day schools might still be carried on at the camps for children of a lesser age. The boarding schools should not be located near Indian villages or settlements, and ought to be under the charge of thoroughly practical, resolute, and competent white teachers, amenable to the authority of the agent, who should be responsible for the proper management of schools to the department. Attendance at the school should be compulsory, and no parent or relative should be permitted to take a child home, even for one night, save for some cause deemed sufficient by the agent. Of course this plan would still involve a considerable outlay, but it is believed the money could not be expended to better advantage, either in the interests of the Indians or the government. Moreover, as the latter already feeds and clothes all Indians, the expense of maintaining such schools would not be as great as might be supposed.

At this agency the government has done comparatively little for the education of the Indian youth. The enlargement of the boarding-school building at the Striped Cloud camp, so that it may accommodate 25 instead of 12 girl pupils, has been recently authorized, and upon arrival of the material, which has already been purchased, the needed additions will be at once made by the agency employés. The establishment of a boys' boarding school at the agency has also been recommended. Should this recommendation be adopted, it shall be my aim and effort to have the boys taught English and the labor of the shops and farm, and also to instill into their young minds an idea of order, system, and neatness, as well as respect for authority, in all of which respects the Indians are sadly deficient.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious care of the agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose representative here is the Rev. H. Swift. The Presbyterians also maintain a mission on the reservation, which is under the charge of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, and

appears to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Swift makes the following report in regard to the progress of his missionary work:

"The church gains steadily in strength and intelligence of its members. The Indians have done a great deal, considering their means, in helping on the work among their people by their offerings. The services are well attended, and characterized by great heartiness and devotion. Higher notions concerning marriage are entertained among them, though we badly need some legitimate powers for regulating them in their marriage relations. A desperate effort is being made against new ideas of progress and reform by the dancing fraternities, especially by the organization known as the 'grass dance.' There is and will be a constant impediment in the way of moral and material improvement as long as these and similar institutions continue. It is easier, however, to recognize the evil than to know how to overcome it."

INDIAN POLICE AND INDIAN CRIMES.

On the 5th of November last a squad of nine policemen was organized at this agency under the authority conferred by the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1878–'79. I confess that at first I was not favorably impressed with the organization. The smallness of the force and of the members' pay, the want of arms and other articles requisite for a proper equipment, rendered its efficiency extremely doubtful to my mind. Since then, arms and uniforms have been furnished the force originally organized, which has lately been increased by eleven members, who are as yet not armed or uniformed. It gives me pleasure now, after nine months' experience with these men, to give it as my opinion that, if well equipped and properly handled and disciplined, an Indian police force can be made a very effective instrument for good.

There is little doubt that the want of physical power to enforce obedience and to punish refractory and criminal Indians is one of the greatest disadvantages under which agents can labor, and that it often greatly impairs, if it does not totally destroy, their usefulness. An agent may order parents to send their children to school, he may admonish men and women to abstain from practicing the sun dance or other cruel or barbarous ceremonies, he may inveigh against polygamy, he may refuse to grant leaves of absence or order renegades from other agencies to return, but being without physical backing, his authority is ever liable to be openly and successfully defied and set at naught. A more potent stimulus than moral suasion is frequently needed and used to bring white men to their senses, and it is therefore not surprising that coercion and punishment are sometimes indispensable in the management of a people who only a few years ago were savages. The Indian respects and readily yields to physical force, but is sometimes hard to move by arguments, however cogent, or advice, however well meant.

This want of power is in a measure supplied by the police. A detachment of the force, consisting of the captain and five privates, is held ready for service at the agency, near the office of which a cell has been built in which Indians arrested by the police are confined, if the offense, after due investigation by the agent, warrants it, the cell being guarded by policemen while occupied by prisoners. The other members of the force are stationed at the various camps, but all are assembled at the agency once a week for inspection and instruction. So far 43 arrests have been made, of which number 13 were punished by short terms of imprisonment, not exceeding 3 days in any one case, in the cell referred to. As a rule, the policemen have proved efficient in the discharge of their duties and obedient, and the agency interpreter (Mr. Fielder), a very intelligent and valuable man, has made an excellent chief of police.

AFFAIRS AT THE AGENCY PROPER.

Although a number of white employés were replaced by Indians, and notwithstanding the adoption of a new style of voucher which makes it incumbent upon every Indian receiving supplies to make his mark thereon—a proceeding which consumes considerable time—work has been so systematized at the agency within the past year that the issues are now made in one-fourth of the time that was formerly occupied for that purpose. This arrangement materially reduces the length of the Indians' absence from their camps and work; it also enables the employés to devote more time to the performance of necessary work about the agency, besides enabling the white employés to visit the villages more frequently for the purpose of instructing or overlooking Indians in their work.

A substantial two-story frame building, affording comfortable quarters for two married employés, was erected last fall by the labor of the regular employés. All of the public buildings have been kept in good repair and are well adapted for the purpose for which they are designed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. SCHWAN,
Captain Eleventh Infantry,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0065923

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 18, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to render the following report of this agency and of the *Lower Yanktonais Sioux* Indians of Crow Creek for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

THE AGENCY.

The agency is located on Sweetka commonly called Soldier Creek, on the left bank of the Missouri River, about 5 feet above high water mark and nearly on the line of 44° of latitude. It is eight miles from Crow Creek on the east and about the same distance from the Great Bend of the Missouri on the west. It was originally a military post, stockaded and flanked by bastions, and was turned over by the War to the Interior Department in 1871. Permission having been granted, the defenses were all removed in April last, an immense labor, and the area, 450 by 650 feet, inclosed by a picket fence. Many of the buildings turned over by the War Department still remain, but these having never been repaired are in so dilapidated a condition that it is necessary to remove them as soon as possible and replace them by more substantial structures. This is being done gradually. The buildings number 28 in all, old and new, including the industrial boarding school, erected during the year, with its outbuildings.

THE RESERVATION.

The reservation comprises in extent about 625,000 acres, all on the left bank of the Missouri. Medicine Knoll Creek, on the west, and American Creek, on the south, mark the extreme limits. About three-fourths of this area is arable, and the whole cannot be surpassed in Dakota for grazing. Crow Creek is the only considerable stream that divides the tract from east to west, and enters the Missouri 18 miles above the southern boundary. The valley of this stream is very fertile and contains a good supply of hard wood. There is a fringe of wood along the Missouri on the bottom lands, but the valuable timber has nearly all been cut off.

THE YANKTONAIS SIOUX TRIBE.

The number of Lower Yanktonais belonging to this agency is about 900. On the 5th of July last 834 people drew supplies here; 24 were absent at the sun dance at Rosebud, making in all 858 persons accounted for; about 50 belonging to Drifting Goose's band, which was brought in from the James River last fall and is still unsettled, were absent without leave at Sisseton and Devil's Lake. One hundred and sixty-nine families of this tribe separated from the main body about fifteen years ago, and in 1865 came to the river and settled at Grand River agency (now Standing Rock) and have not rejoined since. These have never been on the rolls of this agency and their exact number are not known.

The tribe maintains that it has always been friendly to the government under a treaty made in 1825 with General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon. The duplicate of this instrument is still kept in the tribe and is in a very good state of preservation. A treaty was subsequently made with the tribe at old Fort Sully in October, 1865, at which time this reservation was occupied. I cannot say that military supervision is quite unnecessary, though these people have ceased to regard the troops in the vicinity otherwise than as a security to their advantage.

DRIFTING GOOSE.

One band of this tribe under Drifting Goose, about twenty years ago, lived and followed the buffalo on the James River, where they also planted a little corn. These largely intermarried with and became closely related to the Sissetons. A few years ago Drifting Goose and his band left Crow Creek and encamped on the James midway between the two agencies, from both of which they managed in some way to keep supplied. They planted a little corn at a place known as the Earth Lodges, and contributed a little to their subsistence by hunting. At the beginning of winter they separated in small parties and went to the agencies on the Missouri and east of the James and to Devil's Lake and returned in the spring to the summer camp. This precarious mode of life led the boldest of them into occasional depredations, and several of them became implicated in some murders that took place in Minnesota and near Fort Totten.

The settlers approaching the James River from the direction of Minnesota and from the Union Pacific Railroad were kept in fear and apprehension of them and complained much of their presence, and two surveying parties were driven away and an outrage committed upon one of them. Some of the settlers left their claims, while others remained and opened a contraband trade with the band. Accordingly, in September last, having received orders from the department to bring these Indians to the agency, it was done after some trouble. Last spring two lodges under Drifting Goose's brother stole away from the agency and returned to the old camp and found the place occupied by white settlers. Some corn and other property that they had cached when they came in had been stolen, and the bad feeling arising from this state of affairs came near causing a disturbance, which was averted by the presence of a small party of troops sent to the spot by the commanding officer at Fort Sisseton. The Indians came back to Crow Creek and finally agreed to remain here and abandon the James, but a few days subsequently an executive order was made reserving for this band three townships near the Earth Lodges, and instructions were sent me from the office to send them back to report to Agent Crissey, of Sisseton, to enable him to locate the families on the subdivisions of the land reserved for them on the James, which was done on the 4th instant.

On the 13th I received information from Mr. Crissy, dated at the Earth Lodges, that the band did not report promptly and that he experienced some difficulty in allotting the land, which was mostly occupied by white settlers, and also that the Indians manifested an indisposition to return to Crow Creek to await the determination of the department in regard to the settlers occupying the reserved land. I went immediately to the James River and took with me supplies enough to bring the band back to Crow Creek. I found the Indians in a very haughty and insubordinate mood and demanding the expulsion of the settlers, some of whom had wantonly given offense last spring by stealing some property cached by the band when it was brought in last fall. The chief, who is under the influence of the turbulent and refractory men of the band, peremptorily refused to return to Crow Creek, claiming that he does not belong there, and ordered the people to strike the camp and depart for the Sisseton reservation. The band being without supplies I issued rations for two days to prevent depredations upon the settlers, who appeared to be excited and apprehensive of trouble in consequence of an offense committed the day before by four young men of the band. To the prudent management of Agent Crissey is mainly to be attributed the preservation of good order. The remainder of the tribe manifest no interest whatever in the movement of this band from the agency and appear to have very little sympathy with it. Some of them openly opposed it.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Until this year this tribe has cultivated the soil in common under the control of the chiefs, and in small patches only. The result has been practically nothing. Last year I subdivided about half the agency farm and allotted it to individuals, and although a fair crop was made the net product was about the same, the common right extinguishing the rights of the individual. I found that the only remedy for this is to separate the individual from the tribe and village, and fix in him an indefeasible right to a designated lot of land and to all that he can produce on it by his own labor as well as to all the government gives him as a gratuity. After many consultations and arguments I induced nine families to leave the lower camp and move up Crow Creek about seven miles from the village. These were soon followed by three more, and late last fall about half the people of the upper camp left their village also, moved their houses or built new ones on the bottom and bench lands above the agency and from a quarter of a mile to a mile apart. Early in the spring those remaining in the upper camp, except five families, moved their houses out on the prairie, and in June the whole of the lower camp moved away and rebuilt their houses a few miles up the valley of Crow Creek, each one taking a location of his own choice. Six families also left the middle camp and took places by themselves in the neighborhood, leaving ten still there, but these will go in a short time.

The movement was wholly of their own accord. The result of this work is that the three villages are now dispersed over about 24 miles of the best part of the reservation, and I think permanently settled and anxious to give farming, after the Indian manner, and stock raising as fair a trial as their advantages will admit. In consequence of the great labor of moving their houses, stables, &c., and re-erecting them very little additional soil was brought under crops this year. The old fields were all planted and some new ground broken. The whole work was done by themselves. I have promised these people to ask the department to provide the means to break ten acres, more or less, of new land for each of these families early enough next spring to enable them to plant the whole. As it would be impossible to accomplish this with agency resources alone, I will ask that the greater part of it be done by contract. Below is a table showing the actual state of the agricultural enterprise of the tribe this year.

REF0065924

Number.	Name	Acres.	Product.
1	Wiri tchief)	8	Corn, potatoes, garden.
2	Yellowman	3	Do.
3	Little Elk	1½	Corn.
4	White Dog	2½	Corn and garden.
5	Little Wounded	2	Do.
6	Iser	2	Do
7	Yellow Hair	1½	Do.
8	Eagle Shield	1	Do
9	Bad Moccasins	2½	Corn, potatoes, pumpkins.
10	Long Twin		
11	Badger	4	In agency field corn.
12	Pretty Boy		
13	Afraid of Eagle		
14	Good White Man	3	Corn (late breaking not all planted).
15	Shave Dog	3	Corn, melons, garden.
16	Medicine Crow	1	Corn.
17	One Bull	1	Corn.
18	Mrs. Walking Hawk	1½	Corn.
19	William Carpenter	4	Corn, potatoes, &c.
20	Lu Down	2½	Do.
21	Ka-ti-api	2½	Broken late, not planted.
22	Mato Wasapi	3	Do
23	Whip	6	Corn, potatoes, melons, &c.
24	Oga-fa	5	Do.
25	Bowed Head	5	Do.
26	Dog Back	4	Corn and melons
27	Lone Bull	4	Corn, potatoes, and melons.
28	Iron Eyes	2	Corn.
29	John Fluery	5	Corn and vegetables.
	Two old fields in upper camp planted by band	25	Corn, pumpkins, melons
	Old field in lower camp	10	Corn and pumpkins
	Total	134	

* Estimated

The agency farm was increased during the last spring by the addition of 23 acres. This was done in order to enable me to give the cultivation of wheat a trial on this soil. The result has been satisfactory enough, though the yield will be small in consequence of late sowing and defective cultivation, the work having been done mostly by Indians.

CIVILIZATION.

The advances in the direction of civilization during the year have been generally indicated in the foregoing. At the issues of annuity goods during the year option was given to choose civilian dress or webbing, list-cloth, flannel, &c. Some declined civilized apparel, but a large number threw off the Indian garb on the spot and gladly accepted the supply of clothing. At the second issue the demand for this was general, especially for boots and shoes. Much civilian clothing is now purchased from the private resources of the working Indians. These have also added some to the comfort of their houses, in this way obtaining roofing shingles, furniture, &c., for this purpose from Sioux City. One of this class last fall built a house at his own expense in the Lower Camp, opened a store, and has since increased his capital from $25 to something over $600. The agency trader regards this as incontrovertible evidence of the fiendish and atrocious nature of the Indian, but the other "marks down" his merchandise, "closes out," &c., with indifference as well as success, and being without civil rights he enjoys a happy immunity from subscription to the "campaign fund."

EDUCATION.

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Opposition to the schools, which so generally prevailed on this as on other agencies a few years ago, has totally and permanently disappeared. Only last year three of the seven chiefs of this tribe openly and aggressively opposed the schools, and frequently sent their soldiers to turn out the children and send them home. One of these died recently, another lost his influence totally, and is confined to his house by old age, while the third, the principal chief of the tribe, recently and in good faith gave in his adhesion to the school system, and supports it from conviction alone, enforcing attendance promptly when he is called upon to do so. This change has been one of persuasion wholly.

There are one boarding (industrial) and two day schools on the reservation. The boarding school has accommodations for 48 children, boys and girls, all under sixteen years of age. It is conducted by a matron and one assistant, in a most satisfactory and successful manner. The pupils are from every part of the tribe, and the effect of training and practical education upon these children exercises a marked influence in their families. At the upper camp there is a day school very indifferently conducted by a very incompetent person, who is otherwise unfitted for this duty. In November last an educated teacher, Mr. Samuel J. Brown, was sent to take charge of the school at the lower camp. It at once arose to a high standard and was filled to its capacity, becoming popular with those who had once opposed it. The good influence of this man and his wife has greatly advanced the civilization and promoted the industrious habits of the people who lived in the lower village. He induced them to break up the "grass dance" association and surrender the drum and paraphernalia of this barbarism, and it was mainly by his persuasion that the entire village broke up, and that the people moved away their houses and stables, and occupied land on Crow Creek independently.

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MISSIONARY WORK.

There is one clergyman on the reservation, who holds service in Dakota and English at the agency church and in the churches at the upper and lower camps.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police was organized last August without any opposition. The force was increased last month in accordance with instructions, and has become very reliable and effective.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

During the year but a single attempt at violence occurred in the tribe. As usual this occurred on account of a woman. But two offenses against the property of the tribe by white people were recorded during the year.

SUPPLIES AND ISSUES.

Supplies of excellent quality were promptly delivered at the agency by consignment during the year, and the annuity goods were so plentifully supplied that the people have at all times been comfortably clad. Issues are made weekly on Thursdays. The delivery of the supplies occupies about three hours. The work is done by Indians under the direction of the office and issue clerk. Annuity goods were issued twice, in November and the latter part of February. It is intended to issue annuities hereafter in the same manner as other supplies when necessary only, and as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 5, 1875.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have all been carefully selected; they are men of sober and industrious habits, attentive and efficient; no irregular conduct has been observed among them, and I do not hesitate to say that they will compare favorably with any body of men in any walk of life. The regular Indian laborers and apprentices have also given much satisfaction; most of them are capable of performing the duty of the average white laborer, and all of them exhibit a willingness to work, and a desire to learn which promise great things in the future.

CONCLUSION.

The disestablishment of the villages and the occupation of land severally or in individual allotments, by giving organic independence to the family, must greatly multiply the necessities and artificial wants of individuals, and increase the demand upon the government for implements of husbandry, farm machinery, and household necessaries, and the measure of advancement will be the degree of increase in the demand for a few years, or until the Indians become self-sustaining.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. DOUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0065925

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 22, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency and condition of the Indians under my charge.

TRIBES, NUMBERS, ADVANCEMENT, ETC.

The Indians of this agency, numbering, males, 504; females, 542; total, 1,046, are portions of the *Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head* bands of the Dakota or Sioux Nation. Their reservation, containing about 275,000 acres of excellent land, is situated in the fertile wheat region of Northeastern Dakota, a sufficiency of meadow and timber is interspersed with the agricultural lands, while Devil's Lake, 35 miles long, on the north, the Cheyenne River extending along the southern boundary, and numerous lakes in the interior furnish an ample supply of water.

The Indians are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are slowly but steadily advancing in civilization. A spirit of emulation is beginning to manifest itself among them, and individual fields and diversity of crops have been materially increased this year. About 10 acres of pease, 25 acres of oats, and 75 acres of wheat were sown, and 100 acres were planted with corn and vegetables this year. The quality of the wheat, oats, and pease is excellent; none of the other crops are yet harvested, but all promise a large yield, and the individual owners are greatly encouraged with the prospects and feel well repaid by the returns that their industry has brought them.

All work upon this reservation is now done by the individual owners of farms; each family labors by themselves and for themselves. Nothing is held in common among them; all are located upon individual claims, separated from each other as much as possible, and with few exceptions no two families are occupying or cultivating any portion of the same quarter section of land. Aversion to labor from fear of ridicule of their neighbors has entirely disappeared among these Indians; none are now ashamed to be seen laboring, and their fields though small are well cultivated and yearly increased.

There has been 100 acres of new breaking added to the area cultivated this year which breaking will be sown with wheat next spring. None of our crops being threshed, and a large share not yet harvested, I can only give approximate figures, but I have, examined every field and think that the estimate will vary but little from the amount that will be harvested. We estimate wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,000 bushels; turnips, 5,000 bushels; onions, 800 bushels; beans, 275 bushels; pease, 500 bushels; buckwheat, 150 bushels; beets, 2,000 bushels; carrots, 300 bushels, melons, 500; pumpkins and squash, 15,000; cabbage, 2,000 head; together with radishes, cucumbers, and tomatoes, of which there have been a great many raised. The hay cut for agency and Indians will aggregate 1,200 tons.

Apart from this the Indians have hauled all the agency supplies from Jamestown, a distance of 82 miles, and since the date of my last annual report they have hauled 310,000 pounds of forage from the same point for the quartermaster department of Fort Totten, they receiving 65 cents for each 100 pounds thus hauled. They also cut, hauled, and built into fence 11,355 rails and 1,500 pickets; they cut and hauled to sawmill 666 oak saw-logs, approximating 51,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 lath sawed and used in buildings. They hauled 437 cords of wood to saw-mill, agency, and boarding school, 151 cords of which they cut. They also cut for the military wood contractor 1,479 cords of wood, and hauled 253 cords of it; they received $1 per cord for what they cut, and $3.25 for what they cut and hauled.

Thirteen houses are being rebuilt of hewed logs; several of them have shingled roofs and pine floors; they will be completed and occupied the coming winter.

The assistant blacksmith, who is a full-blood Indian, runs the engine at saw-mill. He is a very worthy and intelligent young man; also the assistant carpenter, another full-blood, who now does repairing and many kinds of woodwork without any assistance. The blacksmith and carpenter apprentices, both full-blood Indian boys, are also attentive, taking great pride in their work, and their progress is very satisfactory. I would recommend that apprentices in these two principal and useful branches of skilled labor be increased, as it is no experiment, for from what I have seen of the young men now here, I am fully convinced that Indians can learn these trades quickly and readily, and that enough young men can be found among the Indians who can be selected for the liking they may have or the aptitude they show for any particular trade, and can in a few years be made to supply the want that is yearly increasing among the Indians, as the demand for this skilled labor will continue to increase as the Indians advance in civilization.

EDUCATION AND SANITARY.

The boarding school, under the charge of five Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns of Montreal), has been maintained ten months of the past year, and with very satisfactory results, both in numbers attending and the progress of the pupils. The average attendance was 49 boarding scholars, and now, during vacation, there are 23 children who are remaining at the school in preference to going home. Agency supplies were received in due time throughout the past year, which enabled us to continue the school without intermission, and good results have followed. The two wing additions built to our school last year, each 20 by 40 feet, give ample room for all girls, and the smaller boys of the reservation who may present themselves or can be induced to attend, but another building, with workshops attached, is necessary for the larger boys. The lower story of one of the wing additions is used as a hospital, where the sick of the reservation are brought for treatment, and the upper story is used for a chapel, where religious services are held daily at 6 o'clock a. m. and twice every Sunday. The Sunday services are largely attended by Indians, when Christian doctrine is explained and instructions given them in the Indian language. The advancement of the Indians in civilization the past year has been marked by a steady increase in number of children attending the school, and this desire of parents to have their children educated in the white man's way is proof that they are advancing, and the good being wrought through the influences of the school children is very perceptible in the improved morals of these people.

Polygamy is the one great evil here; it is also the most difficult question to treat among the Indians, and one which time alone and patient Christian teaching can eradicate. Polygamy is now confined here to a few, and as a rule they are the most worthless of the reservation. It is, however, steadily disappearing, and is no longer popular even among its former strongest advocates.

There have been no crimes or misdemeanors committed by these Indians, and not a single case of drunkenness the past year. This, without any law or restraint except some mild rules adopted by us and carried out by our Indian police, certainly speaks well for a community of nearly 1,100 persons.

The mission here is under the charge of Right Rev. Bishop Martin, O. S. B., who has recently been appointed to the new vicarate of Dakota, and from his special fitness for this important trust, his sympathy with the Indians (in whose cause he has earnestly labored for some years), and with the increased facilities which this higher appointment brings his lordship for extending the work, guarantees that the spiritual wants of the Indians here will not be neglected. The mission the past year has been conducted by one of Bishop Martin's confreres, Rev. Claude Ebner, O. S. B., who has labored diligently for the spiritual welfare of those entrusted to his care. He reports a marked improvement and 137 baptisms since his arrival here, fourteen months ago. During the month of May last a lay brother of the Benedictine order joined Father Claude, in his work, and has taken charge of the labor department of the boys' education, and it now looks as if there was for these people (who have been, and many are yet, so wedded to superstition and ignorance) a brighter future opening.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, although epidemic catarrh last winter and whooping-cough this spring and summer carried off a great many children. There have been 71 deaths against 72 births; the deaths were principally among children, who were treated at their homes and lacked proper care. There were a number brought to the hospital for treatment, who all recovered. Not a single death occurred among the 60 school children, which has given the Indians increased confidence in the Sisters' nursing and the white man's remedies.

CONCLUSION.

I am pleased to report the salutary effect that the cessation of the long-agitated proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau has brought about. The Indians are now contented, happy, and prosperous, no uneasiness or dissatisfaction exists, and all feel more safety in improving their claims. The amount of land cultivated this year is 20 per cent. more than last, and there is fully 20 per cent. more produce raised, and whilst the progress made during the year has not been all that I would wish, still it has been a healthy, steady, and constant growth, and I am safe in saying that with a little encouragement the same steady advancement will continue until a majority of these people are self-supporting and independent.

The statistical report is herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 19, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Fort Berthold agency for the year ending August 31, 1879.

During the past year there has been no special change at the agency requiring any extended notice. On April 1, 1879, Agent Alden was succeeded by Agent Thomas P. Ellis,

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who, very shortly after assuming charge of the agency, became totally prostrated by an attack of paralysis, and was compelled to return to his home on July 9 last.

It was hoped that some progress would have been made in getting at least a few of the Indians out of their village and placed on farms; but nothing whatever has been done in this direction. The chief obstacles which have prevented this are, in my opinion, first, the frequent changes in agents (during the last eight years there have been *five* agents at this agency); second, the insufficiency of arable land in the vicinity of the agency; and, third, the absolute lack of timber for house building and fencing purposes at the agency.

At intervals since 1874 the attention of the department has been respectfully called to the absolute necessity of moving the location of this agency. Nearly 1,500 Indians, for almost forty years, have been living at Fort Berthold, during which period all the pasturage and grass lands in the vicinity have been constantly used for grazing their ponies and cutting hay for their sustenance, and also for the wants of the agency since it was established. In consequence of this, both grazing lands and hay fields are exhausted, rendering it a matter of annual difficulty to procure hay for the wants of the government and greatly increasing the annual expenditure of the agency. The same condition of affairs exists with regard to timber, which has been cut down at all the wooded points within 10 or 15 miles of the agency, to obtain fuel for cooking and heating purposes, house-building, fencing, saw-logs, and cord-wood for steamboats. This want of timber causes great suffering to the Indians in cold weather, and has compelled them for several years past to migrate from 15 to 25 miles from their village to points where a supply of wood for fuel can be obtained. The agency beef cattle have also to be taken 25 miles from the agency to procure pasturage. Further, it would be impossible to locate all the Indians on farms in the neighborhood of the agency, as there is not near enough arable land for this purpose. There are a little over 300 Indian families, and taking only five acres to each family for a farm, 1,500 acres would be requisite, and in my opinion there are not over 900 acres of good farming land within a radius of 10 miles from the village which could be made available; so that, in point of fact, although the reservation of the Arickarees abounds in good pasturage and grass lands, with plenty of timber, yet these people are kept year after year huddled in a small, squalid village which they have occupied for nearly forty years, and that is now a pest-house with the accumulated filth and garbage of almost half a century; so much so, that it has always been a matter of surprise to the agency physicians that typhus fever, small-pox, or some epidemic disease did not break out long ago. Very different treatment has been awarded to the Sioux at Standing Rock. As soon as their agency at Grand River became denuded of timber, &c., the government at once removed them to Standing Rock Agency, but no attention has been paid to the sufferings or complaints of the Arickarees. Over $30,000 has been expended in government buildings at Fort Berthold within the past few years; expended at an agency without timber, with exhausted pasturage and hay fields, and a very limited extent of arable land, with, in fact, none of the requirements absolutely essential for the civilization and well-being of the Indians.

* * * * * * *

Indians are essentially conservative, and cling tenaciously to old customs and hate all changes; therefore the government should force them to scatter out on farms, break up their tribal organization, dances, ceremonies, and tom-foolery; take from them their hundreds of useless ponies, which afford them the means of indulging in their wandering, nomadic habits, and give them cattle in exchange, and compel them to labor or accept the alternative of starvation.

Indians are slow in learning to farm successfully, and it is up-hill work teaching them to run mowing-machines, reapers, &c. They very soon break the machines, and then become discouraged and fall back on the old implements they had been accustomed to. They are, however, anxious to learn, and the more intelligent Indians realize the necessity of becoming self-supporting; they are also desirous of having more domestic comfort, and want better houses, chairs, dishes, cupboards, &c., and improved culinary and cooking utensils, or, as they sententiously express themselves, "they want to become white men."

The Fort Berthold Indians are a peaceable people, and have quite given up "going to war." They still, however, have a great love for hunting, and like to visit other tribes, especially their old enemies, the Sioux; but as this disposition has very properly been curbed by the government, they now submit to the prohibition of their wandering proclivities, although not very cheerfully.

I cannot truthfully report much progress in civilization by the Indians of this agency during the past year; there is, however, a little. The male Indians are gradually learning that labor is not degrading, and no difficulty is now experienced in getting farm hands, teamsters, &c., from the Indian village when required. Some of them display an aptitude for mechanics, and can shoe horses, repair wagons, and perform a variety of blacksmith's and carpenter's work. In the beginning of the present summer an issue of a number of carpenter's and blacksmith's tools and farming implements was made, and a good many of the Indians have made for themselves doors, bedsteads, stables, corrals, and hay and wood racks, &c.

Were it not for the scarcity and difficulty of procuring timber, I am quite satisfied that a number of Indians would move out of their village on farms; but house logs and timber for fencing cannot be had in this vicinity.

About 200 acres of new breaking were finished in June last, and, if possible, 500 more acres will be done in next spring. There is no reason why these Indians should not cultivate 2,000 acres; the climatic changes which have occurred in recent years in this country (there is now plenty of rain, when but a few years ago month after month would pass without a shower), and the absence of the annual grasshopper visitation enables farming to be carried on successfully, and the soil is rich and fertile. The crops raised this spring by the Indians of potatoes, corn, oats, &c., have yielded bountifully. With the exception of hay, which has been unusually light, everything else has done well. The yield of oats is 40 bushels to an acre, potatoes 150 bushels to an acre, and corn about 20 bushels to the acre.

It has been an absolute impossibility to procure a supply of hay at the price authorized by the department, viz, $2.50 per ton. The larger portion of the hay obtained at this agency has to be cut with scythes in ravines, &c., and frequently has to be hauled from six to ten miles; and this, in connection with the poor crops this season, has entirely prevented a supply of this article from being obtained at the price mentioned. A small patch of timothy, sowed two years ago in the bottom lands, of about 30 acres, yielded this season about 30 tons, or nearly a ton per acre.

The extent of land cultivated by the Fort Berthold Indians, and the amount of produce raised by them, has been for years past grossly over-estimated; instead of 800 acres having been under cultivation by them and 15,000 bushels of corn raised by the Indians, as stated in last year's report, a more truthful statement would have been 400 acres under cultivation and 5,000 bushels of corn raised. Without actual measurement, it would of course be impossible to state correctly the acreage cultivated or the produce raised, but I have taken pains to ascertain by personal observation and careful inquiries as nearly as possible actual statistics in this matter.

Formerly the Indian farms were mostly located in brushy bottoms, which they were able to rudely fence by leaving a margin of brush around the clearing. The patches varied in size from 3 acres to half an acre, and the yield of late years was poor, owing to the land having become exhausted. During the present season, the agency farm of about 250 acres has been nearly all cultivated by the Indians for themselves, and a great many of their old farm patches have been abandoned. As nearly as can be estimated about 500 to 600 acres have been under cultivation this year by the Indians, and they will probably raise about 6,000 to 7,000 bushels of oats and a considerable quantity of beans, squash, &c. I intend, if possible, to measure this next fall the exact acreage under cultivation, and also, should the department furnish the necessary work cattle, plows, &c., I propose to plow during next fall from 500 to 700 acres.

In the event of the department not making any change in the location of the agency, and desiring to carry out the plan of placing the Indians on small farms in this vicinity, it will be absolutely necessary to furnish a liberal supply of wire fencing and cedar or oak fence posts, otherwise the farms cannot be inclosed. There will, however, still exist the inconvenience and hinderance to civilization of the Indians being obliged to reside in their village instead of on their farms, in consequence of the utter impossibility of procuring house-logs in any quantity within a less distance than 25 miles.

* * * * * * *

EMPLOYÉS.

The present employés at the agency are men of good character, earnest and zealous in carrying out the instructions of the government. The mechanics are first-class workmen, and the physician, farmer and issue clerk are competent and attentive to their duties.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

This organization has been increased to twenty members since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and they are performing their duties very efficiently. Owing to there being quite a number of illicit whisky traders, tramps, and horse thieves infesting this country at present, the services of the police force are in constant requisition. Quite recently (August 10) some white men broke into the agency stables and stole a span of mules and two horses belonging to the government, all of which animals were subsequently recovered; but the thieves escaped.

CIVILIZATION.

On the whole, I believe that I only state the truth when I say that the Indians of this agency are making some progress in civilization and industry, but it is very slow. If possible, less frequent changes in agents should be made; more energy must be

REF0065927

used in pushing on the work, and less theory and more practical experience used in intercourse with Indians; they should be taught habits of *self-reliance*; for instance, when they break, through carelessness, farming implements, wagons, &c., don't permit them to come and demand as a *right* that the agency mechanics repair them. I believe strongly in making Indians help themselves; it is full time that they were getting out of swaddling clothes, and the pernicious practice of educating them in habits of dependence, begging, and pauperism ought to be abandoned.

Brief reports from the agency physician and farmer are herewith inclosed, to which I respectfully invite attention,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COURTENAY,
Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 10, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of this agency and of the *Lower Brulé* Indians for the year 1878–'79:

THE AGENCY.

The agency is situated on a terrace, overlooking a bend in the Missouri River, about 25 feet above the highest water mark, and at the mouth of American Crow Creek, on the right bank of the Missouri. It consists of an agent's residence, which includes also office and dispensary, two employé's dwellings, a mess-house, two storehouses, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, school-house, stables, corral, &c., an ice-house, and a building for the storage of fresh beef in winter. Only the residences and the two warehouses are in good condition, the other buildings being temporary structures of logs, insufficient and unsuitable. An issue house and another employé's dwelling are immediately necessary, estimates for which have been furnished, as also for a granary.

THE RESERVATION.

The defined reservation of the Lower Brulés comprises about 130,000 acres, being 20 miles along the Missouri River and 10 miles deep, beginning about two miles below the mouth of the White Earth River and terminating near Old Point Lookout, between 43° 40′ and 44° north latitude. The White River and American Creek divide it from west to east, the latter near the center, the former near the southern boundary. About 20,000 acres are bottom and bench lands and very productive, and about three-fifths of the whole is arable. The timber on the Missouri River border of the reservation is disappearing very fast, but enough still remains for all uses if it can be preserved, and the White River Valley will supply timber for many years for the use of this people.

THE TRIBE.

The most difficult of an agent's duties is to keep vital statistics of this tribe correctly; the record can only be kept to approximate accuracy. A census taken last month shows total Indian and mixed blood population as follows:

Men	302
Women	377
Boys	285
Girls	244
Total	1,208

Persons of mixed blood.

Men	6
Women	17
Boys	15
Girls	13
Total	51

One white man has become incorporated with the tribe with its consent and under a

treaty stipulation. The former aggressive and warlike character of this tribe has not wholly disappeared, though much modified by a permanent abode and by slight contact with commercial civilization.

CIVILIZATION.

Tribal spirit and customs still prevail among these Indians to a great extent; these, however, are disappearing, but almost insensibly, and are not immediately affected perceptibly by the acquirement of industrious habits. The number of these people willing and anxious to abandon tribal relations is comparatively small, and these are kept in fear by the arrogance of the majority. Recently, however, one of the chiefs and some of his followers abandoned in apparent good faith adherence to the tribal autonomy. Two of the other chiefs are leading in the movement towards industry and farm life, which progresses very satisfactorily when there is profound quiet in the Indian country, but is interrupted by any perturbation.

A little more than twice the amount of land is cultivated this year than was last year. The work is also better done, and its valuation to the Indians is proportionately higher. I think that next year fully four times the area now under crop will be reduced to cultivation.

The main difficulty here has been to induce the able-bodied men to consent to do the work themselves. This has been to a great extent overcome by refusing to do it for them, and by favoring and largely assisting all those who, regardless of tribal dominance, venture to establish the independence of the family and advance their personal welfare by manual labor.

There are now on the reservation 100 good tenantable log houses occupied by Indian families; 45 of these have been erected during the year, and 9 or 10 are in process of erection now; 35 stables have also been built, all the work being done by the Indians themselves, except the fitting of the doors and windows, which was done by the agency carpenter and his apprentice. I have applied for a saw-mill, which, when received and set up, will be used entirely for the manufacture of lumber for Indian houses, lumber houses being in all respects preferable, being cleaner, more healthful, and infinitely more calculated to attach the Indian to his home. The amount of timber used in the construction of a log dwelling when sawed makes a very comfortable frame habitation, beside being a permanent one. Another advantage is that it cannot be taken down and carried away, as is done with the log house when any member of the family dies in it.

The dance occurs less frequently than heretofore, but will not wholly disappear until idleness is eradicated and the Indian is compelled to depend for subsistence entirely upon his own industry. This barbarism is now almost wholly restricted to the "grass dance," which is a pastoral festival, although nearly the whole tribe attended the "sun dance" at Rosebud at the beginning of July.

The common interest in property is about extinguished, and if the policy of issuing annuities and farm implements to individuals and families is followed up, it can never be revived again. The chiefs and headmen only are opposed to this.

AGRICULTURE.

Farming operations are conducted entirely on the bottom lands of the Missouri and White Rivers, and extend over a distance of 15 miles, being above and below the agency. About 97 acres of new land have been broken this year by Indians. This amount would have been greatly increased had not the people gone away *en masse* to attend the "sun dance" and remained absent about six weeks, at the very time when they should have been at work in breaking and planting.

Subjoined is a list of the names of the individuals who this year have undertaken cultivation, with a table showing the area cultivated by each and the kind of produce grown.

Names.	Location.	Product.	No. of acres.
Little Pheasant	Mouth of White River..	Corn, potatoes, vegetables...	2½
Little Bull	....do	Corn, garden	3
Julia	....do	....do	1½
Packs Kettles	....do	Corn, potatoes, garden	3½
High Dog	....do	....do	2
Sharp Nail	....do	....do	2
Ghost Lodge	....do	Corn	1½
Lone Pine	....do	Corn, garden	5
Neck Joint	....do	....do	3½
Black White Man	....do	....do	3½
Twist Nose	....do	Corn, potatoes, vegetables ..	6½
Mark Patterson	....do	....do	6

REF0065928

Names.	Location.	Product.	No. of acres.
Soldier Partisan	Mouth of White River.	Corn, garden	2½
Medicine Bear	do	do	2
Big Mane	Upper Village	Corn	6
Killed	do	Corn, garden	1
Savalla	do	do	6
Big Bellied Teacher	do	Corn	2
Long Bear Claws*	do	Corn, vegetables	10
Dead Hand*	do	do	14
Tobacco Mouth*	do	Corn	6
Dog from War	Lower Village	do	2
Standing Cloud	do	do	2½
Black Wolf	do	do	1½
Red Horse	do	do	1½
Solna Walker	do	Corn, potatoes, vegetables	2½
Black Dog	do	do	3
Black Bonnet	do	Corn	1½
Hawk Shield	do	do	1½
Crazy Bull	Mouth of White River.	Corn, potatoes, vegetables	3
Small Forked Tail	do	Corn, vegetables	4
Knee	do	do	2
Wind Cloud	do	do	2½
Fool Hawk	do	do	1
Iron Sided Bear	do	do	4
John Wikuwa	At agency	do	3
Good Road	do	do	1½
Forked Butte	do	do	2
Black Bear	do	Corn	2
Bull Head	do	Corn, potatoes, vegetables	5½
Omaha	do	do	4
Thundering Bull	do	do	2
Iron Nation	do	Corn, vegetables	4
Alex. Rencountre	do	Corn, large garden	6
Makes Smoke	do	Corn, vegetables	2½
Left Hand Thunder	do	Corn, potatoes, fine garden	3½
White Buffalo Man	do	Corn, potatoes, garden	3
Silla	do	do	1
Small Waisted Bear	do	do	3
Surrounded	do	Corn, vegetables	2½
Red Quilt	do	do	4½
Pinnette	do	do	1
Stabber	do	do	4
Carries the Eagle	do	Corn, garden	1
Useful Heart	do	Corn, potatoes, vegetables	6
Bear Bird	do	Corn, vegetables	4½
Mrs. Rencountre	do	do	3
John Dubonnette	do	do	2½
Black Foot	do	do	2½
C. A. Grant	do	do	2½
Fire Thunder	Upper Village	do	1
Total area under cultivation			203
Increase over last year			110

* Themselves and their bands.

Until the villages are broken up and the occupants dispersed over the reservation as at Crow Creek, and settled in comfortable and permanent houses with necessary surroundings, it will be impossible to create such individual interest in the product of the soil as will enable each one to control entirely the management of his own affairs and to solely profit by his own labor, as well as to determine accurately the per centum he contributed to his own maintenance. At present, although a considerable amount is produced by cultivation, it is regarded wholly as surplusage and much of it wasted and misapplied, the idle and improvident generally sharing in the benefit of it.

Besides this, a crop is rarely allowed to mature, in consequence of the depredations of the idlers and vagabonds and the great difficulty in securely fencing the fields from stock. It is entirely impossible to even approximate the amount or per centum of the produce named above, as a contribution to subsistence, except the corn, which will give a total of about 4,000 bushels, more or less. The product of this year's crop would subsist the tribe about sixty days were the issue of rations stopped.

The agency farm has been increased during the year from 12 to 45 acres. It is deemed advisable to keep under the control of the agent an experimental farm sufficiently large to afford employment to a considerable number of Indians during the seeding and the harvest time.

The American "Dent" corn has been introduced and planted experimentally by both the agency and the Indians. It appears to be successful, and I think another year will exclude the stunted "Ree" corn which the Sioux have always planted, for the substantial product of the former is much more than double that of the latter, and the stalk adds very much to the supply of good forage for winter use.

The experiment of this year proves that small grain can be very successfully produced on this soil, and it is my intention to induce these people to seed the greater portion of their plowed land next spring with wheat, reserving the new land broken for corn, &c. The majority of them never saw wheat, and have hitherto believed that flour is dug out of the earth and is a mineral product.

INDIAN LABOR.

It is exceedingly difficult to make the labor of uncivilized Indians productive—

1st. Because manual labor is incompatible with an Indian's nature.

2d. Because his subsistence is assured irrespective of labor.

3d. Because he places an exorbitant valuation on his time and services; and

4th. Because he cannot be bound by contract or held to service when it becomes monotonous or arduous.

During the year the tribe has performed a very considerable amount of labor for its own benefit. The contract work at the military post is performed almost entirely by Indians, and the wood necessary for the agency for the next year was put in by them in exchange for some of the wagons issued last winter. The herding is all done by Indians, and also a good part of the farm work. About 150 cords of wood have been cut and placed on the bank of the river for sale to steamboats. During the past year very little hunting has been done. Two apprentices have thus far been engaged in the agency service.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Religious services are regularly held at the agency, and are attended generally by the best disposed and most industrious of the tribe as well as by the employés. Since my last report a native Indian clergyman, Rev. Luke C. Walker, has been sent here to take charge of the missionary work. Being educated and a gentleman, his work is entirely successful, and his relations with both whites and Indians are entirely compatible with the highest interests of both the government and the tribe. His wife very creditably assists him in his work, and the influence of both is satisfactory and profitable in the highest degree.

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SANITARY CONDITION.

During the year the total number subjected to medical treatment was as follows:

Whole number treated	77
Recovered	63
Died	14

In many cases of sickness the physician is not consulted and nothing is known of them. The physicians' remedies are, however, sought more frequently than formerly and the Indian medicine-man is gradually losing his occupation. The morals of this tribe are nearly impeccable. Drunkenness is unheard of; gambling is the only great vice. A theft is an extraordinary and unusual occurrence.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

Last fall one of the most industrious and peaceable Indians of the tribe was murdered at the mouth of White River by an idle vagabond after having been outrageously imposed upon and insulted. The murderer fled to Rosebud Agency and there organized a party of his friends to protect him. In February last a young man at the mouth of White River wantonly shot his mother-in-law with an arrow, inflicting a serious wound. I have found it impossible to determine whether this is an advance towards civilization or a barbarity. In a camp disturbance last June at the gathering at Rosebud Agency one member of the tribe was killed and another so badly beaten that he will never fully recover. In every one of these cases the complications arose from disputes about women.

Last fall two horse-thieves were captured near the agency and brought in. Some of the Indians identified them, and they would undoubtedly have been killed had not Captain Johnston, the post commander, been passing near the spot on a visit to the agency and saved them.

GRIEVANCES.

During the year no complaints of grievances have been made by the tribe except the

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old and imaginary one that the Great Father has never yet invited the chiefs to Washington, and that he prefers the acquaintance of those of the Sioux who are most rebellious and turbulent to those who are peaceable and industrious. This is purely an affectation.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad has projected a connecting line from Minnesota through the Sioux country to the Black Hills; the survey indicates that the line will pass through the Brulé Re-ervation. The Indians intended to stop the surveyors, but adopted my advice to allow them to proceed, and leave the determination of the company's right of way to the department. The tribe does not absolutely oppose the road, but demands compensation.

INDIAN POLICE.

Last August, in accordance with instructions, the Indian police was organized at this agency without objection from the chiefs or people; subsequently the chiefs and many of the people opposed it to such a degree that the members became inefficient and they were discharged and measures taken to enroll others. No difficulty was experienced in finding persons willing to serve. On the 22d of March, however, a party of about one hundred and fifty young men, under the influence and dictation of White Thunder, a chief of the Rosebud Indians, mounted, armed, and dressed—or rather undressed—for war, attacked the houses and property of the police force, one of whom is a chief, broke the doors and windows and everything frangible belonging to them, and shot their dogs, chickens, hogs, &c. They put their guns to the breasts of the police and compelled them to renounce their promise to serve, and fired about one hundred and fifty shots over the camps to intimidate any friends or sympathizers. The responsibility for this behavior was placed on the chiefs. These denied that they had anything to do with it and pretended they could not control the young men.

The issue of coffee and sugar to those who encouraged and joined in this demonstration was suspended for three months. The severity and the justice of this punishment were appreciated; no complaints were made. The police will be reorganized in October next on the increased establishment.

ISSUES.

Supplies are issued to the tribe weekly, on Fridays and Saturdays, one-half of each day being consumed in the labor. We have no issue house at this agency and are much inconmoded on that account. An estimate has been forwarded for material for this addition. The issues are made by the storekeeper, the work being done by Indians, assisted by the interpreter. I find it nearly impossible to teach Indians to issue supplies by scale weight until they can understand English and read and comprehend numerals and fractions. Beef is still issued here from the corral, that is, slaughtered by an employé and dressed and distributed by the Indians, under the direction of the storekeeper and the chiefs of the different bands. This is a very objectionable method, but up to this time, for want of means to do so, it has been impossible to change it.

We must depend on the saw-mill purchased and now on the way out to the agency to provide material for a new corral, a slaughter-house, and a meat-house before this method of issuing can be changed. I expect to accomplish this in December, after which time beef will be issued to heads of families by weight and from the block. The issue of agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c., is made directly to individuals. The next issue of annuity goods will be made in the same way.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished these Indians during the year consisted of bacon, baking powder, beans, beef, coffee, corn, flour, hard bread, hominy, pork, salt, soap, sugar, and tobacco. These were of excellent quality and supplied in abundance. One hundred cooking-stoves and twenty wagons were added to the annuities of last year. The latter have been issued and enough of the former are left over to last a year longer. The stoves are of very inferior quality. The stove purchased for the Indian should be a combination cooking and heating stove. The stove is not yet much used in this tribe for cooking purposes. A few years ago they could not be induced to use a stove for any purpose.

CONCLUSION.

In my report of last year I advocated the disarmament of these people and the sequestration of their horses. Every interest would be enhanced by it. It is my belief that it will have to be done in the end, sooner or later, and that, in all such cases, as there

is no time like the present. Every able-bodied man and nearly every boy in the tribe is armed with a magazine rifle or a revolving pistol; many have both. Ammunition and arms are supplied them practically without limit by the dealers and squatters on the left bank of the Missouri River, below the mouth of White River, where these wares are bartered for hides, pelts, horses, and annuity goods. This barter has been frequently brought to the notice of the department, but no measures have yet been taken to put an end to it.

I take much pleasure in closing this report with an expression of my great satisfaction at the approval given by the honorable Commissioner to all measures I have been obliged to adopt and to recommend to the office for adoption, and at the prompt attention bestowed upon all communications to the department.

It is also due to Capt. R. E. Johnston, First Infantry, the post commander, that the valuable assistance which he has many times given me in the best spirit be similarly recognized. His assistance has been invaluable to me, and especially so at times when my duties obliged me to be absent from the agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DAUGHERTY,
Captain First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 15, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for Pine Ridge Agency, in accordance with the requirements of circular letter, Office Indian Affairs, June 18, 1879. The report is briefer than I would desire, owing to the fact that the necessities of the service have compelled me to be more or less absent from the agency proper for several weeks past, this being the busiest portion of the year.

THE PAST.

This report is but general, and lack of conciseness in detail must be excused when it is remembered that this is the largest Indian agency under the government and is but just emerging from a state of chaos, in which it has existed for several years past.

The annual reports and imperfect record of the Ogallalla Sioux Agency for the past fifteen years form but a continued history of removals and creation of new agencies. Since 1863, when Fort Laramie, Wyoming, was the abiding place of these people, they have up to the present moved eight or ten times, sometimes a distance of three or four hundred miles. The responsibility for these repeated removals cannot be charged to the Indians. Locality and love of home is as strongly marked, if not more so, in the American savage as in the white man. The return of the Cheyennes and Poncas, during the past year, from a forced transfer to a southern home in the Indian Territory, back to their northern hunting grounds, across a broad stretch of partly settled country, and in spite of military and civil authority, is but a reminder of this. Investigation might show that the real responsibility can be traced to bribery, fraud, and corruption on the part of some of the former representatives of the government, in the way of contractors, agents, &c. Is it to be wondered at that these people have been at times rebellious, and that they are not as yet *self-supporting?* The old maxim that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" was never more applicable. It is not at all remarkable that the "untutored savage" who originally "knew no guile," has become distrustful, and at the present day he at first looks with distrust on all efforts of our government to assist him, his experience with the white man in the past being a sad teacher.

OUTSIDE INDIANS.

Another cause of the unsettled condition of these Indians in former years has been the turning of the agency into an asylum, or rendezvous, for the dissatisfied and renegade members of other agencies and tribes, such as Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Northern Sioux from Sitting Bull's hostiles. The influence of turbulent outsiders coming to an agency is always bad, and the taking in of any more people of that class is to be protested against. This agency is already large enough, containing, as it does, about 7,300 people.

If the large bands of northern hostiles are to be taken back by the Great Father, which circumstances will certainly force us to do inside of one or two years, I would suggest that they be given an agency by themselves. The Ogallallas do not wish for them. The experiment of locating the Crazy Horse band, of 1,500 persons, after the Custer massacre of 1876, at this agency, and the subsequent jealousies and troubles, finally resulting in the death of that chief and the departure of the bands back north again, should be a sufficient test of the soundness of his policy.

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INFLUENCE OF CHIEFS AND THE TRIBAL SYSTEM.

There is no doubt but that in the past, when the practical results of the different policies or systems adopted by the government for the so-called civilization of these Indians was but the massing of them as vast hordes of paupers, under their agents, who acted as national poormasters, it was much easier, and, in fact, the only way possible for the agents to control and feed the individuals through and by the assistance of the chiefs; for with the aborigines of this country, as with their more enlightened namesakes of the East Indies, and savages of all portions of the earth, the chiefs held undisputed and absolute sway, and that we should as a government deal with them *as savages*, through their chiefs, was natural. If we wish to continue them as savages and feed them until they finally die out, I would recommend the tribal system as the most feasible one. But now under the well directed efforts of the present administration to civilize and make these people eventually self-supporting, it becomes apparent to one who will inquire into the subject, that these chiefs in the control of their tribes must soon outlive their usefulness. The Indians must become self-supporting as individuals, and to do this must individualize themselves, and not remain mere machines to be ordered into rebellion against the government at the mere whim or desire of their chiefs.

Most if not nearly all of the opposition agents meet in their efforts to have the Indians work and support themselves, is from the chiefs. An Indian can no more serve two masters than a white man. He cannot serve his chief and the agent at the same time. The chiefs are men who have as a rule risen to their position by their superior judgment and acuteness, whether on war path or elsewhere, and they certainly appreciate the fact that they are more important personages, as controlling, without question, a large band of savages, ready for war or peace at their command, than in the, to them, uninteresting position of a quasi chief over a civilized community, the individuals of which will consult their own interests before they obey orders.

RELATION OF THE ARMY TO THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

No one of practical experience on the frontier can deny the fact that the military have exercised and are exercising an important part in civilizing these people, but to claim that the Indians as a people should be placed entirely under the military arm of the government is most decidedly unsound reasoning.

Wherever the Caucasian has come in contact with savage nations and has desired to open trade, or possess lands occupied by those nations, war has necessarily resulted. The nation has first to be placed under subjection; afterward commercial and civilizing relations come in play. This has been the history of our intercourse with the American savage, with this exception, however, that our national government, through a mistaken economy or parsimony, has never asserted itself strong enough through its military arm. In fact the Sioux as a tribe never have been overpowered, owing to lack of power and numbers in the expeditions that have from time to time been sent against them. If the Sioux had been made to feel the power of the government, after the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, in 1868, there might not have been the necessity for subsequent campaigns which we have been obliged to conduct against them, and the present state of subjection and lack of necessity for military control of the agency Sioux would not have been delayed so long. That the Sioux now residing at the agencies know the power of the government, and are in a condition to remain under the civil branch of the government, is evident. The army has done its work and fulfilled its mission, and that much credit is due to the military who have had to do with the Red Cloud Indians in the past there is no doubt.

This agency has for the past year been without any soldiers, or connection with the Army whatever, and no military post in the immediate vicinity, which is in marked contrast to the condition of things for several years past, it having heretofore been deemed necessary to have troops stationed at the agency. As a result, or a fact, the past has been the quietest year in the history of the Ogalallas. Not a crime has been committed by an Indian. This record for a community of over seven thousand people, with no law or force to restrain them, will compare very favorably with any of our eastern towns of an equal size. If the Indians show the desire and ability to become law-abiding without the presence of the military, why not give them the privilege; then, if it is found that civil law cannot control them, call on the Army, as would be done in the East where civil authorities had lost control. It would certainly be unjust to condemn a whole people to the necessarily harsh and arbitrary Army control, because a fraction of that people here and there are in a state of rebellion. It appears but reasonable that the civilization of a people, as the word indicates, should be conducted under the civil department of the government. To civilize we must lead, not drive.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The prospects of the Ogalallas under the system adopted by the present administration are very encouraging, and it is not exaggeration to say that these people have advanced more in the past year than in any previous ten years of their history.

The present location of the agency, and it is to be hoped the permanent one, is in the southwestern corner of the reservation, latitude 43° 02′ (approximate), longitude 102° 30′ (approximate), on Big White Clay Creek, and within one and three-fourths miles of the northern boundary of Nebraska. Although this close proximity to the State of Nebraska may appear unfavorable, still it has the advantage of placing the agency as a barrier between the settlements of the State and the future Indian settlements, which will be located on the arable lands in vicinity of creeks, which run through the country for a distance of one hundred miles northeast of the agency.

TRANSPORTATION.

The distance of agency from its base of supplies—Rosebud Landing, on Missouri River—is about 200 miles. The Indian Office, last October, as an experiment, sent to the agency one hundred wagons and harness, for the purpose of inducing the Indians to do their own transportation of supplies, &c. The result has been all the most sanguine could expect, considering that two years ago there were probably not over a dozen Indians in the tribe that were capable of harnessing or driving a horse, whereas there are now in constant use at this agency two hundred and fifty government and about fifty private wagons, all driven by Indians (many of whom were on the war path but a short time ago), using their own ponies. With these wagons all the transportation of supplies is performed by the Indians, and the money which has heretofore been paid to white men for hauling freight is now earned by the Indians, and goes to purchase extra articles for their individual use. The supplies are hauled by the pound, each Indian being responsible for the articles he is loaded with, and the agency up to date has not lost an article. The rapid time made by these wagons is remarkable. They will frequently leave the Missouri with 2,400 pounds on a wagon drawn by four ponies, and arrive at the agency in six days. The Indians are purchasing spring wagons and other useful articles with the proceeds of this freighting, and having houses built and wells dug. There have been hauled by them during the past year over 2,000,000 pounds of freight, for which they have received about $41,000 in cash.

STOCK-RAISING.

It is reasonable to expect that this people in the transition state through which they are now passing, from a barbarous to a semi-civilized condition, would naturally take to stock-raising, as requiring less labor and skill on their part than agriculture and be at the same time more encouraging, as promising a more certain return for their investment and care. Still more so, as experience so far has shown this country to be more adapted to stock-raising than agriculture.

The department during the past summer issued the Indians five hundred cows and heifers, and twenty-two bulls, full quarter-blood American stock, as special stock-raising animals. This stock, contrary to predictions of many that they would all be "slain and devoured," has been well cared for, with a loss so far of not over five or six head, and these from natural causes. The increase has been large, and in addition there has been saved from the beef animals issued to them this summer, about one hundred cows.

I would recommend a large issue of stock the coming season, with an addition of swine, goats, and poultry, and a few good American stallions for improving their present breed of horses.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the fact that the agency has been located here hardly a year, and that farming has not been attempted to any great extent, the results have been very encouraging; corn, oats, and vegetables have yielded well. The adaptability of this country for raising cereals will be tested extensively the coming season, with the promise, from experience of present season, that it will be a success.

EDUCATION.

The same causes which have so seriously interfered with their general advancement have prevented any great improvement in the educational way, but now that they are once more settled and schools are being established of which the children are taking advantage, we have reason to entertain hopes for the future. In regard to the scheme of educating the children at boarding schools East, there is no doubt that it has many advantages and should be well supported by the government. The bad influences surrounding children who attend agency schools is in this way obviated. In this con-

REF0065931

nection I wish strongly to urge the establishment of an industrial school at this agency in which may be taught the various trades and domestic accomplishments, particularly bread-making.

PERMANENT ABODES.

There is a strong disposition shown among the Indians to occupy houses, no matter how rude the construction, as experience is teaching them that they are much more comfortable in the rigorous winters of this region than the canvas tepee or lodge. Many log houses have already been built by the Indians, and wells dug, and there is no doubt that the vast majority of them would forsake their lodges were they provided with suitable houses. The housing of these people cannot be too strongly recommended, as their living in easily transported canvas tepees perpetuates their roving disposition and will keep them more or less unsettled.

POLICE, LAW AND ORDER.

I have succeeded after encountering much opposition from the chiefs in enlisting a very efficient police force of fifty members from the best young men of the tribe, this force having been provided for by act of Congress. They have rendered most excellent service in preventing the introduction of liquor on the reservation, arresting horse-thieves and renegades from justice who used to find a secure asylum on the reservation, and in holding in check young men who might feel desirous of joining their brethren in the north.

In connection with the police force and on account of the close proximity of Nebraska settlements, the necessity of establishing civil law on the reservation is great, and as a first step in this direction the appointment of a United States commissioner and deputy United States marshal is recommended.

Horse-stealing has been carried on to a great extent, but since the capture and breaking up of the Middleton and other gangs of horse-thieves, and the general use of a registered brand for the Indian stock, the difficulty has in a great measure been overcome.

MEDICINE.

The Indians are rapidly losing faith in their native medicine men and are generally claiming the attention of the agency physician, and while as yet there has been nothing of an epidemic character, the services of the physician are called into constant use, owing to the large population.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

The survey of the reservation ordered by the department is being rapidly conducted, and is meeting with the approval and best wishes of the Indians, who are anxious to have the allotments made, so that they may hold lands in severalty, expressing a desire to build houses and live like white men.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionaries of the Episcopal Church, under whose supervision the religious and educational interests of this agency are placed, have, during the short time they have been laboring here, made good progress. Services are being held regularly every Sunday, and are calling forth a good general attendance of Indians and employés.

CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

The supplies—annuities and subsistence—furnished by the department are most excellent in quality, and form a marked contrast to those of former times, and are commented on favorably by Indians and visitors.

The agency possesses a fine saw, planing, and shingle mill, and is bountifully supplied with agricultural implements and tools, as the increasing wants of the Indians require.

In closing, I must commend the cheerful spirit with which the employés have performed the arduous duties required of them, and gratefully acknowledge the many acts of kindness and courtesies extended me by the officers of the Army.

Sincerely thanking you for the kind support which the Indian Department has rendered me since I assumed charge of the agency, March 10, 1879,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 13, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of circular of June 18, 1879, I have the honor to transmit my annual report of affairs at this agency.

I assumed charge on the 3rd day of May, 1879, relieving Special Agent Bullis, temporarily acting for Special Agent Pollock. The agency is located 92 miles from the Missouri River, on the western bank of the Rosebud, nearly three miles above its confluence with the White River, and is surrounded with high hills, which render it difficult of access.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

The problem as to whether the Indians would be able to transport their supplies without the aid of outside parties had been solved long ere my arrival, the only drawback being a scarcity of wagons sufficient to haul the immense amount of freight required for the use of this people. The deficiency, however, has been supplied by the issue of an additional hundred new wagons, which makes in use by Indians for the transportation of freight, 255 wagons. This is ample for all the requirements of the service, and includes all wagons on the reservation owned by Indians before any issue was made by the government. It is estimated not less than 1,700 tons of supplies (not including annuity goods) are required annually to be transported from the Missouri River to the agency. At the liberal rates paid for this service ($1 per 100 pounds), a handsome sum is yearly distributed among the Indians, which in many instances is used to good advantage. The proper use and care of money, however, is yet to be learned by them. They appreciate its value simply because it will buy something, and cannot as yet judge whether the article purchased is actually worth the money paid for it. Time will rectify this, as I observe the money so earned by them is more judiciously expended now than heretofore. It is certainly a wiser policy to allow this people to do their own work than to permit outside white parties to perform it for them and pocket the proceeds. The Indians do the labor equally as well, and through this medium acquire habits of thrift and industry which will have due influence on the rising generation.

SAW-MILL.

The saw-mill is located on the south fork of White River, seven miles from the agency. Timber is abundant, but difficult to procure, and under the limited price allowed by the department to private parties for putting in saw-logs, great trouble has been experienced in keeping the mill running. Since assuming charge I have been compelled to set the saw-mill hands at work in the timber, chopping and hauling logs, and when a sufficient supply was secured, start the mill and cut them into lumber of the desired size. This finished, the hands would again be transferred to the timber to repeat the operation. From this cause the mill has not been run as steadily as if contracts could have been let for the purchase of saw-logs. The amount cut at the mill since its establishment, in October last, is 500,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 shingles, including saw-logs put in by and cut for Indians. The mill will be worked on the same plan in the future until otherwise ordered.

BUILDINGS.

On my arrival I found an insufficient number of mechanics and laborers to complete the necessary buildings designed for the use of the agency. I increased the strength of the working force, and, since May 19, the following buildings have been erected. One two-story double dwelling, 38 by 40 feet, intended for use of the physician and farmer. One dwelling for the agent, 27 by 40 feet, two stories in height. Four buildings, each 16 by 38 feet, and used as shops by the wagon-maker, blacksmith, harness-maker, and carpenter. The large issue and ware-house was also completed, and needed repairs made on other buildings. A substantial dwelling is at present in course of erection for Chief Spotted Tail, and it is contemplated to build five small dwellings for the other chiefs. Houses will be erected for all authorized employés; also a large barn for agency animals. A grist-mill and bakery will be built and put in operation as early as practicable, and it is expected a large saving to the government will result therefrom.

AGRICULTURE.

When this agency was located on the Rosebud, one of the main objections raised against such location was the character of the soil, which it was claimed would produce nothing; that even if the land was capable of growing grain, the want of rain would prevent it; in short, the country was represented to be almost a barren waste. Experience, however, has not justified these predictions, but, on the contrary, has proven that all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised here with a proper amount

REF0065932

of care. The rain-fall is annually increasing, and there is nothing to prevent it becoming an agricultural district. I do not wish it understood that I consider it eminently an agricultural country, as I believe it more suited to grazing purposes, but I do say that farm and garden products can be raised here that will compare favorably with those produced in the neighboring States. Although the area broken during the present year is small, yet the success attending those cultivating the same has awakened an interest in the matter and will have its effect during the ensuing season. As the Indians' ponies are too light to break the land, the agency ox-teams will be used for that purpose and prepare such ground as may be selected for spring planting. The twenty mowers sent by the department, together with 350 scythes, have been effectively used by the people. The amount of hay put up by them is estimated at not less than 4,000 tons, which will be materially increased the next season.

SURVEY.

A surveying party has been engaged in laying out the lands into 40-acre tracts, within a radius of 20 miles from the agency, and will complete their work during the coming month. The land thus divided will be allotted to the people who may desire it, and the many vexed questions constantly arising in regard to the ownership of claims, and requiring the arbitration of the agent, will cease. Many who now refuse to leave their villages will take up farms on receiving assurances of a clear title being given them to the land.

LAW AND ORDER.

Although outside the jurisdiction of organized civil authority, law and order are maintained to the complete safety of all. The relations of the Indians with the whites continue friendly, and no serious disturbance has occurred during the year, to mar their peaceful character. The close proximity of the agency to the Nebraska line was at first thought to be a serious obstacle to the maintenance of peace between the two races, but the rule regarding the exclusion of all unauthorized white persons has been rigidly enforced, resident offenders against the law promptly punished, and the authority of the agent vigorously upheld.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force as at present organized is most inefficient, owing mainly to the prejudice existing among the various tribes against the employment of such a body among them. On several occasions efforts were made to enlist a strong force of full-blood Indians, but the opposition against the measure was so violent that it was deemed advisable to let the matter rest until some favorable opportunity offered. On the occasion of the visit of the honorable Secretary of the Interior to this agency, during the last week in August, the subject was discussed with the chiefs, and for the first time they announced a willingness to assist in the speedy organization of a police force. Steps have been taken with that object in view, and in a short time we expect to have a strong, efficient body of full-blood Indians, who will aid in enforcing the laws, and maintain order on the reservation.

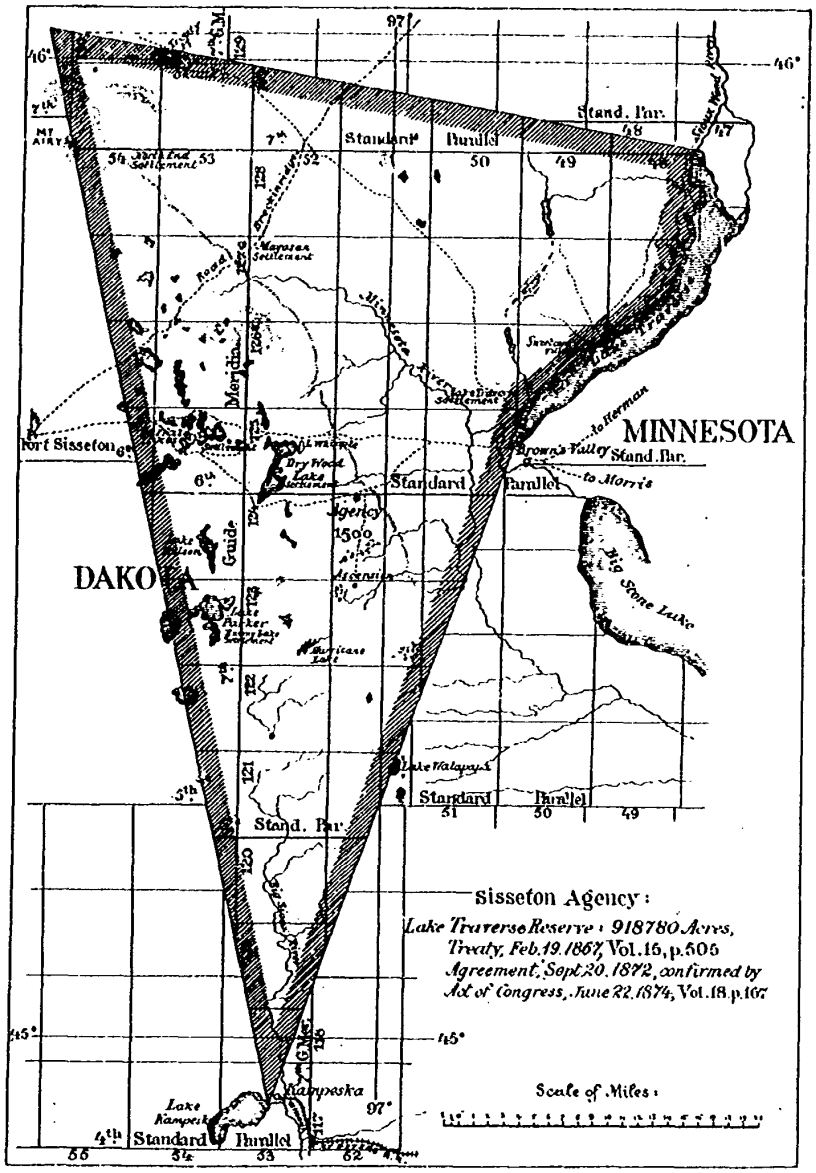
SANITARY.

The general health of the people has been much better since leaving the low lands on the Missouri River. There are, however, many diseases among them requiring simple treatment, and the demands upon the physician are constant, and require close attention to office duties. This restricts his visits to the camps, where some chronic cases exist, which could be relieved with proper attendance. If respectable hospital accommodations were provided, where the physician could visit daily, and have the entire supervision in the treatment of serious cases, I should consider it an act of humanity. Under existing circumstances these cases linger along in the poor shelter afforded by their tepees, and under the treatment of their native medicine man, until death terminates their miserable existence. The stock of medical supplies furnished during the past year was soon exhausted, and the physician is often sorely perplexed at the lack of proper remedies.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

A day school has been conducted during the year under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who have a mission established at this agency. Those who have had the matter in charge, while performing all required of them by the contract under which said school has been managed, yet, for some cause, failed to give satisfaction to the Indians, and the result of their labor is not all that could be desired

REF0065933



The missionaries stationed at this agency have worked faithfully in the discharge of their duties; but Christianizing Indians is a question of time. Old superstitions are not easily rooted out, and it is the coming generation to which we must look for the result of their self-denying labors. The mission has a neat chapel, and contemplates the erection of a dwelling for the resident missionaries. The attendants of the church consist mainly of half-breeds.

CENSUS.

No census has been taken of these Indians since December 31, 1877. Preparations had been made during the winter of 1878 to secure an accurate count of the people, but orders being received from the Department that instructions would be sent the different agencies in this section to take the census on the same day, nothing further was done in that direction. A complete record has been kept of all changes, so that I am enabled to present a correct statement of the number of Indians now at this agency.

Reported number of Indians July 1, 1878	6,506
Accession by transfer since July 1, 1878	658
Total	7,164
Losses by transfer or desertion since July 1, 1878	463
Remaining this date	6,701

CONCLUSION.

The labors of the year have been generally satisfactory. The large number of employés engaged in various capacities have proved themselves faithful and competent. Owing to the limited amount allowed as salaries, and the high cost of living in this region, it is difficult to always prevail upon reliable men, willing to leave the comforts and security of civilization, and undergo the privations attendant upon a frontier life. Thus far we have been extremely fortunate in this respect.

The policy of the department in dealing with these Indians has been an assured and continued success, and I have no hesitation in saying that during the past year more has been accomplished toward their ultimate civilization than in all previous time since they became wards of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CICERO NEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 29, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with requirements of department circular letter dated June 18, 1879, and circular No. 30, dated July 14, 1879, I report the state of affairs at this agency.

Upon my arrival here April 1, 1879, I relieved my predecessor, Col. E. H. C. Hooper, who gave me in the interim all the information he, as well as his clerks, could. I find that the former agents in charge have not left proper records in the form of reports, and in some cases the books do not appear to have been kept in such manner that we can find correct statistics from which to make the report of the past fiscal year. It must therefore necessarily be rather imperfect. We have opened a set of books for records which will show in future, if carried out by my successors, the correct state of affairs. What each family have received from the storehouse, also the amount of farm work accomplished by each family, and the record of all work done by employés.

DESCRIPTION OF RESERVE.

This reserve is situated in eastern Dakota some 250 miles west of Saint Paul, Minn., and contains about 1,000,000 acres of land. The "Couteaus" are a large hill range occupying the west half of the reserve and extending from the north to the southern boundary and well fitted for grazing purposes. The reserve is well watered by streams having their source from springs in the hills which form deep ravines until they find an outlet in the sources of the Minnesota River or Lakes Traverse and Big Stone on the eastern boundary line.

REF0065934

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

These people are much behind other tribes in stock-raising owing to the grasshopper plague which devastated this region in the years 1875, '76, and '77, to that extent that those who had a start at stock-raising now have only what they have been able to gather during the past two years.

The two crops, one of last year and of this present season, have greatly encouraged them, and they are doing at least one thing more this season than at any previous time, and have made ready by the breaking of ground in June last for doubling the acreage of small fields and adding much to the yield of grain for the season of 1880.

DESCRIPTION.

I find these people have a friendly feeling toward the government and also the whites, many of them expressing a willingness to live among them, and to learn better how to manage their agricultural work. The same traits of character exist among them as found to a greater or less degree among the whites. Some of them will tell lies, when they have selfish interests at stake, that they would not do at other times, and some are constitutionally bad, while a large part are disposed to do right as far as they understand. They have no word for an oath as in English, hence we have very little profanity among them. Polygamy exists to a limited extent among them, confined principally to the older members of the tribe. It is necessary to use much patience and tact in the management of their affairs. The older members, from the force of old associations, have formed habits of indolence from which it is hard to break loose, but are now making commendable progress in industry.

ANNUITIES.

The supply of food furnished annually is not sufficient for their support. They must therefore raise enough to make up the deficiency, which they cheerfully do, aiding their poorer and younger members through that part of the year when food is scarce. For the past four years the head men and others of influence have advised the issue of beef-cattle as working cattle, thereby depriving themselves of fresh beef, that their poorer neighbors might have working teams. This has furnished our people with oxen, all of them greeting department circular No. 30 with pleasure at the prospect of having teams and tools to work with. Above circular comes just in time, as we had made arrangements to ask the department for more aid in that direction.

SELF-HELP.

Last season some of the Indians procured for themselves reapers and mowers. This season they have purchased as many as six new ones, and the dealers who sold them inform me that one or two of the Indians were the first to pay when the bills became due.

SCHOOLS.

We have one manual-labor boarding school and one day school, average attendance being 44 and 22 respectively; the largest average attendance for one month for both schools being 105 scholars. We have one other school in charge of the missionary as boarding school, average attendance being for the six months' session 20; the largest average attendance for one month being 30. Amount of funds expended for educational purposes, from government, $2,796; from other sources, $156; number of Indians who can read both English and Dakota, 56; in Indian alone, 183. Number who have learned to read during the year, 28.

CHURCHES.

There are five churches on the reserve under the care of the Presbyterian denomination; total membership, 335. We have a resident missionary and his family, and through the greater part of the summer the Rev. Dr. S. R. Riggs, so long a worker among this people with Dr. Williamson (now deceased), who preaches at the manual-labor school. Contributions made by the Good Will and the Ascension Churches have been $524. I have no knowledge of the other churches.

HOUSES.

Most of our people live in log houses with dirt roof and floor, not adapted to civilization or good health. Previous to my arrival last April no frame houses had been built for two years or more; since then we have erected three, and the intention is to build seven more this fall and next spring if our promised saw-mill arrives in season to saw out the framework.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this people would be much improved if they had proper houses. One trouble our physician has is in having them call on him when sick; and often after receiving medicine they will not take it regularly. One great want is that of a proper hospital for the accommodation of five or ten patients. Total number of births for the year, 35; total number of deaths for the year, 29.

POLICE FORCE.

Since March 1, 1878, we have had 5 police. Our people have been so orderly we have had but little use for them. Whenever called on they have responded and with much discretion. We now have orders to increase our force to 13 privates and 2 officers.

SUBDIVISIONS.

In order to lay a foundation for future work, I obtained permission from the department to divide this reserve into ten districts, the better to know where the men belonged and prevent them from idle roaming; also to encourage a spirit of emulation between the districts and cause more interest in their work. This, we think, has already done much good. We have one Indian farmer appointed for each district, who takes charge of bridge-building, taking the census, reporting cases of lawlessness, aiding in distributing articles to those the most deserving, and doing any other work of public nature which may be necessary, in doing which he has authority to call on the police for any needed assistance.

LAND CULTURE.

Last year's report shows estimated amount of land under cultivation. This year we have had our district farmers go over the fields and by paces ascertain nearly the exact amount of acres in crop, which is 3,239. Number of acres broken for increase of next season, 782; wheat raised last year, 12,000 bushels; amount estimated this year, 18,600 bushels; increase over last year, 50 per cent. All other crops have yielded in proportion except corn, oats, and potatoes which, have increased over 100 per cent. Number of cattle on reserve, 295; number of horses on reserve, 116; number of horses bought by Indians, 67; number of horses raised by same, 38; number of cattle bought by Indians, 30; number of cattle raised by same, 44; number of swine bought by Indians, 11; number of swine raised by same, 32; number of log houses built by Indians, 53; number rods fencing made by Indians, 7,159; tons hay cut, 4,604; number of Indian families engaged in cultivating land, 262; number of Indian families engaged in other civilized pursuits, 13; total population, 1,433.

OUR NEEDS.

We should have, the forthcoming year, some permanent changes. One is, that able farmers should furnish the wheat for the supply of flour at the agency instead of its being supplied by contract. We should have more teams and tools furnished and less provisions; this would require a new mill of 2 run of stone, which is much needed here. We should have more frame houses built, and not the least a frame school-house as a boarding-school for girls exclusively is a much-felt want on this reserve, as day schools have proved to be almost an entire failure. We need better accommodations for our employés, those we now use being old log houses. Should our grain yield in proportion another season, we should need more horse-teams and more machinery to gather it.

In conclusion I can but say everything looks hopeful and encouraging for the future.

With great respect,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA, *August* 21, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

On the 21st day of October, 1878, I assumed my duties as Indian agent, and on the 26th day of December following an accurate census of the Indians was taken, and the enumeration showed 2,583 souls, men, women, and children, all Sioux, divided in four bands, viz: *Upper Yanktonnais, Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapas, and Blackfeet.*

During the severe winter but little could be done by the Indians in the industrial arts, except chopping wood for the contractor for the military post at this agency. This labor the Indians performed—chopping 2,500 cords, for which they received one dollar per cord. The Indians evinced a strong desire for this class of work, and would have performed five times the amount of labor could they have found sale for their wood, but the demand for it was limited to the amount of the contract—2,500 cords.

FARMING.

When spring opened, the Indians exhibited a commendable inclination to go to farming more extensively than they heretofore had done. On the agency there was by actual measurement 706 acres of land that the prairie sod had been subdued on, and was in a fair state of cultivation. These 706 acres mentioned were wholly inadequate to furnish employment or raise a sufficient crop to feed so many mouths. I requested the Indians, in a general council, to settle down on separate farms. One hundred and twenty-two heads of families agreed to break up their tribal relations and take claims of 80 acres each. Authority was obtained from the honorable Commissioner to break additional 1,200 acres of prairie sod in tracts of ten acres each; this breaking to be done on the site where the Indians had laid out their claims and indicated as their future homes. Of these new farms 36 extend on the north to a point about 16 miles above the agency, and 86 to a point south twenty miles below the agency, on the Missouri River bank west.

On 60 of these farms a good substantial log house has been built and completed with panel doors and windows, and 32 more are in rapid progress of completion. These houses were in part built by the Indians, for which they received remuneration; but of a necessity much of it had to be done by white labor, as the Indians were deficient in tools, strong teams to haul the logs, and without knowledge of a workmanlike job or an idea of dispatch in performing work.

All the old land has been planted, and with but few exceptions the new land; seeds being furnished by the department. About 1,000 acres of the plowed surface is in Ariokaree corn, probably 100 acres in potatoes, and the balance in beans, beets, carrots, turnips, melons, squash, and pumpkins. As all the land, with the exception of corn, is so subdivided among families and planted in patches it is difficult to estimate the exact acreage of roots. The Indians who took claims planted most of their root crops in old land in order to insure a good crop. The season has been favorable, and the crops are simply magnificent. The corn will average fully 30 bushels per acre on the old land, and 20 on the new, which will harvest 25,000 bushels of corn at least. A great deal of this corn the Indians prepare for winter use by boiling it in the cob, when it is in its milky state, then cutting it off the cob and drying it. In this way it not only makes a very nutritious but also a very palatable article of diet. Their root crop is, as I have before stated, planted in so many patches, and not yet having been gathered, it is hard to estimate; but they have all with their limited facilities they can take care of. Pumpkins, squash, and melons can only be estimated by the wagon-load, as the crop is immense, and squash and pumpkins are a great favorite with the Indians; easily prepared for cooking and easily taken care of for winter use. The Indians are very busy at present in slicing and drying pumpkins and squashes for the coming winter. Farming operations of all kinds have been very successful this season. Indians are more than repaid for their labor, and a great stimulus given them for future exertions. The success attending farming operations this year has demonstrated fully that these Indians can in a short time be made not only self-supporting but producers.

I am informed by credible authority that the rain-fall in this section is constantly increasing, and for the past 7 years there has enough rain fallen during the growing season to insure any kind of a crop. Three years ago there was a visitation of the grasshoppers, but none for the past two years. The success attending wheat-growing in the Red River Valley, scarcely 200 miles east of here, coupled with the success met with at Bismarck, 50 miles north of here, where oats are averaging 60 bushels to the acre, and wheat 25 bushels, clearly shows that this is a country perfectly adapted to the cereals, and I would respectfully suggest that these Indians be furnished with more farming implements, more draught animals, and cows for raising stock.

To encourage them in their enthusiasm for farming they must be shown the stern necessity, and have a complete understanding, that they must depend on tilling the soil for their livelihood; that the government will only lend a helping hand, and not furnish complete supplies forever. As long as the system of issuing weekly rations is in vogue the Indians will farm only for their luxuries and notions, depending on their rations for main support. This policy will be kindness in the end, and in my opinion will soon solve the Indian-support question.

Wheat will not only grow here, but produce bountifully, and with a run of stone attached to the engine we have now, all the flour needed by the Indians could be manufactured here.

There are 6 mowing-machines bought and owned by Indians, who run those machines to the best of advantage. Also 18 wagons of different kind and make are their individual property. The department issued this year 6 improved Wood's mowing machines, 34 Moline wagons with 34 sets of double harness, 160 scythes, 42 hay and 115 iron garden-rakes, and other articles too numerous to mention here.

LIVE STOCK.

A careful census of live stock was taken in June last, when all the Indian cattle were branded, and I found 651 head of cattle and 643 ponies.

The Indians made plenty of hay to winter their stock, and I have no doubt, as they take pride in having nice cattle, that they will take the best care of them. What is needed are good brood mares and medium-sized American stallions in order to improve the stock of horses, so that the Indians can raise their own teams heavy enough to pull their plows.

BEEF CATTLE.

In order to make the Indians self-supporting with beef at this agency, I would respectfully submit the following points for kind consideration:

Our yearly allowance of beef cattle on the hoof are 2,200,000 pounds. Since this has to cease, and the sooner the better, if the government would issue for the periods of five years hence as usual, but take the money allowed for the sixth year and invest the same now in American cows and proportionate extra blooded bulls, the increase in five years would furnish all the beef which is needed for the support of the Indians at this agency for futurity. For example, supposing the yearly sum for beef cattle amounts to $63,000. For $60,000 can 2,000 milk-cows be bought with calves by their side, at a rate of $30 per head, and 30 bulls at $100 per head. I would strictly advocate to buy only cows with calves by their side, and thus have at once a start of 2,000 cows and 2,000 calves; in all 4,000 head. The average yearly increase for the first two years would be about 1,500 calves; out of these 3,000 calves about 1,000 additional young cows would be coming in in the third year, and in five years there would be a stock of cattle—after deducting losses—at least 8,000 head for the government, which would give the yearly support in full for all coming years. The stock cows could be issued as follows: 350 to the Industrial Farm School and 3 to each Indian family to take care of them. If Congress should not allow the sum above referred to, I would further suggest to spend one-fourth of the beef money for buying cows next spring, when they are wintered and have got calves by their side; and this done for five years, although it is a slower method to reach the desired end, yet it will ultimately lead to the same result.

WOOD.

It has been the practice ever since steam navigation was first inaugurated on the Missouri River, for white men to chop wood along the banks of the river to supply steamboats as they pass. This, while clearly in violation of law, cannot well be obviated. Without the wood, steamboats could not run, and as a large proportion of the freight they carry is government freight the entire closing of the wood-yards would cause the stoppage of this as well as private freight.

The necessity of the wood still exists, but not the necessity of white men. The Indians on this reservation can and are anxious to chop all the wood required by steamboats along the entire extent of their reservation, and claiming the special privilege of doing it and selling the wood for the same price as the white man does. I would respectfully suggest the privilege be granted them, and an entire stoppage made to white men, who can seek a new field of labor, while the Indians, confined to their reservation, cannot.

INDIAN POLICE.

On the sixteenth day of December, 1878, through authority received from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a police force of 14 Indians was organized, and on the first of July this force was increased to 30. These police are a great benefit to the agency. Enjoying special privileges, they are prompt, circumspect, obedient, and

REF0065936

faithful, reporting daily. They are interspersed through the different camps, and no Indian can leave the agency or come into it without their knowledge. A more faithful and efficient body of men does not exist than this police force in their sphere; serving as guards, messengers, and obeying their orders without fear or favor. They are all the protection needed at any time on an agency, being perfectly cognizant of everything that is occurring, and proud of doing their duty to the fullest extent.

MANNER OF ISSUING.

All provisions, with the exception of beef, are issued weekly to the male head of each family; in case of no male head, to the woman in charge of the family. The rations are carefully weighed in the presence of the Indians, and their receipt taken at the time of issue in the presence of the interpreter and two white disinterested witnesses. Beef is issued every two weeks, and also weighed in presence of the agent, a military officer, two witnesses, the interpreter, and the issuing clerk, and delivered to the different bands.

Annuity goods are also issued to the head of each family. In issuing farming implements, where there was not enough to go round, the best farmers and those who tilled their land the most carefully were given the preference. The old rule to issue to chiefs was entirely abandoned, as they are the greatest obstacle in civilizing the Indians. They preach up a hatred towards the whites and pretend a kind of Indian aristocracy, and actually try to keep their people from work. To break the chieftain is opening the gate to civilization.

HEALTH.

The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good during the past year. There were a few slight cases of varicella, dysentery, erysipelas, and diarrhea. Consumption and scrofula are endemic to the Indian domicil, but these are due to their mode of living, in damp, unhealthy tepees, where such is to be expected, as one of these tepees usually holds from four to five persons and a similar number of canines. Also their dances are a source of consumption, as they are nearly in a nude state when dancing, and in cold weather they cool off suddenly, which produces lung fever and consumption. All that can be done is done to break them from dancing and exposures, but it will take time to subdue a deeply-rooted custom.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians are good. They marry according to their own fashion The young man buys his wife from the father or eldest brother of the family for a pony or some kind of a present. They don't live together without some sort of marriage ceremony. Cursing and swearing or profane language is not known among them, as in reality no such words exist in the Sioux language. All they know in this respect is what they hear from the white man. Cursing and swearing is generally the first lesson they receive from those degraded whites.

PASSES.

The system of giving passes to Indians to travel from one agency to another often proves an abuse. As human beings, they are at times entitled to passes in order to see distant or sick relatives or collect debts from Indians at other agencies; but passes asked for on business or humane principles are the exception and not the rule. Passes should be given with care. Indians are fond of gossip, and all wish to appear as having large hearts and being generous. When they entertain Indians from other agencies, the visited Indians usually give away part of their horses, other property, and many of the annuities furnished by the government; and after the departure of the visitors, the visited Indians in their turn wish to become visitors to get back an equivalent for what they have given away, and so the system multiplies until it is a constant source of annoyance, and causes the neglect of work and other legitimate occupation, and keeps up the old desire to roam. I have found that in some instances passes carried by Indians have been forgeries, signed by irresponsible parties, who attach the signature of Indian agent to them, thus passing as current. To correct this abuse, I would respectfully suggest that each agent be provided with an official seal to stamp all passes issued from his office.

On the 12th of August my agency was visited by 207 Arickaree, Gros Ventres, and Mandan Indians from Fort Berthold. They came here with a pass, and their coming was hailed by the Indians as a holiday. Their language is entirely different from the Sioux, and they could not understand each other; only one man could make himself

understood. Now what had these 207 Indians to do here? They remained five days. Dancing, feasting, and exchanging presents was the order of the day. Corn-fields and hay, at the most critical time, were entirely neglected, and when the visitors left, many of the Indians here were without shirts, hats and other necessary garments, having given them away, and in a short time this office will be besieged with applications for passes to visit Fort Berthold, that our Indians may share the benefit of being visitors.

INDUSTRIAL FARM SCHOOL.

At the industrial farm school, now one year established, and located 15 miles south of the agency, are 15 boys, under the immediate charge of Rev. Mr. Hendricks, assisted by five lay brothers of the Benedictine order, of Saint Meinrad, Spencer County, Indiana. These brothers are all mechanics and artisans, and are teaching the boys their respective trades, as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, and farmers. The boys are making good progress and developing habits of industry. Since they have been located at this farm they have broken seventy acres of land, erected their own buildings, the largest being 20 by 58 feet and 12 feet high. This building serves as tailor and shoemaker shop, living and sleeping rooms for the community dwelling there. In addition to this building they have erected a stable 16 by 24; ice-house, 16 by 24; two cattle corrals; 1 root cellar, 14 by 20; one chicken-house, 1 hog-pen; cut and hauled 90 logs for a new house, broken two acres for a garden and fenced it with pickets.

The corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and melons stand on the farm as good as can be expected on newly-broken sod. In the garden, which is subsoiled, they have cultivated all kinds of vegetables for household use, and the crop is being abundant. This farm school has been supplied by the government with one span of horses, one span of mules, 2 wagons, 2 breaking plows, 4 yoke oxen, 10 milch cows with 10 calves, 4 brood sows, 1 boar, and 50 domestic chickens. A new frame school-house and workshops are under contract to be completed in the present season. This will not only serve as a comfortable home, which will increase the attendance, but will also be the means of raising such a number of mechanics that white labor will cease to be a necessity on the agency. During haying-time the Indians called constantly for boys from the farm school to show them how to mow and how to stack hay.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Of the boys' boarding-school we can be justly proud. This school is under the immediate charge of Rev. Jerome Hunt, principal, with an assistant teacher, Charles E. DeGrey, an educated half-breed. The building is 20 by 80 and 10 feet high. In this school is a regular attendance of 45 boys, whose progress is simply remarkable. They are instructed in the English language, and their progress is very rapid. The greater portion of them have been in the school less than two years, and most of them can now read and write with the greatest facility. Their writing, even on the blackboard with chalk, is wonderful; and we doubt if there is any number of scholars of the same age in any common school in the country who either learn with the same facility or equal them in penmanship. Writing with them is a favorite study, and as they have fine eyes and steady hands, their power of imitating any style of handwriting is nearly incredible. None of these scholars have advanced beyond reading, writing, and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, but they show a capacity to learn that leads us to believe that they can qualify themselves for any vocation in life. The morals and social behavior of these scholars are a credit to themselves and to their teacher, Rev. Jerome Hunt, whose efforts in their behalf have been untiring, and whom they venerate both as a father and a higher being. Such is the popularity of this school, that the Indians, young and old, are anxious to attend, and applications for admissions have every day to be refused on account of room. Could we have the necessary buildings, the attendance in this school would be increased to at least 200, as the Indians now see the contrast between the clean, well fed and clothed children attending school and the condition of the children in their camps and houses. Two lay brothers do the household work, in which the school boys assist. In addition, there is a garden of about 12 acres attached to the school, which is cultivated by the scholars, and an abundant supply of vegetables of all kinds has this season been raised.

While these scholars understand English and respond with alacrity by action, yet they seem to have a reluctance to speak the English language. This is common with all the Indians, and the only way I see to remedy this is to introduce white boys into the school of the same age, keep them there the same as the Indian boys are kept, and I think that in their plays and gambols the Indian boys will begin to talk English to the white boys and lose the feeling of shame that keeps them from doing it now. One white boy to every ten Indians, I think, would be sufficient.

REF0065937

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This has a regular attendance of 32 girls, under the charge of Sister Mary Chappolle, O. S. B., assisted by three other Sisters. The building these girls are in is wholly insufficient for their comfort and health, it being old and altogether too small; dimensions 26 by 70 and 9 feet high. This building serves as dormitory, dining-room, kitchen, wash and sleeping rooms, for both teachers and scholars. These girls develop an equal, if not greater, zeal for learning than the boys, and are a great credit to their teachers. In addition to the rudiments of the English language, they are being taught geography, which they really master; also housework of all kinds, needlework, and singing. Many of them are becoming quite proficient in music, and they constitute our church choir.

The attendance in this school could also be quadrupled, if the space of buildings would permit; and in this connection I would respectfully state that the education of these people is a question of the most vital importance. In this country of ours, with its fine educational establishments, which are the pride of our nation, the advantage should be extended to the poor Indians here to the fullest extent possible, as they show not only a willingness but anxiety to have their children educated and taken care of. The schools should be enlarged and additional corps of teachers obtained. If this is done, but few of the rising generation of Indians at this agency would be without a common-school education, and they would esteem us higher, have a better knowledge of our ways and our dealings, than their parents.

CATTLE CORRAL.

A new substantial cattle corral, 132 feet wide, 264 feet long, and 10 feet high, in three partitions, was built 3 miles south of the agency, and an excellent scale for weighing beef cattle was attached to the corral, as the old one was dilapidated and the scale-weight incorrect.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report I cannot help but express the deep obligation to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his generous treatment and prompt attention to the wants of this agency, without which but little could be done in the way of the much needed reforms and preparation for the future of the people here. Every want has been promptly supplied, and under the new system adopted in the manner of issuing rations, an agent can feel that he is doing his duty without being stigmatized as a thief. The inauguration of a body of police, whose efficient services enable an agent to have his orders properly and promptly enforced, has also been a great material aid and created a perfect feeling of security.

I have also much to be grateful to the Catholic bureau for sending such valuable and efficient teachers here, and giving material aid to the mission in their zealous efforts for the future welfare of these Indians.

Under the present administration the foundation has been laid for the permanent improvement and the elevation of the Indian race.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. A. STEPHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 9, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office of 14th ultimo, I have the honor of submitting the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency. It is almost impossible for me to give a correct *resumé* of affairs here for the past year, owing to the fact that during that time the agency has had two changes in agents, viz: Agent John W. Douglas was relieved by Mr. W. D. E. Andrus, as farmer in charge, on the first day of May, 1879, and Andrus was relieved by myself on the 16th day of May, 1879.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The taking of the census and the issuing of a new ration ticket was begun on the 29th day of July ultimo, and concluded on Monday, 4th instant. The following schedule may be relied on as correct:

Males, adults	500
Females, adults	637
Male children	466
Female children	405
Total	2,008

SANITARY.

Dr. Daniel informs me that two important and unusual meteorological conditions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, have contributed to considerable mortality among the *Yanktons*, viz, heavy rain-fall and great heat in the summer of 1878, producing much malarial fever, and the severely cold winter of 1878 and 1879, producing a large number of cases of bronchitis and pneumonia. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances to the general health, a *resumé* of births and deaths shows an increase in population of 24. The prevailing fatal diseases have been typho-malarial fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, scrofula, consumption, pneumonia, and bronchitis. It has been observed that deaths occur mostly among those who pay little attention to the laws of health; and those who practice agricultural pursuits and observe sanitary rules enjoy better health than their less attentive neighbors.

A large proportion seek medicines and advice from the agency physician, and from results, as shown in the sanitary reports, they take the medicines as prescribed and carry out instructions pretty faithfully. Owing to many unfavorable causes, their increase cannot as yet equal that of the same number of intelligent whites, but judging from the progress made in the ways of the white man in the last few years, it is reasonable to presume that their death-rate will be very much modified.

AGRICULTURE.

When I reached the agency in May, the Indians were anxiously awaiting the arrival of breaking-plows, which were expected on first boat up. On their arrival, it was deemed expedient to deviate from the former policy of issuing them direct to the Indians, and instead thereof, to loan them, which was done with very gratifying results, as several persons could and did have the benefit and use of the same plow. The amount of new prairie ground broken in the latter part of May and June was 346 acres. From excessive heat and continued drought, an increased acreage could not consistently and conveniently be made, and the plows were promptly returned, and are now safely stored for future use. Judging from the avidity with which they sought the possession and the use of plows this season, I can safely and reasonably conclude that at the lowest calculation at least 800 or 1,000 acres of new ground will be broken next season, as in every instance those who have had use of the plows this season have already decided to increase the size of that broken this year, and have thus early bespoken a plow for use next spring. The example thus set has seemingly had the desired effect of infusing into others a desire and willingness to become farmers in the full acceptation of the term. The whole matter, whether or not this nation or people can be made self-supporting, rests wholly with the agent, who, if active, prompt, energetic, and of good executive ability, and will use his best endeavors for the accomplishment of this object, but few years will elapse before the Yanktons will be self-supporting and have a surplus of grain that can be marketed to an advantage.

There was harvested on this agency this year the following, viz:

	Acres.
On agency farm, wheat	100
On agency farm, on account of Indians, wheat	80
On agency farm, oats	40
On Indian farms, wheat	238
On Indian farms, oats	21
On Saint Paul's Mission farm, wheat	3
Total acres	482

The quality of the grain harvested is good, and I estimate the yield at or about 5,125 bushels of wheat and 2,400 bushels of oats.

The following is the actual amount of acreage of corn and potatoes on the agency this year, viz:

	Acres.
On agency farm, corn	36
On agency farm, potatoes	4
On Indian farms, corn	1,056
On Indian farms, potatoes	42½

Total corn, 1,092 acres; potatoes, 46½ acres.

Unusual care and attention has been given in the cultivation of the corn and potatoes; the fields were frequently plowed and are comparatively free from weeds and filth, and have a healthy look, and promise a good yield. I estimate that on the agency farm there will be of corn 1,600 bushels, and of potatoes 300 bushels; and on Indian farms 15,280 bushels of corn and 700 bushels of potatoes. The patches of vegetables are about the same size as last year, and the production of turnips, beans, squashes, and melons is about sufficient to meet actual demand.

REF0065938

The agency horses, ten in number, are not in good condition; they are old and almost unserviceable, having been condemned by a board of survey, and their sale ordered. I trust other and better horses will soon supply their place.

SHEEP.

From mismanagement, want of proper care and attention, quite a number died, as I am informed, from both starvation and disease. Their condition was such, on my assuming charge, that a board of survey on them was deemed expedient. The board recommended it advisable to sell the sheep, and in obedience to instructions from your office, they were sold for the sum of $1,800, as also this spring's clip of wool, 3,914½ pounds, for the sum of $782.90.

The agency buildings are all in good order and condition, excepting a row of old ones on the bank of the river, which will soon be torn down, and such of the timbers as are of account will be used in the erection of new warehouse and stables, which you have authorized to be built.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There are two missions at this agency—Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian; the former under charge of Right Rev. Wm. H. Hare, missionary bishop of Niobrara; the latter under charge of Rev. John P. Williamson. Both missions are doing much good toward the civilization of this tribe, with quite a number of accessions to the church during the year. There are one boarding and seven day schools on the agency. Number of children attending one month or more, males, 115; females, 150. The average attendance has been good, and quite a number of the children are learning to read and write.

In conclusion, I have only to add that this nation or tribe is now in a prosperous and progressive condition, and much good may be expected of them in the near future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. GARDNER,
Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of agency affairs for the year ending this date.

The present year has been one of peace and prosperity. I doubt if any community of like number has been more quiet and orderly than the Indians at this agency. Even the prisoners who were brought here last spring have shown a spirit of subordination that is most remarkable. They have come to the wise conclusion that it is far better to remain quietly at home than to go on the war-path, and that it is much more healthy for them.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

There are at present on the reservation 883 *Shoshones*, 331 *Bannacks*. It is estimated there are 142 Shoshones and 129 Bannacks absent; making a total present and absent of 1,500 Indians belonging to the agency. By this showing there has been a loss of 205 Indians since last annual report, which is accounted for as a result of the Bannack war.

EDUCATION.

A day-school was opened on the 20th of January, with 8 children present. This number was gradually increased until there were 22 scholars on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 17 during the five and a half months we had school. They were attentive and made rapid progress. In addition to their regular school studies, a garden was cultivated by the boys, for their own benefit, under the direction of the teacher. On the 30th of June it was deemed best to give the children a vacation of two months, with which they were very much pleased, and expressed a desire to return as soon as the school should be reopened.

While a day-school is better than no school at all, it does not supply the needed

wants as would a boarding-school. Children who live at home, and are surrounded by the influences of camp-life, must necessarily make slow progress in learning to speak the English language, and in adopting the habits and customs of civilized life.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, &C.

With the exception of needing papering and painting, the frame buildings are in good repair. Estimates were made for wall-paper, white lead, &c., but as they were not furnished, the buildings did not get the required attention. The grist-mill is in good working order, but the increased amount of grain raised by the Indians makes it necessary to add to it one more run of stone. The saw-mill, shingle and planing machine are in good condition.

During the year the following buildings have been erected by the regular employés without any extra expense to the government: Warehouse 50 by 20 feet; addition to physician's house, 24 by 16 feet; dwelling-house for assistant farmer at Bannack Creek, 24 by 16 feet; house for Indian apprentice, 16 by 14 feet. The above are frame buildings one story high. Have also built a wood corral of slabs, 65 by 40 feet, and 7 feet high, with a large gate at each end, thus making a drive-way through the center; also a hay corral and a corral for holding beef-cattle have been rebuilt.

INDIAN FARMS.

The success with which the Indians cultivated the soil last year, and the abundant harvests with which they were rewarded, so encouraged them in this branch of industry that this spring nearly every able-bodied man was eager to put in a crop for himself. They have worked cheerfully, and have taken more interest in their work than ever before. Unfortunately for them the season has been exceedingly dry, and the scarcity of water for irrigating purposes has materially damaged their crops. They have cultivated 530 acres of land, an increase of 130 acres over last year, of which 460 acres are in wheat, 61 acres in vegetables, 8 acres in oats, and 1 acre in barley. Their crops are estimated as follows: Wheat, 6,200 bushels; potatoes, 8,100 bushels; oats, 260 bushels; barley, 45 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; cabbage, 2,000 heads; carrots, 500 bushels, and 50 tons of hay, worth in the aggregate, $11,662.00. The farms are located at different points on the reservation, where water can be conveniently taken out for irrigation purposes, and vary in distance from the agency, from 5 to 25 miles.

At Bannock and Mirshaw Creeks there are 147 acres under cultivation; Port Neuf, 32 acres; Pocotellah, 5 acres; Emigrant Rock, 122 acres, and at the agency, 224 acres. As it is too far to haul grain from the remote farms to the agency to be threshed by steam power, I have purchased a horse-power for the separator, and will send the machine to the several farms to do the threshing.

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm consists of 20 acres, of which 14 acres are seeded with oats, 5 acres with potatoes, and 1 acre with turnips. The crops are estimated at 700 bushels oats, 900 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, and 50 tons of hay. To show what advancement the Indians here made in farming during the last four years, I quote the following from my annual report for 1875: "Five Indian families, one of which is Tihee, the chief, have cultivated 42 acres for themselves, with the following results: 285 bushels wheat, 210 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels oats. I have no doubt but that twenty families can be induced to cultivate farms for themselves another year."

CONCLUSION.

Before closing this report I would again urge upon the department the economy there would be in furnishing these Indians with 500 head of good stock cows. This herd in three years' time would furnish all the beef the Indians would need. The 17 head of cows issued to the most deserving farmers three years ago have increased to over 50 head of stock. The Indians are exceedingly anxious to have cattle, and would take good care of them. Under proper management these Indians will in two years' time produce all of their own bread and vegetables, and with a good start in cattle, in three years' time can be made self-supporting so far as their subsistence is concerned.

For sanitary condition of agency, I respectfully refer you to report of physician, inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
United States Indian Agent.

REF0065939

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1879.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in circular letter dated June 18, 1879, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, last.

The year began with serious anxiety on the part of the settlers in consequence of the threatened outbreak of that portion of the tribe known as Bannacks. So great was their fear that they erected a stockade at either end of the valley, the one 30 miles north, the other 19 miles south of the agency. In addition to this danger there was the probability that some of the hostiles who were then in Western Idaho would travel via Lost River and Birch Creek on their route to the British possessions, and in doing so would approach within a few miles of the agency. The former difficulty was overcome by a large number of the Lemhi Indians leaving the reservation for the Yellowstone and Muscleshell, on the 23d July, for the purpose of hunting buffalo.

On the 15th of August I was notified by a courier from Salmon City that the hostiles were already on Lost River and had begun their work of death and destruction; that Jesse McCaleb, one of the leading men of the Territory, had been killed, and that the warriors were approaching still nearer. Having no military protection and no possible means of obtaining it, I deemed it advisable to remove the remaining Indians to Salmon City until the danger was past, and abandoned the agency, taking to that point such property, including the files and records, as was possible. Having learned that the hostiles had passed toward the National Park, I returned to the agency on the 17th of September and found numerous indications of the presence of the Indians during my absence.

On the night of November 2, two of the hostiles, who had evidently strayed from the main band, came into my camp, and, being captured by the policemen on the following morning, were brought to the agency, disarmed and removed to the jail at Salmon City, at which place they were killed by the citizens, after being imprisoned one month.

The order consolidating this with the Fort Hall agency, and for the transfer of the Indians hence to Fort Hall, was dated January 7, 1879, and the necessary preparations for the removal of the government property were completed by the 15th of February, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather it was deemed impracticable to attempt the removal until the spring. Ten Doy, chief, returned from the buffalo country early in May, and bitterly protested against the change, while Peggé, the subchief, and evil genius of the tribe, openly stated that he would go to war rather than remove to Fort Hall. I am confident the Indians have made a great mistake by such action.

On May 22, your telegram instructing me to proceed with farming operations was received, too late to sow any grain whatever, and I was compelled to confine the crops to potatoes, pease, rutabagas, and other similar articles, but am glad to inform you there is a flattering prospect of a large yield.

A residence for the employés, a barn, and houses for the Indians should be built; the agency buildings are in need of repair, and, in order to secure lumber for these and kindred purposes, a saw-mill should be erected with as little delay as possible. In view of the proximity of good timber in the mountains and an excellent site for the mill near the agency, an abundance of good lumber could be manufactured with but little expense other than Indian labor and the services of a sawyer. The machinery for this mill was purchased at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 1st of October last, but for some unaccountable reason the contractor for transportation has until the present time failed to deliver it.

The *Shoshones* and *Sheepeaters* are well disposed and peaceably inclined, and no trouble need be apprehended from them apart from the association and influence of the Bannacks; and with proper encouragement they could in a few years be made self-supporting. The *Bannacks* are warlike, disagreeable, exacting, and selfish, both to those of their own race and the whites, and will doubtless be the cause of occasional trouble as long as they are located so far distant (175 miles) from the nearest military post. To the Shoshones and Sheepeaters I am indebted for all the labor that has been performed during the past year as farmers, laborers or policemen, but the Bannacks, though comparatively few in number, are responsible for the disturbance of the peace of the valley, for the immense loss of crops to the settlers in 1878 in consequence of being obliged to abandon their homes to insure their personal safety, and for retarding the work of other Indians by throwing down fences, turning their horses into fields under cultivation, and other similar conduct.

Ten Doy, the chief of the tribe, deservedly enjoys the confidence of the settlers, and since his return in May talks a great deal in regard to the welfare of the Indians, and is apparently anxious that they shall be taught industrious habits and become self-sustaining farmers. He thoroughly comprehends the situation in which they are placed, the scarcity of buffalo and other game upon which they have been subsisting for many years, and the necessity of turning their attention to other and more reliable pursuits; and in order to accomplish the greatest good in the way of civilization, I have

urgently impressed upon him the importance of taking the initiatory step and thus set an example that would be sure to be followed by the masses; and although my efforts have thus far proven unsuccessful, I have confidence that Ten Doy, though in the declining years of life, will be engaged at plowing during the coming autumn.

The Indians have, during the year, inclosed with substantial fences 98 acres of land, cleared it of heavy sage-brush, and have dug irrigating ditches to water it, aggregating at least two miles in length, and since May 22 have cultivated 37 acres in the above-mentioned vegetables, besides other labor which will be found in the statistics herewith inclosed.

The failure of the contractor for transportation to deliver any of the annuities for the use of the Indians during the last fiscal year, until January 6, caused a great amount of suffering from cold, especially during the month of December, among the aged and children, and I regret the necessity of stating that such articles as knives, forks, spoons, tin-plates, bread-pans, camp-kettles, dutch-ovens, coffee-pots, and fry-pans, have not yet arrived, although the year has closed. These goods were purchased by the department during September and October, 1878, and the necessity of Indians making bread in wash-bowls and baking it in ashes, broiling meats by direct contact with fire, and eating with their fingers and sticks, could have been averted had his contract been complied with.

In the absence of a treaty with this band of Indians there is a great disposition on their part for roaming from point to point in the mountains, making the reservation rather a convenience than a home, and it is important that treaty relations should be established, in order that they should realize a greater obligation to remain here than at present, though were they all to remain the appropriation of $20,000 per annum to provide for 890 Indians would be a fraction less than 44 cents per week for each Indian, to supply all the articles specified in the act, which is an utter impossibility.

There is an abundance of good farming-land on the reserve to occupy the undivided attention of every Indian assigned to it, and as they appear to be attached to this rather than to any other reservation, they should be required to improve it. The annual excursions to the buffalo country have a degrading tendency and should be discontinued.

The need of a school, the great civilizer of our day, is very much felt, but unfortunately, the meagre appropriation for this agency places such an enterprise beyond reach until the Indians have advanced to such a point that funds now required for food and raiment can be devoted to this important matter. I trust that period is not far distant, for ignorance and superstition predominate among them to a great extent.

There is no minister of the gospel of any denomination, nor any church structure to be found in this valley, either among the whites or Indians; hence their spiritual interests are suffering in an untold measure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Farmer in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LAPWAI, IDAHO.
August 16, 1879.

SIR: In submitting this, my first annual report, I beg leave to say:

Owing to the lateness in the season of my assuming charge of this agency, it was impossible to increase the cultivated acreage for the present year to any great extent. Nature has been exceeding kind to these, her children, in providing soil of the greatest fertility for the production of their subsistence in quantities so abundant and with such small exertions. They are gradually and surely learning to appreciate and improve such opportunities. The majority of land comprising the reservation is a vast rolling prairie, affording, as it does, luxurious pasturage for thousands of their cattle and horses. The Clear Water River, flowing, as it does, directly through the reserve, branching out in the North, Middle, and South Forks, greatly benefits their locations that they have taken in the valleys lying between such river and the bluffs of the higher land, forming, in one instance, at Kamelh, one of the most picturesque locations to be found in the whole northwest. Situated in a valley on either side of the South Fork, in length about six miles, varying in width from one half to two miles, in form like a vast amphitheater, surrounded on all sides by nearly perpendicular bluffs, rising 2,000 feet in height, it forms one of the prettiest valleys one can imagine. A view from the bluff reveals a living panorama, as one sees the vast fields of waving grain surrounding well-built and tasty cottages adorned with porches and many of the conveniences found among industrious whites. The sight would lead a stranger, not knowing of its inhabitance by Indians, to inquire what prosperous white settlement was located here. It is by far the most advanced in the ways of civilization and progress of any in the Territory, if not on the coast.

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CROPS.

The season, so far as crops are concerned, has been beyond all precedent in the country. With plenty of rain in the fore part, keeping the ground well moist, and intensely hot weather later, it ripened the grain quickly. With an acreage in 1878 of 3,022 acres, they produced 20,000 bushels of wheat. In 1879, with an acreage of 3,172, they had a yield of 34,380 bushels of A No. 1 wheat, an increase of 14,380 bushels. It is no uncommon event to raise 60 bushels to the acre on virgin soil. In vegetables they have 6,500 bushels this year against 2,100 raised last. Owing to the wet weather, corn fell back a little on last season. It can never be raised successfully here, as the climate is not adapted to it. It has been my aim, as far as possible, to impress on them the idea of cultivating all the land that they could properly attend to, and in many instances they have done beyond the most sanguine expectations. Were the government to furnish a breaking-plow, harrow, and the like, suitable to breaking and turning in soil that is beyond the power of their "Cayuse" ponies and common plows, much land could be improved that now yields nothing but the rankest of rye grass that is much taller than the heads of horse and rider. Of their energy in agriculture I can say with pride that Indians who support themselves entirely without subsistence by the government, who procure of their own accord and their own expense wagons, harness and other farming implements beyond the amount furnished them by the government under treaty, who do so without the least complaint that the government is neglecting them, but procure them because they are absolutely necessary in their work, is self-evident proof that the present policy of the Indian Office has been and is correct at least so far as the Nez Percés are concerned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Owing to the burning of the boarding and school building at Lapwai, the educational effort has been seriously deterred. Transferred to temporary quarters and under the energy and adaptability under trying circumstances displayed by Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Whitman, the teacher and matron, school has been maintained, the number of scholars being necessarily reduced to 12. The scholars have made excellent progress during the nine and an half months in which school was held. At the Kamiah school, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Campbell, the scholars have made wonderful progress, children not ten years of age, their first year of school, reciting or writing the multiplication table without a single error and as quickly as any white child could do the same. They all write good plain hands, and in all respects would compare with any white school; and when one realizes this is taught and recited in English, the progress seems greater.

Last year as many again as were taught were turned away for lack of room, and it is my earnest hope that the department will see the necessity of building the school according to the plans they had the enterprise to furnish. It is my intention to bring from Kamiah (at the completion of the building here) all the largest scholars, thereby accommodating between the two from 90 to 100. They also have five gardens at both schools, and will raise enough vegetables to materially assist them during the winter. A singing school is held during the long evenings, once a week, conducted by Mr. P. B. Whitman. Nearly all have fine voices and make good progress. A day-school is held at Lapwai, under the direction of Miss S. L. McBeth, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It is attended by eight young men who are studying for the ministry.

CHURCHES.

The membership of the two churches here—one located at Lapwai, having 100; one at Kamiah, 203—is a total of 303. The missionary work is under the direction of Rev. Mr. Deffenbaugh, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, assisted by Rev. Robert Williams, a full-blood Nez Percé, who is an ordained minister by and belonging to the Presbytery of Idaho. Services at each of the churches are held three times (11, 1, and 5) each Sabbath, and prayer meetings regularly every Thursday and Saturday evenings at the houses of the different members, conducted by the elders and members. There can be a no more interesting sight than to see from 300 to 400 dusky forms, realizing them to once have been the most savage, assembled at church, rain or snow making no difference in their numbers, listening to the interpretation of that word whose gentle spirit has penetrated and tamed their savage way "as nothing else could do"; and the spirit with which they sing such old familiar pieces as "Bethany," "Dennis" or the like would wake to enthusiasm the most fastidious of an Eastern audience. They have raised for various purposes during the year $125. Their membership is constantly increasing, and the standard of morality is greatly improved there-

by, seventy-four marriages having taken place since February 1, the majority being those who had lived for years in Indian custom. Cases of separation between husband and wife are extremely rare. The amount contributed for missionary work among this people for the year was $1,750, forwarded by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

INDUSTRY AND CIVILIZATION.

They have built during the year, by their own efforts, with a cost to the government of about $70, seven frame houses, furnishing all materials themselves except nails, window-sash and doors. Many more living at present in lodges would build houses were there a mill here to saw timber. They are very anxious that such should be rebuilt, and in the interest of civilization I hope the department will adopt such a course. They have no way to get wheat ground to flour short of the Kamiah mill, 65 miles away. They also have cut and rafted down the river 650 cords of wood, for which they have received on the average $4 per cord, making some $2,600 received this year. They also have fenced in many fields this year, one man inclosing 60 acres with a good six-rail fence. They have made during the year 2,096 rods of good rail fence.

I have induced many to cut their hair, and the effort has been taken up by the chief and head men and is resulting in great improvements to their looks.

During the week in which the 4th of July occurred, about 500 assembled in camp at Kamiah, and feasting and festivity was the order of the day. During all the time the most perfect order was kept. On the morning of the 4th, as the processions formed to march from the camp to the grove where the exercises were held, those wearing blankets and holding to Indian customs attempted to join in such party, but were at once ordered out by the chief and elders; as they expressed it, "No *Indians* were allowed." It shows they are most thoroughly impressed with the idea that they have to adopt the white man's way.

I can do nothing, except in talk, to make them discard their blankets, as the government furnishes nothing for substitution, their annuities being nearly all in farming utensils. Many would willingly change had they the opportunity.

There has been but little drunkenness during my administration. Those who have been guilty were confined in the guard house, Fort Lapwai, for one month hard labor. I take one horse to pay for board while so confined, the sale of which is sufficient punishment for all they fail to receive while confined. The squaws who "err" are confined at the agency lock-up, making them work during the day at whatever is needed. My efforts in finding the source from which liquor is procured have been unavailing.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The freshet of the Lapwai in February last carried off the saw and flour mill, undermined the carpenter and blacksmith shops, and tore the grounds up badly. I have removed the shops to higher ground, out of danger, at a trifling expense to the government, picked up the rubbish on the grounds, and whitened all the agency buildings with lime. It has been of practical benefit to the Indians, as several after harvest will whiten their houses.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been exceedingly good. Very little sickness and few deaths have occurred. Rheumatism and ague are the principal troubles. Inherited scrofula is prevalent to some extent.

In conclusion will say, on the whole the condition of the Nez Percés is all one could ask. They have improved and are doing so still. Some uneasiness was manifest about stories set afloat by renegade whites, in relation to their treatment at the expiration of their treaty next July, but I have talked the matter over and they will wait patiently to see the action on the part of the government. They are well civilized, but one mistake on the part of the government at this time would destroy the effects of the past thirty years' teachings; but to give them time and attention, they will astonish their most zealous friends in their progress toward civilization.

I remain, very truly, yours,

CHAS. D. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TER.,
August 31, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my eighth annual report of the condition of the service at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1879.

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STATISTICS.

The following table will show the number of Indians attached to this agency:

Name of tribe.	No. of men.	No. of women	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
Cheyennes	891	1,121	753	814	3,584
Arapahoes	515	504	402	451	1,902
Cheyennes at Hampton school	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Arapahoes at Hampton school	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cheyennes at Syracuse	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total belonging to agency	1,416	1,625	1,160	1,265	5,496

About the 1st of December last a small party of Cheyennes were permitted to leave the agency in search of buffalo, by authority from your office. The hunt was quite unsuccessful, and the only point gained was a small saving of rations during their absence. On leaving the agency, four weeks' rations was issued to the party, which, together with the few buffalo and small game they secured, bridged them over until their return to the agency. It is quite evident now that neither the government nor the Indians can place any reliance upon the supply of buffalo in the future to supplement rations, and ample provision must be made for their subsistence for 365 days, and can only be supplemented by their own efforts in industrial pursuits, which will be mentioned in this report under its proper heading.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

Of the 937 Northern Cheyennes who arrived at this agency in the summer of 1877, about 300 persons, consisting of 89 men, the remainder women and children, under the leadership of Dull Knife, Little Wolf, Wild Hog, and Old Crow, escaped from the agency on the night of September 9th, 1878, and endeavored to return to their old homes in the north. The history of their march north, their conflict with United States troops, &c., has been pretty thoroughly presented by pen and press, and it would be needless for me to cumber this report with the whole history. I will, however, cite a few points bearing upon their dissatisfaction. They claimed that many promises were made by military officers to be fulfilled on their arrival at this agency; that the country was unhealthy and medicine scarce, and rations insufficient. I have never been informed just what was promised them by Army officers, nor to what extent they were authorized to make promises. That the ordeal of acclimation for a northern Indian to this climate is severe there can be no question, as has been abundantly verified in the transfer of other tribes to this country; and such a policy is wrong and should be abandoned.

As to supplies of medicines, there was a scarcity, and many persons suffered and died for lack of proper remedies. The annual estimate for medicines was forwarded from this office about the 12th of May, 1878, and the supplies embraced in said estimate were received at the agency January 17th, 1879. The attention of the Indian Office was frequently called to the matter by letter and telegram, urging the necessity of prompt action.

As to rations, the precise rations specified in their treaty were not all furnished, and consequently could not be issued, but at no time during their stay at this agency were they deprived of regular prescribed rations of beef; and in the absence of flour and other substantial food rations, the quantity of the beef ration has been increased, so that there could be no real suffering, and the comparative satisfaction and content of over 4,000 other Indians at this agency, who have fared no better, will fully warrant this statement. While the government has been doing so much for these people, I am fully aware that we have had and still have enemies to the department who have intensified the discontent of the Northern Cheyennes by assuring them that they were not receiving their just dues, and to the extent of their influence such persons are responsible for the evils that have come out of the Dull Knife raid.

On the 9th of December, 1878, Little Chief, with his band of about 200 Northern Cheyennes (men, women, and children), reached this agency, and so great was their prejudice against the country and agency that it was extremely difficult to get a hearing with them, and, with the exception of Crazy Mule and Ridge Bear and their followers, the party under Little Chief still cling to the hope that they will be permitted to return north.

The discontent of Little Chief's band became so apparent during early spring as to threaten another Dull Knife affair, unless something could be done to satisfy them of the good intentions of the government, and upon representation from this office, and through the War Department, authority was granted to take a delegation of Little Chief and five of his followers to Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the authorities in relation to their desire to return north, and such other grievances as they might wish to present. This delegation proceeded to Washington during the month of May, in company with Ben. Clarke, as interpreter, and myself. They had several conferences with the honorable the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and called on the President; and after deliberation the honorable Secretary decided that they must remain at this agency. The decision was not received at first very satisfactorily, but they subsequently expressed themselves as determined to abide by the decision and make the best of it, although they would still have a decided preference to return north. I am satisfied that the visit of this delegation resulted in good, as the fact was forcibly fixed in their minds that the support given to schools by Southern Cheyennes and other industrial work, had the full sanction and backing of those holding high official positions, and that the vast numbers of whites seen, and the labor of their hands, has convinced them of the power of the government, &c.

It was promised Little Chief, while in Washington, that the balance of Northern Cheyennes remaining north should be sent south, and it is due that this promise should be carried out at the proper time, or that he should be permitted to return north himself. Divided as they are, there will be always an excuse for passing back and forth, and so long as one Northern Cheyenne is permitted to remain north, there will be discontent among those here, and, as a result, an obstruction to their progress here.

INDIAN FARMING.

During the early spring there were rains sufficient to enable the Indians to plow their old ground and plant it in good condition, and this condition of affairs continued until early vegetables had so far matured as to yield some benefit for their labor; but about the time to commence breaking new ground, dry weather set in, which continued during the balance of the season, rendering it impossible to break prairie land, and also very seriously interfered with the growth and maturity of the corn and other crops. As a result, we can only report a small yield of corn, and other crops in proportion; and in some instances the Indians are discouraged at having lost their summer's work, and are anxious to get wagons to transport supplies, which they do not regard as so hazardous.

I believe that statistics will bear me out in the statement that on an average every fourth year will prove a failure in crops in this country, and cannot be relied upon exclusively for agriculture. I would therefore advise the opening up of small farms to localize their efforts, and then devote more time and means to the acquirement of cattle herds; it is naturally a good grazing country, and cattle reared on this range do not require the preparation of forage or grain for winter use.

Acres ground cultivated	1,064
Acres prairie broken by Indians	67
Bushels corn raised (estimate)	11,494
Bushels potatoes raised (estimate)	1,015

Inclosed see report of farming; J. A. Covington head farmer.

INDIAN POLICE.

Under instructions, the number of the police force has been increased to 40 persons, who have been carefully selected with a view to efficiency and fair distribution by tribes and bands, including three or four Northern Cheyennes. During the year they have recovered many stolen animals, have made some important arrests, and have served their part well in settling differences and difficulties between individuals and clans in their tribes. There has been a decided improvement in their promptness to report, when called upon, for duty during the past year, and I have reason to believe that with experience they will be fully as reliable for the duties required of them as we could expect from so many whites. Since this force has been increased they feel more disposed to execute orders, and are better able to carry them out.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school has been conducted the past year until June 30, 1879, under the management of John H. Seger as school contractor, whose aim has been to give them a practical education in letters as well as in all the different industries in which it has been

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practicable to have them engaged and which would assist them in future life in acquiring a livelihood in this country.

Two of the girls, one a Cheyenne and one an Arapaho, who have been trained in this school, have been assigned to positions as assistant teachers in the school during the last half of the year, for which service they have been compensated by the contractor; others, both boys and girls, have progressed to a point in which they are able to utilize their knowledge of letters and business training in keeping accounts, reading orders, &c.

The cattle herd belonging to this school, property of individual children and children in common, has constantly increased in growth, numbers, and value, and with no drawbacks will soon acquire such proportion as will excel our most sanguine expectations. We already feel highly gratified with the success of the enterprise, and well paid for the efforts put forth in our labors to encourage the children to labor to save something and then to convert that something into an investment which seemed to promise the greatest income. Our commercial "text" has been "yearling heifers," and by closely adhering to this text there has been realized the greatest possible percentage of growth and increase.

STATISTICS.

On hand last report, 359 head	$3,332 00
On hand present report, 573 head	6,021 40
Which shows an increase of 214 head	2,689 40

Derived as follows, viz:

By increase in value by growth	$700 00	
By increase, 130 calves	520 00	
By donation, 12 head, Romeo, to daughter in school	120 00	
By donation, 7 head blooded bulls, A. E. Reynolds	350 00	
By purchase, 100 head, school children (earnings)	999 40	
		$2,689 40

RECAPITULATION.

Present value of 573 head of cattle	$6,021 40
Present value of 400 head bought by government	3,160 00
Total value of 973 head	9,181 40

In addition to the above herd, there has been purchased by the department 400 yearling heifers and delivered to the school herd at a cost of $3,160, or $7.90 per head; and my aim would be to let the children of the schools assist in caring for those cattle, and at such time as they are permitted to withdraw from the schools and are capable of caring for the cattle, to take with them their proper proportion of the stock with the increase as a "beginning" in life. In this way an inducement can be held out to place children in school and also to encourage the child while in school. The best argument that we can now present to these Indians in favor of schools is the success that has attended our efforts in securing for their children something that can be seen with their eyes and appropriated to their support. The next generation may appreciate more fully mental culture, religious training, and moral culture.

During the summer that has just passed, contract was entered into with Smith and Ashton, of Lawrence, Kansas, for the construction of another industrial school building for the accommodation of 150 more children, which was completed on the 26th instant, and is now ready for occupancy, at a cost to the government of $8,070, besides cost of transportation of material for same. There can now be accommodated about 330 children in the two boarding schools.

SUPPLIES.

The quality of subsistence and annuity supplies the past year was good. Some articles of subsistence were short in quantity, but were supplemented by extra issues of beef, which was always issued full. In annuity goods and clothing there was not sufficient to furnish each Indian (5,300) with a warm suit of clothing, as promised by treaty. This is, undoubtedly, owing to insufficiency of funds applicable for clothing. At the time the treaty was made with Cheyennes and Arapahoes it was estimated that they did not number so many people as the Kiowas and Comanches, and the treaty provides $14,500 for Cheyennes and Arapahoes and $15,000 for Kiowas and Comanches, while the Cheyennes and Arapahoes (exclusive of Northern Cheyennes) number 4,200, while the Kiowas and Comanches number 3,000. The same disparagement occurs in beneficial funds; Kiowas and Comanches get $30,000, or $1 per head, while the Cheyennes and Arapahoes get $20,000, or 50 cents per head.

TRANSPORTATION.

Fifty-five new wagons have been added to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Transportation Company, and the hauling of supplies has progressed favorably since July 1. Prior to that time it was difficult to secure freight for the Indians, as contractors for the transportation of supplies were loth to give it to Indians, while they claimed the right to ship by whom they pleased. Since July 1 we are happy to note the fact that no contract for wagon transportation was let by the honorable Commissioner, thus leaving the Indians an open field to transport their own supplies.

The owners of wagons that have already been paid for by transporting supplies are now receiving cash for their service at the rate of $1.50 per 100 pounds per 165 miles, furnishing their own teams, &c. The new wagons are being paid for at the rate of $1.75 per 100 pounds per 165 miles, and one more trip will wipe out the cost of wagon, $52; harness, $12.50; freight, &c.

FREIGHT.

Total amount transported by the Indians during the year, 451,000 pounds.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

During the year our efforts have been directed to the securing of all the work that could be done by Indians, and is as follows:

Making 90,000 brick, at $7 per thousand	$630 00
Chopping wood, 1,263 cords, at $1.25 per cord	1,578 75
Making hay, 550 tons, at $4.25 per ton	2,337 50
Hauling wood, 800 cords, at $2.50 per cord	2,000 00
Splitting and hauling rails, posts, &c., estimated	575 00
Total earnings	7 121 25

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Mr. J. H. Seger has taken a contract for carrying a daily United States mail from Darlington, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Agency to Fort Elliott, Texas, a distance of 165 miles, which is operated nearly exclusively by full-blood Indians belonging to this agency, thus affording active employment at remunerative wages for some twenty-five families, and tending to assist the great aim of making these Indians self-supporting in the future, and for the present affording no small help to make government rations cover the allotted space of time. It affords me great pleasure to record the fact that up to date there has been no report of breach of trust on the part of any Indians or Indian connected with this very responsible service, and the contractor expresses his entire approval of their conduct.

SANITARY.

The present year, since the beginning of cold weather last fall, has been characterized by a fair degree of health. Medical stores for the current fiscal year are now *en route* to the agency from Wichita, Kans. These supplies should be delivered at the agency promptly in July of each year, in order to meet the usual demands for anti-malarial remedies during the months of July, August, and September.

RESERVATION.

By reference to official correspondence upon this subject the fact is brought out that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are judged as having no legal rights to any lands, having forfeited their treaty reservation by a failure to settle thereon, and their present reservation has not as yet been confirmed by an act of Congress. Inasmuch as the Indians fully understood and were assured that this reservation was given to them *in lieu* of their treaty reservation, and have commenced farming in the belief that there was no uncertainty about the matter, it is but common justice that definite action be had at an early day securing to them what is their right. This secured land could be assigned to them in severalty and individual efforts encouraged and protected.

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EMPLOYÉS.

With the addition of some Indian help, added to the regular list of employés, we have been able to transact the regular routine business of the agency and make some valuable and necessary improvements; and to the success that has attended our efforts in this direction I feel indebted to faithful, experienced men and women, who have the good of the Indian and their advancement at heart. No greater mistake could be made than to dispense with such employés for those with no experience at reduced pay.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

Regular Sabbath service has been held for the instruction of the school children and also a camp class of adult Indians, in which they have been instructed in Bible truths, the necessity of a change of heart and living a holy life, and on each Sabbath evening there has been preaching either by Alfred Brown, the school superintendent, or Elkannah and Irene Beard, who have been occasional visitors at this agency.

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

I transmit herewith statistical report of J. A. Covington, head farmer, and report of J. H. Seger, school contractor.

CONCLUSION.

Gratefully acknowledging the support of the department in all rightful means to benefit the Indians, and its forbearance with our shortcomings, and with a keen sense of duty to Him who has watched over us and all the interests here connected one year more,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. Ter., August 30, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report of the condition of the agency under my charge, being for the year ending 31st August, 1879.

Since my last report the field of my duties has been very considerably enlarged by the consolidation in the month of September, 1878, of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita Agencies, to be known as the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agency. As instructed, I relieved Mr. A. C. Williams, agent at the Wichita Agency, on the 1st of September, 1878. By this act there have been placed under my charge besides the *Kiowa, Comanche*, and *Apache* tribes, over whom I was originally placed, the *Wichitas, Wacoes, Towaconies, Keechies, Caddoes, Delawares*, and *Comanches*, the affiliated bands of the Wichita reservation.

The following table will show the number of Indians attached to the consolidated agency:

Kiowas	1,138
Comanches	1,393
Apaches	315
Wichitas	209
Wacoes	49
Towaconies	155
Keechies	75
Caddoes	543
Delawares	81
Comanches (of Wichita)	159
Total	4,117

I have the care of nine different tribes of Indians, with their several languages, peculiar characteristics, and occupying various positions on the road to civilization.

As to language, it is a fortunate circumstance that all these tribes speak the Comanche dialect, which is, as it were, the "court language" among them. Were it otherwise, several different interpreters would be required.

It is well known, doubtless, being a matter of history, that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians occupy their present reservation by virtue of a treaty entered into between the United States Government and themselves, at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, October 21, 1867, and that by supplemental treaty of the year following the Apaches were made a party to the same agreement. At the time of this treaty these Indians were wild and untamed, having previously lived on the plains apart from civilization and at enmity with the whites. Several years transpired before all the parties to the treaty settled down on the reservation and presented themselves regularly at the agency to receive the annuities and other benefits stipulated in the treaty. Since that time, with the exception of about eight months in 1874, during the troubles which commenced on the Washita River at the Wichita Agency, they have been at peace with the whites. My information as to this "outbreak," as it has been called, is that comparatively few were actually in arms against the government; that the larger portion having taken flight at the little fight between the soldiers and Indians at Wichita Agency, moved hurriedly out to the plains and remained there, more through fear than with any intention or wish to become hostile. They have gradually advanced in the way to civilization from year to year. Of their progress during the past year I shall speak further on.

The land upon which the Wichitas and affiliated bands are living has never been assigned to them by any special act of the government, or, rather, the treaty remains unratified; and this fact has been, and still is, a matter with which they are much concerned, and to which I believe the attention of the department has been called from time to time by former agents.

These tribes are all well advanced on the way to civilization and are very nearly able to support themselves without any assistance from the government. It is a fact worthy of notice that some who have been the longest learning the arts of civilized life are at this time making the least improvement and exerting themselves the least to provide a subsistence. Such is the case with the Caddoes, including the Delawares and Ionies. My impression is that they were *many years* ago living in houses, cultivating crops of corn and vegetables, and entirely sustaining themselves by their own efforts. It is said they were nearer self-sustaining then than they are to-day, and it seems that since they were moved on to this reservation, instead of advancing they have been retrograding. I see no way to account for this fact except that their immediate wants having been supplied by the government, and being impressed with the belief that this would be continued indefinitely, there has been a want of incentive to exertion. That the matter of ceasing to issue them rations has been several times talked of, and no action taken, it may be reasonable to assign this as one of the causes. That their opportunities have been favorable to become thoroughly self-supporting is, I think, evidenced by the fact that some few of their number, within the same time and enjoying the same facilities, have, with no unusual exertions or special adaptability, not only reached a condition of self-support but indeed of wealth. As instances, Black Beaver, a Delaware, has 300 acres of land inclosed and fully cultivated, and is possessed of considerable stock, hogs, cattle, and horses. George Washington, a Caddo, has 100 acres of land in cultivation, in several fields, and much stock. Williams, a white man, and son-in-law of George Washington, has cultivated lands, and has collected within a comparatively few years 1,800 head of cattle. Notwithstanding this independent condition these men draw rations from the United States Government every week. As the Caddoes and Delawares have been fed and instructed by the government for more than twenty years and are now fully competent to support themselves if they try, I think the time has come to make some change in their case, and will so recommend, at an early day.

The Wichitas, Wacoes, and Towaconies speak the same language and are really families of the same tribe. They are progressing very decidedly in learning the arts of civilization.

CONSOLIDATION.

Instructions were received at the time of consolidation to remove the agency office from Fort Sill to Wichita Agency, and to prepare to remove as early as practicable all the supplies to that place, it having been determined to abandon the buildings at Fort Sill. The office was removed immediately, but as there was no building at Wichita suitable to hold the stores of commissary and annuity goods, it was determined to continue the work pertaining to the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Sill until such time as suitable buildings could be constructed upon the Washita River. This I was enabled to do by dividing the agency force, leaving at Fort Sill several employés, under the control of the clerk, Mr. John R. Richards, who during my absence has conducted the affairs of the agency at that point to my entire satisfaction. While this division of force and continuance of work at Fort Sill has been somewhat inconvenient, and has prevented my giving my immediate personal attention to the whole work of the agency, I cannot see that the service has materially suffered by it. With the exception of a few Indians who have been employed, the work has been done by one set of employés and the legal limit for the pay of employés has not been exceeded.

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In compliance with instructions I advertised for bids for the building of two school-houses and a warehouse upon the Washita River, according to the plans and specifications presented; but as all these bids were above the sums appropriated for each, none were accepted. It having been determined several months since to construct these buildings with skilled labor hired for the purpose, and under the superintendence of Mr. Bowden, the agency carpenter, who is a very competent man, work was at once commenced upon the school-house for the children of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, which in a few weeks will be completed. This house is being erected very near to one that was built for employés, containing eight rooms, in order that it may be used for school purposes. The two buildings will accommodate about 150 scholars.

The saw-mill is running constantly, sawing timber for a warehouse and a school-house for the Kiowa and Comanche children, and it is intended that work shall commence upon them so soon as the Wichita school-house is completed. Logs have been cut some miles up the Washita River, and it was intended to float them down to the mill during a rise in the water, but unfortunately there has been none, and this will necessitate the drawing them some miles with oxen, which is a tedious undertaking.

As in any event it will be some months before the warehouse and necessary buildings can be completed, temporary arrangements will be made for the storing of commissaries, that all Indians of the consolidated agency may receive their rations at this place.

When the consolidation was first announced the Wichitas and affiliated bands made some complaints, but when in a council held with them I disabused their minds of an erroneous impression they had received, and stated correctly the effect of the change, all opposition ceased. The Kiowas and Comanches have not made any special objections—indeed many have been heard to express themselves as favoring it, and if they are not influenced by designing whites, who wish to make trouble, I believe nearly all will acquiesce in the change. It is natural that a few who have houses and farms opened should prefer to remain where they are, but I think those who have not will willingly remove up and settle near the Washita.

BUFFALO-HUNTS.

The Indians did not start on their winter hunt as early as usual. Much opposition was made to the organization of the police force, and some, especially the Comanches, were not willing to put their children into the school. I refused to issue to them their annuities or give them passes to go on the hunt until a sufficient number of young men were furnished for the police and the school-house was filled to its capacity. It was not long after my determination was announced to them that both requests had been complied with, and they were on the road to the hunting grounds. Finding but few buffalo, and the weather being extremely cold, they were soon in a suffering condition. When I learned of this, I sent out Mr. Clark, the interpreter, with some supplies for their relief, and with instructions to bring them in as soon as it was possible for them to move. The ground being covered with snow, so that their ponies, already poor, could not graze, some time elapsed before they reached the agency. They, of course, brought in very few robes or very little meat.

While out on this hunt a very unfortunate occurrence took place. Captain Nolan commanding the company of troops who were escorting the Indians, while on the hunt, had, in view of the scarcity of buffalo, allowed parties, each accompanied by a squad of soldiers, to go off from the main camp to points where it was said straggling droves of buffalo could be found. While a Kiowa man was one day a short distance from the camp of one of these parties, and alone, he was run on to by a company of Texas State troops, shot down, killed, and scalped. A few moments after this grand military feat was performed, the little Indian camp was discovered and they were just in the act of covering themselves with additional glory by charging it and butchering the squaws and pappooses when the squad of colored troops presented themselves mounted on the bare backs of their horses, having had no time to saddle them, and the warlike band disappeared.

Upon the return of the Indians to the agency, a request was made that the Texans who murdered the Kiowa should be arrested and punished by the authorities, expressing at the time no intention of avenging his death themselves. It seems that after waiting some time, and concluding that nothing could or would be done by the authorities, a party of young Kiowas, headed by the brother of the murdered Kiowa, quietly left their different camps, dashed hurriedly across the line into Texas, killed and scalped a white man they met in the road, and returned as secretly to their camps, apparently feeling that they had avenged the death of their brother and friend by this taking of one scalp. Information of this raid having been brought to the agency by a young Kiowa, formerly a pupil in the school, a company of troops was started in pursuit, but so expeditiously and secretly had been the movement that no trace was found of the party. Indeed, we have not had since any evidence of the absence of any member of the bands at that time, or that the man was killed by the Indians of this reservation.

It is known that about this time the man, Earle, was killed by a party of Indians. I am satisfied that could the party who shot the Kiowa have been punished by the proper authorities, or, according to their barbarous custom, had some ponies or other property been presented to the family of the dead Kiowa, the party would not have entered Texas on their deadly mission.

In the month of June last, a portion of each band was permitted to go to the western part of the reservation to subsist themselves awhile on buffalo, deer, &c.; as the supplies for the year had been so nearly expended, it was not seen how they could all be fed until those for the next year were received. But again they failed to find game sufficient to feed themselves, and the Kiowas, who while out were engaged in their annual medicine dance, suffered some with hunger. I think their failures in finding buffalo the past year and their consequent suffering while out will have a good effect in causing them to abandon their idea of subsisting in this way, and to look to their crops and stock for a support. It is a fact worthy of note that the reports of the agents show that the value of the robes and furs sold by the Indians now belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agency for the year 1876, amounted to $70,400; for 1877, $64,500; for 1878, $26,375; while in 1879 only $5,068 was received, showing that buffalo-hunting is not a thing of profit as it once was; and besides, the most serious drawback to the Indians is the lack of the buffalo-meat which, at one time, helped to subsist them, and which, added to the insufficient rations furnished by the government, kept them partly comfortable. As that supply is cut off, the Indian must go to work and help himself or remain hungry on the rations furnished.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

During last fall there were rumors that a portion of the Quahada Comanches were talking of leaving the reservation, and in consequence a company of infantry soldiers were placed in camp on the west of their encampment and a company of cavalry were kept moving on a line north and south still farther to the west, that they might be watched and intercepted should the attempt be made. After remaining in these positions for about one month, and nothing having been seen to indicate that there was any truth in the rumors, and there being, too, a call for the troops in consequence of the Cheyenne raid through Kansas and Nebraska, these companies were recalled. But on the 9th of May 35 Quahadas—men and women—left their camp and succeeded in getting away—traveling, it is said, 75 miles before dismounting. Before leaving, they killed some cattle belonging to their friends and took with them some ponies belonging to the Kiowas. The company sent in pursuit failed to overtake them. A party of Comanches asked permission some weeks after they left to go out to their camp and attempt to bring them back. They failed, but lately White Eagle, a Quahada chief, with party, having again visited them, brought back three men, five women, and three children. He reports that fifteen of the runaways were at the Fort Stanton Reservation, with the Apaches, and some others were this side. With the exception of these Quahadas, the Indians under my charge have remained quietly on the reservation, and have been entirely peaceable.

I believe the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have become well impressed with the necessity of their preparing to subsist themselves, and with the fact that the government will not feed them very much longer. As stated above, their signal failure to find buffalo the past season has had certainly much to do toward directing their attention to the only other means possible of obtaining a subsistence—the cultivation of the soil and the growing of herds of cattle. It is evident, also, that their fondness for their old savage customs and repugnance to those of civilized life are diminishing year by year; and thus will necessity and habit, with the proper teaching, bring them, before many years, to the much wished for condition, that of self support. During the past year, some who heretofore had shown no disposition to cultivate a crop have taken possession of one of the patches upon which the sod had been turned and commenced preparations for planting, by fencing, &c.

There is a general desire for houses, but as yet they have shown little disposition to do the work required of them in their construction. They seem to think they should be built for them, as but little or no Indian labor had been called for upon those that had been previously built. At my request, $200 was allowed me to erect some houses for the returned Florida prisoners, and I contracted for five at $30 each and turned the remaining $50 into the Treasury. These are the only houses that have been built for the Indians, as I have insisted that they should depend upon their own exertions. They usually give one or two ponies to a white man to build them a good house.

All wish to own cattle. I find it difficult to prevent them from killing their own cattle, whenever the issue of rations from any cause should become short. The order to the traders prohibiting them from buying any hide that is not branded "I. D." fails to stop it effectually. They bring in their hides asking permission to sell, making various statements as to the cause of the death of the animal—sometimes it had died a natural

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death, or at others because of a broken leg it became necessary to kill it. One fellow, not understanding correctly the order, had some brand made at the shop, took brand and hide to the store, demanded the $2, telling them they could brand the hide themselves! Another, more intelligent, took in a number of hides that it is supposed he had bought on speculation, upon which "I. D." was branded, but evidently a forgery. He had been taught to read and write while in the Florida prison and had cut the "I. D." in the hair and then seared with an iron. I have frequently endeavored to impress them with the importance of preserving their cattle, especially the breeders, and I believe they appreciate it, but they say they cannot see their children hungry while they have the means of satisfying them.

On the 1st of July last I received, for distribution among the Indians, 474 head of Texas heifers, delivered under a contract let by directions from your office. This I think will prove a wise expenditure of funds upon the part of the government, and could such be made annually for several years, would richly repay. I believe it will have a tendency to make them preserve more carefully their herds, and as in the distribution meritorious young men will receive a share, and thus be started out to build up a herd for themselves, it will tend to sever their connection with the bands, to make them independent, and rely upon themselves for support, and to think of becoming themselves the head of a family, instead of being the blind and idle followers of a chief, who cares nothing for him except that as his name counts for one in numbering his band, it brings him more glory and more beef.

I also received 10 short-horn bulls and 5 short-horn heifers in July to improve the herds. It is purposed to hold the short-horn heifers upon the agency farm and breed up bulls from them for the use of the Indians. Unfortunately they reached the Territory in the midst of the hottest weather ever experienced by the oldest settlers, and some of them have died, but enough will be saved to give a start in breeding.

The demand for wagons has very greatly increased and I regret that I have not been able to distribute more among them. I am satisfied that no article used by civilized man in securing his comforts so attracts the wild Indian as the wagon, and now since these have realized so material a benefit from them by freighting from the railroad the demand for them will be much greater.

The new undertaking, the freighting of supplies from the railroad by the Indians has been thoroughly successful. Soon after the 50 wagons and 100 sets of gear were received, two trains, one from Sill and one from Wichita, were on the road to the railroad. The Indians entered into the thing very eagerly and all who applied could not be supplied with a wagon. Quite a number were permitted to join the trains with their own wagons. The wagon-masters report good order maintained throughout, and the trips have been made in good time and the supplies delivered at the warehouses in good condition. The benefit to the Indians themselves by the move will be greater comparatively than to the government in saving a part of the sum expended yearly for transportation. It certainly opens out to them a way in which they can make something for themselves, and although it is but one step in the desired direction it may lead them to take others.

Since the first trip they have collected and taken down with them to Caddo whatever they could make available in the way of trade, and I have no doubt that in the future it will be an incentive to them to grow vegetables, &c., or to prepare by their own handiwork whatever may be marketable for this purpose, for whether it is so or not they believe they can buy and sell for better prices there than with their own traders.

A number have agreed to cut wood this fall and winter under the present contract for the delivery of wood at the military post, and since their success at freighting it is thought some will undertake to haul and deliver it at the yard, which, if they do, will realize them a nice sum.

The saw-mill is run by Indian labor, with the exception of the sawyer, and all the logs are cut by Indians. During the months of June, July, and August I had cut by Indians alone about 275,000 feet of logs. My force of Indian laborers now consists of about forty men, and represents all the tribes under my charge.

Among the several causes operating to lead the Indian to a sense of his individuality, and to feel that he sustains a personal relation to the United States Government, without any regard to his chief, is the manner of issuing rations adopted during the past year. Although too short a time has elapsed since the change from the old plan of issuing to bands was made, yet there can be no doubt that issuing to heads of families will, in the end, have the very best results. Except in the matter of issuing beef and annuities the band is now scarcely recognized, and there is certainly a decline in the power and influence of the chief. Indeed, he is frequently heard to complain that he has lost his former power over and control of his young men. I hope and believe the *band* will have entirely disappeared in a very few years.

Another very favorable indication is their segregation. During the past year there has been shown a disposition to move off from the main camps and settle down elsewhere—some having already done so. Here will, I think, appear one of the good results of the consolidation.

Much the larger portions of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes who had commenced farming were not advantageously located, as either their selections were bad as regards the character of the soil, as was the case with the Quahadas and Yamperethka Comanches, or their fields were too great a distance from the camps, and otherwise badly located, as was the case with the Kiowas. The fields of the Quahadas are situated about 20 miles west of Fort Sill, the most of them immediately at the foot of the mountains, the soil of very little depth, having been made from the washings from the sides of the mountains, and interspersed all through, just under the surface, with bowlders of rock. The Yamperethkas are about eight miles to the southeast of the former, and with the exception of one man who has a field of his own, all have their patches in one inclosure, the soil in which is very poor. The Kiowa patches are all in one inclosure of 180 acres, situated immediately on the bank of Cache Creek, a few hundred yards below the butcher pen, a few miles below the military post, and 14 from their camp. From some cause they have been unwilling to camp permanently near it, a portion of them only moving in during the cropping season, and as soon as the crop is laid by leaving it, unprotected from any stock that may be inclined to go through the weak fence. A good many Kiowas have already gone north and settled, as also some Comanches, and so soon as the change is made in the place of issuing rations I shall expect many others to follow. They will then be better located in many particulars, but the more desirable result of this change will be the segregation of the tribes into small communities and families.

The Apaches are situated on Cache Creek, equidistant from Sill and Wichita Agency, 20 miles from either, and in one of the finest bodies of land in the Territory. Their removal will not be necessary. To the east of them, and nearer Wichita, are thousands of acres of magnificent lands, sufficient for the settlement of many Indians.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Horse-thieves still continue their depredations upon the herds of the Indians. Scarce a week passes that there is not a report of the loss of one or more ponies in this way. The location of the Indians with reference to the Texas line as well as the Chickasaw country—in parts of which horse-thieves are hiding—is such that it is almost impossible to prevent this. If ponies be driven from any one of the camps in the early part of the night, they may be readily driven across the line before daylight. My instructions to the Indians have been that they should immediately follow in pursuit of their stock, and not wait for a detail of troops as they have formerly done.

Quinah, a young Comanche, was successful in securing 47 ponies that were driven from his camp a few weeks since, by following this course. In company with two or three of his men he overtook the thieves near the Pan Handle line, recovered all his own stock, and although he failed to catch the thieves he got four of their horses, left behind in the flight.

It is hoped that when the Kiowas and Comanches have moved near to the Washita River, and shall have the military post between them and the Texas line, which will be also a greater distance from their camps, these raids will be less frequent.

The same party that stole Quinah's ponies succeeded in getting away with them the second time a few weeks afterwards, and Black Horse, with one or two followers, started in pursuit and overtook them on Pease River, in Texas, about 150 miles from where they were taken, and captured them. They have not believed before that the duty of recapturing their ponies devolved upon them; and, indeed, they were afraid to attempt it. But now they will eagerly follow up the thieves, and I believe put a stop to the raids to a great extent.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops in many localities are not good, having suffered for want of rain about the time the corn was filling, and the rains which fell about the time the corn was coming up inundated some fields on the creeks and washed up a portion of the seeds. The rains continued for near two weeks and prevented replanting and killing weeds. This discouraged the Indians, and they reluctantly went to work to repair the damages.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches planted about 800 acres of corn, which will yield 7 bushels to the acre; the Wichitas, 1,675 acres, yielding 7 bushels to the acre. They have also 75 acres in wheat and 30 acres in oats.

There was much demand for garden seeds, and considerable quantities were distributed among them, though in consequence of the drought the yield was small. I was not enabled at the time to detail from my force men to give the Kiowas and Comanches the proper instructions in making their gardens, having previously learned very little. From the instruction received the year previous they were enabled to plant their corn with little assistance.

In this connection I will state it as my opinion that in no part of the service is there

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so great a want of employés as for men of the proper qualifications who may be placed with the Indians to instruct them in their farming operations; and it is a matter of regret that the amount allowed for the pay of employés is not sufficient to secure the services of a number requisite for the purpose. One or two farmers at an agency cannot possibly do the work required, as the fields and camps of the Indians are situated many of them miles from the agency and at points far from each other, and covering a large extent of territory. I have found they are much pleased at having them with them, and that they much more readily take hold when they have some one to direct them. The want of these instructors will, in a few years, be in a measure supplied by the industrial schools, as where they have been properly conducted young men will be sent home capable of teaching their people. Until this time it would be well could the number of farmers be increased.

EDUCATIONAL.

Two industrial boarding-schools have been in operation during the year; one at the old agency, Wichita, for the children of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, the other at Fort Sill for the children of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. Both have been very successful, the houses filled to their capacity.

The Wichita school-house having been burned the year previous, the agent's house and some outbuildings were used for the purpose. In this 120 scholars were registered. The house at Fort Sill formerly used by the agency physician and situated a few yards from the school buildings was this year used for school purposes. One hundred and eighteen children was the largest number registered in this school.

I am satisfied an Indian school should be kept in session the whole of the year in order that the children may be kept away from the savage influences which they encounter when they return to camp during the annual vacation. It is surprising how soon they seem to forget all they have been taught, after they return to camp. The same suggestion has been made by the school superintendents, and I inclose their reports, to which I beg to invite your attention.

I will have for next session a new boarding-school building completed for the Wichitas with a capacity to accommodate about 150 pupils; and I am now preparing to erect a similar building for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. When these two buildings are filled to their capacity, it will still leave on my hands about 500 children of school going age who will be compelled to remain at camp for want of school accommodations.

RELIGIOUS.

No minister of the gospel has been stationed among the Kiowas and Comanches, but they have been several times during the year visited by missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Murrow, Major Ingalls, and Mr. Lawrie Tatum have each visited the agency, in the prosecution of their good work. Mr. Holt, a Baptist missionary, who had been for several years stationed among the Wichitas and affiliated bands, was removed during the year, and another Baptist, Rev. John McIntosh, a Creek, has been working faithfully among these Indians since he left, and the results of his labors are very gratifying. Tulsey Micco, a Seminole preacher, has also labored a portion of the year among them.

There is a small church building upon the reservation, and in several of the camps arbors have been erected, and every Sabbath service is held at one of the places, with a very large attendance. There is a church organization which numbers 50 members, and additions are being made nearly every week.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has not been good. There has been an unusual amount of malarial fever. During the autumn of 1878 near fifteen hundred cases were treated of intermittent fever. A dispensary building is much needed. Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of Dr. Irving W. Smith, agency physician.

POLICE.

My police force has never been brought up to what I desire, as I have not been able to dispense with the services of an employé long enough from other duties to give it the proper instruction, but I find it useful and hope soon to have it more efficient. It cannot be of any great service, however, until arms are furnished.

EMPLOYÉS.

Although my employés are inadequately paid, they have worked faithfully and rendered all the assistance they could.

The accompanying statistics, and the reports of the two school contractors, and report of the agency physician, together with this report, I believe to be a fair showing of the condition of affairs under my charge.

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

P. H. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY,
August 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the pleasure to present to you my first annual report of Indians under my care.

The *Osages* number 2,135, of which 263 are mixed-bloods. All are peaceably located on their present reservation, and have apparently given up the idea of living by the "hunt." This change of life has manifested the need of a material change in the management of their political and civil affairs. There is a necessity for leaders that will grasp and advocate the benefits of civilized life, and prove by example that they appreciate its benefits. As they become individual possessors of property they need protection in the same. I have realized this to be one of the pressing needs during my short stay among them. The old custom of living in a common "mess" affords but little encouragement to those who are willing to labor; as many are always around to live at their expense. I trust that in the near future they may be encouraged and assisted to make for themselves some simple laws for their individual protection in holding property, and thus secure to those that labor, the fruits of their labor.

The health of the Osages for the past year has been measurably good; although quite a large number of deaths have occurred, they have been mostly those who were aged and infirm. I believe they are as free from hereditary diseases as the average communities in the States. There seems to be one difference, however; they carry their sufferings until nature gives way, and then death suddenly ensues, it may be at home, it may be by the roadside.

These Indians have for many years been planting corn patches. They commence in the spring with energy to prepare for the annual crop, but neglect it during the summer, thereby reaping a poor harvest. Extra efforts have been made the past season to assist and encourage them to cultivate their crops, which have only met with partial success, as dry weather has materially damaged all crops in this locality. Early vegetables did very well, and most of the Indians raised a plentiful supply.

The following estimate gives a pretty correct idea of their present labors in this direction, with amount of stock and implements owned by them:

	Mules.	Ponies.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Chickens.	Wagons.	Sets harness.	Plows, stirring.	Plows, double-shovel.	Acres corn.	Acres wheat.
Joe's band	18	399	34	228	398	28	48	44	12	153	.....
White Ham's band	10	283	28	296	307	15	39	29	8	105	.....
Big Hill band	6	148	22	82	143	10	26	24	9	74	.....
Tall Chief's band	7	226	24	193	244	10	41	39	10	108	.....
Beaver's band	5	102	77	580	188	15	19	23	13	107	6
Big Chief's band	9	363	65	536	263	18	20	28	4	74	.....
Strike Axe band	4	190	41	106	144	14	19	22	6	99	19
Saucy Chief's band	3	121	41	225	361	12	17	18	5	67	.....
Napanalla band	4	148	93	205	33	4	4	4	8	65	18
Nekakepana band	5	64	20	78	158	12	14	10	5	56	.....
Clamoro's band	2	105	8	130	22	3	3	12	5	39	3
William Penn's band	4	173	19	105	42	5	6	7	2	20	.....
Black Dog's band	2	200	12	93	33	6	15	15	4	16	.....
Wantlanka band	2	16	14	35	25	2	7	6	6	21	.....
Half-Breed band	14	139	932	1,431	1,221	40	50	40	19	467	288
Total	95	2,736	1,430	4,418	3,560	203	338	326	116	1,471	338

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As will be seen, they have ample facilities for improvements in agriculture. I think there is little necessity for supplying them with more implements except those who may want to start anew. A few more wagons would be an advantage, as they are rather selfish and dislike to lend each other their property. They are fully supplied with hogs, which live mainly on the *mast*. They take very good care of cattle, and many more could be given them to advantage, as their country is well adapted for grazing.

They have received no rations except beef, since July 1, and I believe had they been favored with a seasonable year, they could have supported themselves. They seem determined not to go back to the ration system, as they claim it is very demoralizing. I believe if we can get them through this winter without returning to the ration system they will make a double effort next season to produce sufficient to live upon.

The school has been kept up during the year with a greater average attendance than in any previous year. To accomplish this it has taken arduous labor, as children seem to prefer the freedom of home. They have to be gone to the camp for, and even then their parents often reluctantly give them up, and I am assured that this has ever been the case since the first efforts made for their education by those that have known them for years, and from the limited number that can speak English after so long and intimate connection with civilization. But few of those that were in school a few years ago retain the citizen's dress, and comparatively few speak English. The children learn well while at school, and could they be kept regularly there a few years most of them would become good English scholars.

The *Kaw* Indians, situated on a reservation northwest of the Osages, number about 360, of which 60 are mixed-bloods. They are rapidly diminishing, having lost about one-half their number in seven years, caused mainly by contagious diseases with which the tribe is largely infected. Many of them are good workers, and all have small farms upon which they raise sufficient to very nearly subsist themselves. They have a boarding-school well attended by nearly all the children in the tribe of a suitable school age. While their outlook is not very promising, I believe there yet may be a goodly number of intelligent persons raised up among them to perpetuate their name.

The *Quapaws*, having many of them connections among the Osages, and in accordance with agreement made between the two tribes by which they should be incorporated with the Osages, came here in the spring of 1879 in number about 150, leaving, as I learn from them, about 30 on their old reservation. They are very poor, and have had a discouraging time since their arrival, most of them coming too late to put in a crop. They have been compelled to shift as best they could. They do not feel satisfied to make permanent improvements until their tribal affairs shall have been settled. They seem willing to work, and I believe if they could be once settled on this reservation it would prove a benefit to themselves as well as the Osages. Their great reason for wanting to come here was to get away from one of the *great evils* prevailing in the *civilized States*, "whisky." To their credit and to the credit of the Indian service, I am happy to say that not one of them has been known to be intoxicated since their arrival here.

In reviewing the year's service, while there has not been that marked improvement that I hoped to see, yet I believe the Indians have made some advancement in individual manhood.

Indian freighting has been a success, and a privilege they all appreciate.

The policy of individuals receipting for supplies instead of chiefs, has done much to place all upon an equal footing, and while it is not relished by the latter, yet I believe it is the true principle, and trust the time will soon come when an Indian will be held accountable or protected by law whether the offense is with a white man or Indian.

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 25, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with departmental instructions I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. I assumed charge of this agency July 4th, and the remaining portion of the month was engaged in examining and receipting for the property, and organizing the employés so as to obtain efficiency in conducting the operations and business of the agency.

From my own knowledge I am not able to make as full a report as may be desired, and the memoranda of the last year's operations under Agent Williams are so incomplete as to be almost worthless. The statistics herewith inclosed, accompaniment to "Annual report," are as nearly correct and full as I am able to compile from such data as

I have at hand in this office of the last year's operations at this agency. I have taken pains to inform myself of the condition of affairs at this agency, and I think I understand the wants of the Pawnees, their social, educational, and sanitary condition, and my observations and conclusions may be of interest to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I beg leave to insert them in this, although they may not properly belong to it, reflecting as they must and will upon the administration of my predecessor.

The location of this agency on Bear Creek, tributary to Arkansas River, Indian Territory, in section 32, township 22 south, range 6 east, is pleasantly situated 70 miles south of Arkansas City, Kansas, 105 miles southwest from Coffeyville, Kansas. The surrounding country is rather broken and only adapted to stock-raising, and large herds of cattle and hogs can be easily kept upon the mast in the timber the whole year round. The farming lands are along the river and creek bottoms, and are well adapted to the raising of corn, vegetables, melons, beans, and sweet and Irish potatoes, though this past year the potato crop has been a complete failure on account of the continued drought which lasted from the middle of May to the middle of September, although fair crops of corn, melons, beans, and pumpkins were raised by the Indians, who also have raised and harvested 500 bushels of wheat, which is of better quality than any I have seen from the State of Kansas. Had the proper exertion been made, these Indians could have been saved half a wheat contract this year, and the whole corn needed to run the agency could have been raised by themselves. No corn or any other crops have been raised by the agency farmer the past year, and the land occupied by the industrial school only partially cultivated. There are no vegetables whatever now in store for the use of the school children during the coming winter, and having no fruits, scurvy has already made its appearance in the industrial school.

The government farm has been farmed out as squaw patches, and the Indians allowed to erect houses near the field on land of no value to them as farms, who have expected to be allowed the same privilege for all future time. This I shall stop, and take steps to remove every Indian lodge or house near the agency to farms, where they can make such crops and improvements as will be of benefit to them.

The property of the government at the agency buildings and of the farm, shops, and mill, were sadly out of repair and scattered from one end of the reservation to the other, so much so that the total of government employés here were engaged over two weeks in hunting up and scheduling the property in order to be receipted for by me. The carpenter and blacksmith have been employed much of their time in repair on agricultural tools and work pertaining to their respective departments; the farmer and his assistants in repairing fences which have been thrown down, while thousands of rails have been burned up by Indians who were permitted to remain in tepees near the agency, whose only real labor was to watch the opening of the commissary doors, and feast and dance, month in and month out.

There was no provision made for the maintenance of the agency teams and cattle in the way of planting corn for fodder; the teams were in a sad condition, being driven by Indians, cared for by Indians, who worked them to a great disadvantage by day, and rode them to death at night. I have changed all this, and have been enabled to do a fair amount of work, and the teams are improving, though they cannot be considered of any real value, having been worn out and broken down.

All the buildings at the agency are sadly out of repair; the plastering from the ceiling and walls at the office in every room, without any exception, fallen off; the industrial-school building and appurtenances not in repair, and the furniture at school, which is understood to have cost a year ago $3,000, not worth $250, carpets worn out, chairs and bedsteads broken, and kitchen furniture either broken up or stolen. The houses of the employés with the exception of three or four are unfit for occupancy, plastering off, roofs leaking and generally out of repair, and were never built with reference to convenience and comfort, having no gardens attached, are open to the commons, and poor wells, and they are at too great distance apart.

The employés number 22; 12 at manual-labor school, 1 at Chowe, and 2 at agency day schools, making 15, and 7 other employés, miller, engineer, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, doctor, and clerk. This arrangement has been changed, as may be seen by reference to descriptive list of employés, and I think more efficiency at less cost to the government results will result.

The teachers have proved efficient, and are earnest and energetic in the discharge of their duties, and I have been pleased to ask their continuance at the industrial school, while the greater portion of the other employés have also been retained by me, deeming them intelligent and proficient in their several stations. The carpenter and his assistants have done their best with the limited amount of lumber furnished by mill, but many houses, with only the logs laid up in squares, existed on my assuming charge of this agency, and others could not be completed for want of proper lumber for door and window frames, &c. I have established, by your permission, a lumber-mill (on the Cimarron River, now furnishing lumber), and before December 1 the new saw, with new engine, will be cutting boards and square timber at the mill at agency for houses, bridge-building, &c. Shingles from the cedars on the Cimarron will be soon coming, as the mill is in position and the trees being cut to supply the shingle-mill.

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The social and moral condition of these Indians I presume does not differ much from that of most other tribes of Indians, and greatest care and prudence in selecting proper persons as employés must be exercised, so that good example as well as precept, may be given in order to accomplish the desired results. Every person connected with an agency should be a kind of missionary. Their daily walk and conversation should be so graduated as to lead these people upward toward a higher social and moral plane in the scale of humanity.

There is a gradually increasing desire for intellectual improvement, and the limited school facilities are now crowded to their utmost capacity. I can safely say that were the buildings of the industrial boarding school double their present size, I would experience no difficulty in filling them up in the next 30 days. The honorable Secretary of the Interior saw the necessity of some action being taken in this direction, and requested me to make plans and estimates for an extension to the industrial-school building, which plans and estimates are now nearly ready, and will be soon forwarded for your inspection. There is needed a day school for each band, and only such children admitted to the industrial boarding school as had made proper advancement in the band day schools. The farmers of the different bands should have charge of the band school, and such scholars from the industrial school as have obtained sufficient knowledge of the English language and can read and write well, should be placed in the band school as interpreters and assistants. This plan is feasible here and can be made very valuable to the Pawnees under *proper management*.

There is one very prominent evil existing here, and that is proper sanitary regulations, which I am inclined to think has been sadly neglected. The camps are not visited as often as they should be, and proper cleanliness enforced by the physician in charge. I consider "cleanliness next to godliness," and a valuable element in the plan of civilization. The doctor can and must be a man of nerve and energy, and should be a man of large practical experience if these Indians are ever induced to give up the traditional "medicine man" and to rely upon the medical facilities furnished by the government.

A word as to the conclusion that I have arrived at which I deem reasonably correct. The *Pawnees* are a willing, tractable, and loyal people, and they only need good advice and proper encouragement to enable them to soon arrive at a point where they will not be pensioners on the government, but elevated socially, intellectually, and morally, with good schools, good farms and farm-houses, good herds of cattle and hogs, and well on the road to prosperity and happiness.

The Pawnees to-day are asking for farms, for oxen, for wagons, harness, and farming utensils; asking for houses, cooking-stoves, and bedsteads, evidences of civilization, and are anxious to learn the white man's ways, wear white man's dress, go to school as white people do, attend church as white people, and to leave off old Pawnee ways, Pawnee traditions and customs; marrying and living with one wife, and supporting, by their labor, wife and children. They have taken a step in the right direction; they feel that the government is their friend; that its agent is going to do them good; they are taking his advice, and have now 300 acres of wheat sown, are cutting timber for rails and logs for lumber to build houses; having farms surveyed and scattering out from their mud huts, and hauling their own freight 135 miles, willing and anxious to labor and to become a civilized Christian people.

In conclusion, let me remark that I have taken hold of these people to do them good. My heart is with them in sympathy as Indians, and I hope to be sustained by the department in all proper action. I will not deceive these people, and I hope not to disappoint the Indian Bureau. I know my duty, and without fear or favor I shall conscientiously strive to do it.

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

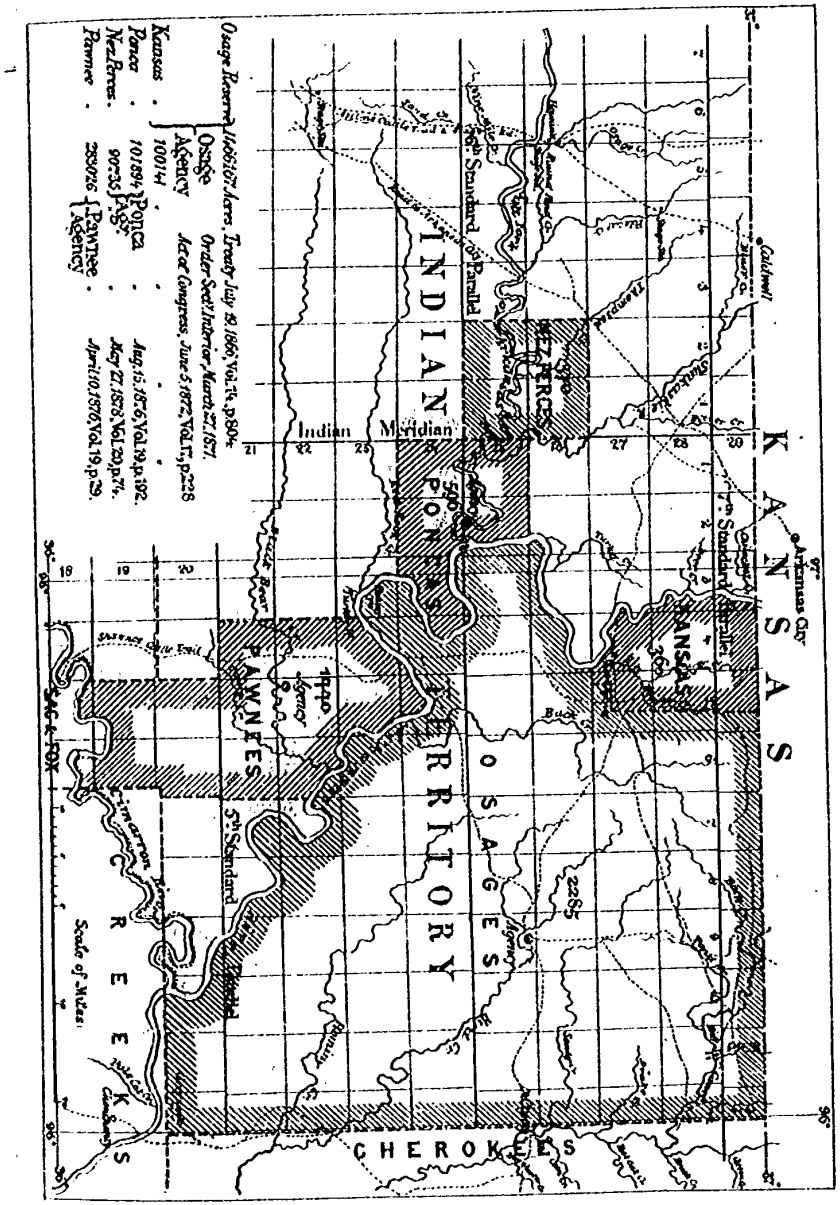
JNO. C. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 31, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The past year has been one of unceasing labor for every person connected with this agency. At the date of my last report, we had just arrived, and were commencing settlement upon this reservation. The soil was virgin, and a solitary warehouse was all there was to mark the march of civilization. At that time the Poncas were very poor; a few ponies, some old wagons and harness constituted the whole of their possessions. They were unacclimated and the fatal malaria so prevalent in this latitude was rapidly decimating their numbers, and they had become discouraged and disheart-



cued, and had almost lost faith in the government which had brought them into this new country (as they said) to die. But all this has changed. Under the magic hand of toil the wilderness has given place to the abodes of men, and if not made to blossom as the rose, is at least in the bud, which will soon burst forth in all its beauty.

During the past year much has been said in the public press about the former and present condition of the *Poncas;* indeed, more scientific lying has been done upon the subject than upon any other which has lately been before the American people; according to the papers they have been mercilessly robbed and cruelties unparalleled practiced upon them. It has been stated upon the rostrum and circulated through the prominent journals of the country, by an attorney, who has in court represented the interests of certain renegade members of the tribe, that the Poncas were, against their will and by force of arms, removed from their old home in Dakota to the Indian Territory, and were compelled to abandon and leave behind them personal property of the value of $200,000, for which they never have been remunerated. This statement is made either in ignorance of the facts or else purposely and maliciously fabricated to subserve personal ends, for certainly there is nothing in the facts to warrant such a statement.

The true history of the removal and the causes which led to the removal of the Poncas are simply these: For a great many years prior to their removal, the Poncas lived upon a reservation in Southeastern Dakota, between the Missouri and the Niobrara Rivers, and at the confluence of these rivers, while the whole region of country north and west of them was inhabited by the hostile Sioux. The Poncas were peaceful in disposition, and the Sioux fierce, treacherous, and cruel. They would not let the Poncas live in peace, but made frequent hostile incursions upon them, killing many of their people, destroying their property, and running off their stock. For many years they lived in constant dread of their savage neighbors; they never went to the field to work without being armed, and strong guards were constantly kept out to protect the workmen. This was so annoying to the Poncas that they petitioned the government to move them out of the reach of the Sioux.

By the terms of the treaty of 1858, the government agreed "to protect the Poncas in the possession of their land and their persons and property thereon," and when it failed to protect, the Poncas presented their claim for damages and the government had it to pay. By the terms of the supplemental treaty of 1865, the government paid to the Poncas as indemnity for spoliation committed upon them by the Sioux, $15,000, and they still have a large unsettled claim against the government, upon the same account, for damages done them subsequent to that time.

By a treaty made by the government with the Sioux in 1868, the Ponca lands were ceded to them by mistake, so that both tribes claimed the land; the Poncas had the oldest and best title, but the Sioux being so much stronger, and regarding and treating the Poncas as trespassers, were fast sending them to the "happy hunting-grounds," and thus the question presented itself to the government, the duty of protecting the weak against the strong, of saving human lives; this was paramount to the question of title, because conceding as it did the Ponca title to be good, the government was unable to protect them in the peaceable enjoyment of it, and the only just and humane thing it could do was to move them out of the reach of their oppressors, the government could pay for the spoliation, but it could not restore the dead to life.

When the time came for the tribe to be moved to the Indian Territory, they were loath to leave the country in which they had passed their lives, and their ancestors and children were buried; they realized that they were breaking up old associations sundering ties that were very dear to them, and were entering upon a new life, which would be entirely strange to them; and as these thoughts crowded upon their minds, it was perfectly natural that when the order was given to them to move, they should hesitate; they did not refuse, but, Indian-like, they wanted to parley and hold council over the matter. They fully appreciated the fact that it was necessary for their own protection that they should go away, and so they came, sad-hearted and regretful of the causes which made it necessary. They were not removed by force; no troops accompanied them. They were not compelled to leave behind them property of the value of $200,000. All of their property worth moving was brought away; a few old bedsteads and cook-stoves were left behind, but all the property they left was not worth $500, and would not sell in any place in the world for half that sum, and for that they have been remunerated a thousand-fold. They have been given a body of land here, greater in extent than their old reservation, and competent judges, who are well acquainted with the relative value of both bodies of land, say that one acre of the new reservation is worth more than five acres of the old.

The Poncas number at this time on the reservation, 530 people. Sixty-six persons ran off from the reservation during the year and are now scattered among the northern agencies. There have died during the year 26 persons; 16 births have occurred in the same period.

The agency buildings consist of the agent's residence, a very comfortable and commodious frame house two stories high, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, closets,

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and cellar. Six houses for employés, built of frame, and containing four rooms each; a commissary building, containing office, 24 by 70 feet; a good substantial frame school house, 28 by 50 feet; a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, coal-house, tool-house, ice-house; a dining-hall for school children; a good steam saw-mill and shingle-machine. All of these buildings have been constructed during the last year, and the principal portion of the lumber has been produced here.

Besides the agency buildings enumerated above, I have built over 70 houses for the Indians to live in, a majority of which are of hewed logs, which were cut, hewed, and laid in place by the Indians, who were paid for their labor. Carpenters then completed the houses by putting in doors, windows, laying floors, and putting on roofs.

There were purchased and issued to the Indians during the year, in addition to their annuity goods and supplies, 150 cows with calves; 23 yoke of oxen; 40 wagons; 40 sets of double harness; 12 breaking-plows; 50 stirring-plows; 25 double-shovel plows; 12 dozen hoes; 6 dozen axes, shovels, spades, and mechanical tools.

FARMING.

We broke during the year about 350 acres of prairie and should have broken much more, but so little rain has fallen this season that it became so dry I was compelled to stop the breaking-teams.

I have as an agency farm over 100 acres, surrounded by a good post and wire fence. All but about 10 acres of this was planted in corn; the remaining 10 acres was broken with special care, and subsoiled; this I planted in potatoes, beans, pease, pumpkins, radishes, &c., expecting to raise seed for next year, but no rain of any consequence has fallen since planting, and the whole crop has therefore entirely failed.

The Indians planted in corn and vegetables all the land I was able to break for them, and were eager for more. They exhibited a great deal of interest in their crops, and after planting watched the growth with much solicitude for the fate of the luscious watermelon, the fragrant muskmelon, and the delicious roasting ears. But the rain which goeth around the just and the unjust, the red man as well as the white man, left their crops to dry up and wither. This, of course, has discouraged the Indians very much.

I have cut and stacked with the labor of the agency employés about 150 tons of excellent hay, and the Indians have put up nearly as much more.

The Indians take great interest in their cows and calves, and many of them are raising hogs and chickens. I having been strenuously urging them to sell their surplus ponies and invest the proceeds in cattle, but thus far with poor success, as an Indian values his pony above all his other possessions, and it is his only standard of wealth.

SCHOOL.

We have a day-school in successful operation, with an average attendance of about 50. Many more would attend, who are now prevented by reason of their living so remote from the agency. I have a dining-hall, where the children are given a plain substantial lunch at noon. Without this valuable adjunct to the school, I fear the daily attendance would be much smaller. With the children I find that the prospect of getting a good dinner is a wonderful incentive and stimulant to their desire for knowledge.

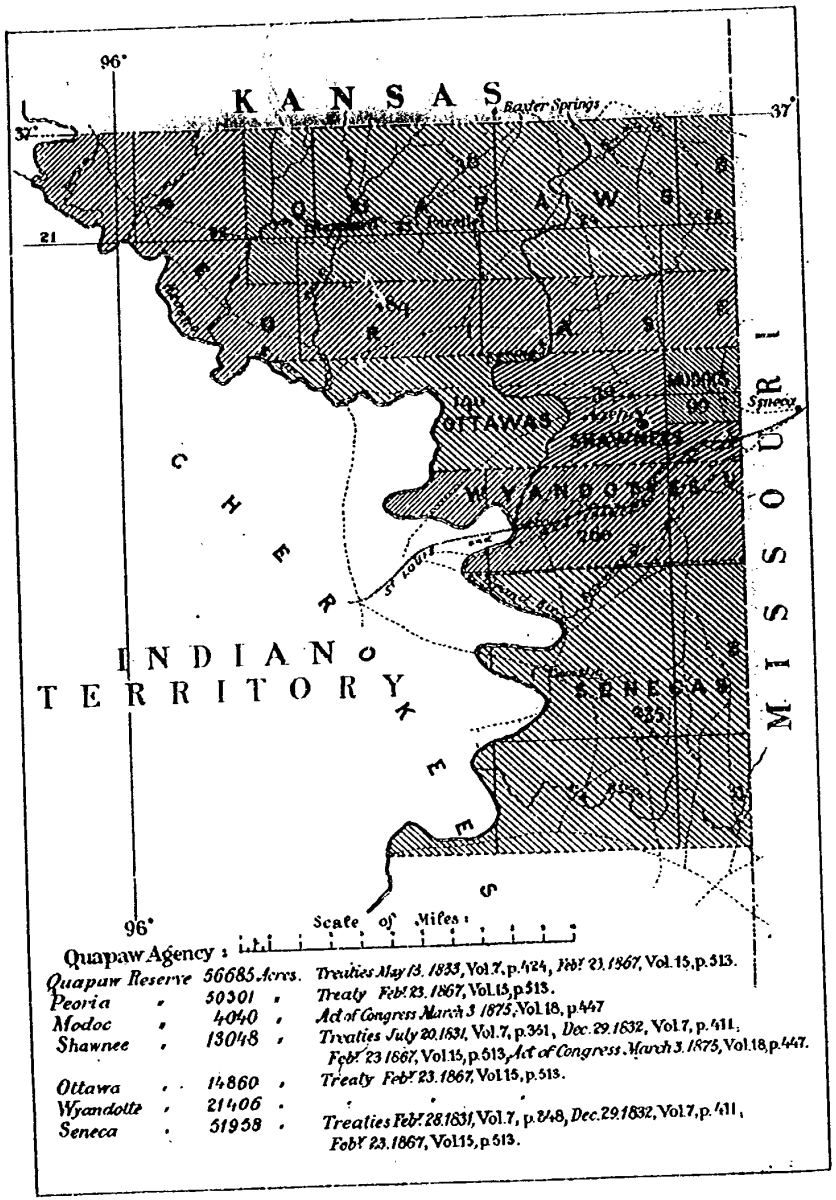
NEZ PERCÉS.

On the 14th day of June, 1879, Special Agent J. M. Haworth arrived here with *Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés*, and turned them over to my charge.

The Nez Percé Reservation is northwest of the Poncas, and the greater portion of their land is west of the Shikaskia, and north of the Salt Fork River. It is a very good body of land, tolerably well supplied with timber and water, but in no respect is it equal to the Ponca Reservation.

The majority of the Indians are at present living on the west bank of the Shikaskia River, about two miles from where it empties into the Salt Fork. The location, I think, is a healthy one, and the Indians are as healthy as could be expected. There is this fact about the Nez Percés, which, perhaps, is hardly ever considered, viz, that most of the young able-bodied men and women were engaged in their late war with the government, and many of them were killed and wounded, and a large proportion of the Nez Percés brought to the Indian Territory were old people and children, which accounts in a great measure for the many deaths which have occurred among them. I have also observed both among the Nez Percés and Poncas, who came from northern climates, that lung diseases are very prevalent. I think that seven Indians out of every ten have their lungs diseased so badly that they could not live long in any climate, and while I do not desire to depreciate the fearful ravages made by malaria on northern Indians in the Indian Territory, yet I give it as my opinion, which I believe will be

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Quapaw Agency :

Quapaw Reserve	56685 Acres.	Treaties May 13. 1833, Vol. 7, p. 424, Feb. 23. 1867, Vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria "	50301 "	Treaty Feb. 23. 1867, Vol. 15, p. 513.
Modoc "	4040 "	Act of Congress March 3. 1875, Vol. 18, p. 447
Shawnee "	13048 "	Treaties July 20. 1831, Vol. 7, p. 361, Dec. 29. 1832, Vol. 7, p. 411, Feb. 23. 1867, Vol. 15, p. 513, Act of Congress, March 3. 1875, Vol. 18, p. 447.
Ottawa "	14860 "	Treaty Feb. 23. 1867, Vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandotte "	21406 "	" " "
Seneca "	51958 "	Treaties Feb. 28. 1831, Vol. 7, p. 348, Dec. 29. 1832, Vol. 7, p. 411, Feb. 23. 1867, Vol. 15, p. 513.

born out by statistics, that more Indians die from pulmonary diseases in the Northwest than die from the effects of malaria in the Indian Territory.

The Nez Percés are of rather small frame, sharp-featured people; they are intelligent, but the men are very indolent; they have never been put to work and I do not think they will take to it very kindly; hard work, at least, has nothing to fear from them, they will handle it very gently. The Nez Percé women are far superior to the men, and, indeed, are superior to any Indian women I have ever seen. They are intelligent, very cleanly in their habits, are exceedingly expert with the needle, and are very vivacious and friendly, contrary to all other Indian women I have seen, always responding to a white person's salutation with a friendly nod and smile.

The Nez Percés number at this time 370; but little improvement has yet been made for them. I have nearly completed a commodious and substantial warehouse, and will proceed building other necessary agency buildings and dwellings for the Indians as rapidly as practicable.

The Nez Percés have cut and stacked about 75 tons of hay to feed their horses during the winter.

Twenty-five teams, mostly mares, were purchased for them last spring while they were at the Quapaw Agency. I think a mistake was made in buying for them American horses instead of the Indian pony. The American horse requires more attention than the Indian will give him. An Indian pony will live on cottonwood bark all winter and come out sleek in the spring. They literally take care of themselves, while the other must have a warm stable, be carefully curried and well fed, else they do not thrive.

I think the Indians are making rapid improvement both mentally and morally. Many of their old customs and superstitions cling to them, but we are gradually weeding them out and turning their thoughts into other channels.

The school is doing a good work. The work of the elevation of the Indian must be done by this, and the coming generations; the young must be educated and made the instruments of saving their people. The old people realize this; many of them have said to me that they were too old to learn new ways, but the white man's way was right, and they wanted their children taught to follow in it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WHITEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 27, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instruction from the department, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition and affairs of this agency, which must necessarily be incomplete, as I have been but a short time in charge.

By instruction from the department I reported to the Hon. John McNeil, United States Indian inspector at Baxter Springs, Kansas, on the 19th of April last, and coming with him to this agency he removed H. W. Jones, esq., as agent and placed me in charge. At that time the Indians of the agency consisted of a small remnant of the *Quapaws*, the *Confederated Peorias and Miamies, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandottes, Senecas, Modocs*, and the *Joseph Band of Nez Percés*.

Among the first duties required of me was the removal of the Nez Percés from this to the Ponca Agency, on to a reservation selected for them at the confluence of the Shikaskia and Salt Fork Rivers. Considerable preparation being necessary, including the purchase of horses, wagons, &c., with which to move, some time expired before a start was made, which was done on the 6th of June, and the journey of one hundred and eighty miles accomplished without accident in nine days, and the people safely delivered to the care of Agent W. H. Whiteman on the 15th of June.

Of the remaining tribes, 342 Quapaws, including men, women, and children, are all that are left at this agency of that tribe, the others having gone to the Osage Agency and united with the Indians there. Those remaining here, though occupying the Quapaw Reservation of 56,685 acres, with plenty of land broken, fenced, and ready for cultivation, have done little or no good, only cultivating about 36 acres among them all, and would have suffered for the necessaries of life had it not been for a little pittance received by them from parties who have grazed stock upon their land or got other privileges from them, such as cutting hay or buying ties, which, by the way, are only gotten by stealth, as it is against the law. Their lands have for several years been occupied as grazing grounds for large herds of Texas cattle, with no one to look after the matter but the Indians themselves, and they have been paid nominally 10 cents per head per year for such privileges. One person who was holding a herd of near 400 sheep on the reservation informed me he was doing so under a verbal contract with the

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Indians, for which he was to pay $3 for the whole flock or herd for the entire season, and said he had already paid by giving two of the Indians a sheep in place of the money. By a wise order of the department this state of affairs will cease with this year; hereafter the price being fixed for cattle at 10 cents per month per head instead of 10 cents per year.

Among the few remaining Quapaws are some very intelligent men, who with proper instruction and training would be well able to take care of themselves, but they should be removed to the Osage Agency and become consolidated with that tribe, as but little can be expected from them as long as they remain as they now are, and five-sixths of the tribe are already there. Near 600 acres of land on their reservation have been cultivated by white people as renters this year, agreeing to give the Indians one-third of the crop as a rental. I was informed by one of the Indians that he got from one of his renters last year, who had in cultivation 18 acres, about 8 bushels of corn for his share; if the divide was honest the yield was small.

The Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws, confederated, number 122 people, a part of whom are of mixed blood. They are an intelligent class of people, and their many years of association with white people have changed their ways until very little of the Indian custom is left with them. While there may be exceptions in a few individual cases, the majority of them are sufficiently advanced in civilization to take their places as citizens, though, unfortunately for them, while educated in much that is necessary for their success in life, the all important matter of industry has been neglected by many of them during the last few years, and this has been encouraged and promoted by the habit commenced among them a few years ago of renting their farms to white people on the shares, and preferring to eat bread earned by the sweat of some other face than their own. This is also the case to a greater or less degree with all the tribes belonging to this agency, and with the others as well as the Peorias has made them idlers instead of what they should be, industrious communities.

In gathering the statistics for this report I learn that there has been cultivated on the Peoria Reserve 1,601 acres, of which 210 have been cultivated by Indians and employed help, and 1,391 acres by white renters.

The Miamies, who are the neighbors and affiliated with the Peorias, whose united tracts of land comprise 50,301 acres, much of which is fine bottom land, well adapted to agricultural purposes, while that not so adapted is equally good for grazing, number 62 people, which includes several white men "married into the nation." Like the Peorias, the Indian portion of them have left behind most of the Indian ways and customs, and most of them are qualified to step upon the platform of civilization and be numbered among men. The full bloods are very much in the minority; there has been cultivated on their reservation this year 988 acres, of which 193 have been cultivated by Indians and 790 by white renters.

The Ottawas number 140 people, and own a reservation of 14,860 acres, most of which is fine land, on which they have some good improvements, comfortable frame houses, barns, orchards, and all that is necessary to constitute a pleasant place for a home. Of their reservation 914 acres are in cultivation, 53 of which are by Indians and 861 by white renters. The Ottawas have had the advantages of civilizing influences for many years, have in fact once been made citizens by treaty stipulations; most of them have some education and are an intelligent class of people. Only a few years ago, under the influence of many annuities, which is a curse to any tribe, many of them were dissipated and drunkards. To-day that character is the exception, and as a rule they may be classed as sober men.

The Eastern Shawnees number 80 people, men, women, and children; have a reservation of 13,088 acres of land, of which there has been cultivated this year 794 acres, of which 123 acres has been by Indians and employed help, and 671 acres by white renters. The most of them have comfortable log houses and small fields. While some of them may be classed as industrious, others still depend upon the money annuity too much, and seem to enjoy life without work.

The Wyandottes number 260 people. This includes many adopted members; there are but few among them who are not of mixed blood. They have a reservation of 21,706 acres, of which there has been in cultivation during the present year 1,250 acres, of which the Indians by themselves and hired help have cultivated 360 acres and the white renters 890 acres. A part of the Wyandottes, like the Ottawas, for a time enjoyed the privileges of citizenship, but preferring the freedom of Indian life, by their own choice again became wards of the government, sold out their lands in Kansas, and took up their abode in the Territory. They number among them men of intelligence and education, fitted in almost every respect to share in the responsibilities of government as well as receive a part of its benefits.

The Senecas are composed of two or three different tribes, all affiliated and known as Senecas. They number 235 people, and own a reservation of 51,268 acres, a part of which is very rough, stony land, fit only for grazing purposes. On their reservation during the year there has been in cultivation 1,028 acres, of which the Indians have cultivated 624 acres, and 404 acres have been cultivated by white renters. The Senecas were not as quick to adopt the customs of white people and come under civilizing influences as the other tribes of the agency. Only a short period has elapsed since they have given up many of their wild Indian customs, and they still hold to their annual green-corn dance, though the effect of civilization now takes away even in that case much of the zeal and animation they were wont to throw into it in former years. Only two or three years ago they would not allow their children to go to school; now none are more anxious than they to have their children in school, and no children learn faster than theirs.

The Modocs number 99 men, women, and children, and own a reservation of 4,000 acres, purchased by the government for them from the Shawnees, of which 307 are in cultivation; 30 acres have been cultivated by white renters and 277 by the Indians themselves. Considering their chances, it may truthfully be said of them, they have done well. Only a little over six years have passed since they were brought from the lava beds of California, where they had boldly and defiantly withstood a largely superior force for a long time, and where by treachery some valuable lives were sacrificed, while others were miraculously saved even when the brittle thread was half severed. They are intelligent, and in many respects the peers of some of their neighbors who have for many years been under civilizing influences. By direction of the honorable Commissioner a large and commodious school-house has been built for them within the last few months, of which they are justly proud; since its completion, they have a Sabbath school and formed a church organization, 48 putting their names down as members, and one of their own number installed as pastor or leader—Steamboat Frank—who feels the responsibility of his position and will undoubtedly exert a good influence over his people.

For a short time they were very much aroused, excited, and unsettled by the murder of a boy of their tribe by one John Albert, a merchant in Seneca, Mo., but yielded to good counsel and decided to leave the matter to the law, which unfortunately has not been allowed to assert its majesty, but would seem to have been more used to defeat than to administer justice.

Besides the various tribes named, there are a number of other Indians living upon the lands belonging to the Indians of this agency who are not officially recognized as belonging to it. Part of them belong in the Cherokee country and others belong with the Pottawatomies, all numbering near 75 souls.

SCHOOLS.

The schools closed for a short vacation on the 30th June. The examinations at close of term showed that much care and attention had been bestowed upon the children, which in turn had been improved by them. The total enrollment at the schools is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Quapaw, Modoc, and Ottawa boarding-school	41	45
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott boarding-school	63	56
Peoria day-school	15	16
Miami	10	11
Total	129	128

The reason of difference in this report and that of last year arises from the fact that a large number of white children were borne upon the register last year that are not included in this report. I have not been able to get exactly the number of births and deaths, but from the best information I can get the deaths exceed the births.

Intemperance and drunkenness have prevailed to a very great degree. The saloons of Seneca have sent many drunken Indians home with brains fired with their vile poison—in some instances to commit desperate crimes, and in many cases to disturb whole neighborhoods, causing women and children to flee from their homes to the woods or some neighbor's house to save their lives. Of all the enemies the Indian has ever had none have done him more harm than whisky, and nothing else arouses his vicious nature as much as does strong drink. Many murders have been committed by the Indians belonging to this agency within a few years without cause, and for no other reason than that the reason of the murderer was dethroned by strong drink, and all the evil passions of his nature were aroused by the same influence. Surely all that law can do should be thrown around them to protect them from the rumseller's power. Recently four men were arrested in Seneca, Mo., for selling whisky to Indians, and two of them were recognized to the October term of the United States court; three others were arrested in Baxter for the same offense and bound over to the United States court. The penalty in such cases being very severe, if conviction is had in these cases it is hoped it will in some degree put a stop to the sale to Indians. The Indians have a very good temperance organization, which meets each Sabbath at the

REF0065953

Ottawa school buildings; most of the Ottawas and Modocs and some of Shawnees are members of it. The Shawnees, having been farthest removed from the missionary influences of the schools, have not been benefited thereby as much as some of the others who have lived nearer the mission schools and attended the religious exercises held at them.

RENTING.

A system of renting has been carried on for some time several years, until most of the farming is done by white people, and the country presents very much the appearance of a white man's country. Had this been confined to such lands as the Indians could not farm themselves and been sanctioned by law, the result might have been beneficial. As it is, instead of having been an advantage it has encouraged idleness and dependence among the Indians, until many of them are reduced to the base of beginners; and now, when the door of the Territory almost swings open of its own accord to admit the anxious and waiting thousands, they have to begin again to learn habits of industry and self-protection, which to them is certainly a great misfortune and hard to remedy. The order from the department requiring the renters to remove from the Territory is creating some commotion, but will be best for the Indians in the end.

There is great need of some system of law more effective than that now extant for the government of this country; a law punishing one Indian for crimes against the person or property of another is very much needed. Almost every day some offense is committed the perpetrator of which should be punished; but there is no law to reach such cases, and the offender goes quit without punishment. Only by stringent and well-executed law will the lawlessness be broken up, and Indians as well as white people be secure in their rights.

The Indian police do much good and exert a very wholesome influence upon the evil-disposed, but a simple arrest and such punishment as an agent may be able to inflict comes far short of meeting such cases as often occur.

Many of these persons who attempted early in the spring to enter upon the Quapaw and part of the Peoria lands and make homes are still anxiously waiting an opportunity to carry out their purposes; some of them slip in once a month by night and renew their marks, thinking thereby to keep their claims alive until such time as they can move in and take possession.

The agency buildings at the agency proper, excepting the agent's residence, which is a good comfortable frame house, are very poor; in fact, the exigencies or necessities of the service will soon require the erection of new ones in their place. The present location is an unfortunate one in several respects. The water has to be hauled some distance the greater part of the year; the woods on the south shut off the summer breeze when coming from that direction; in winter, when protection is needed, the trees are on the wrong side again.

The Quapaw mission school building is well located, is distant from the agency about 12 miles, and arranged to accommodate 100 boarding scholars. The Seneca, Wyandotte, and Shawnee school building is distant from the agency 4 miles; with some additions now contracted for it will comfortably accommodate 100 scholars. The Peoria schoolhouse is a fine building, is intended for a day school, is about 10 miles from the agency. The Miami school building is 20 miles distant from the agency, is intended for a day school; as is also the Modoc school-house, which is 2 miles from the agency.

The statistics this year will show much less done by Indians than last year's report, as in that all cultivation upon the reservations and breaking done is reported as Indian labor, while this year's report is intended to give a correct statement of work done by both red and white. The statistical report is forwarded herewith.

I am, very respectfully,

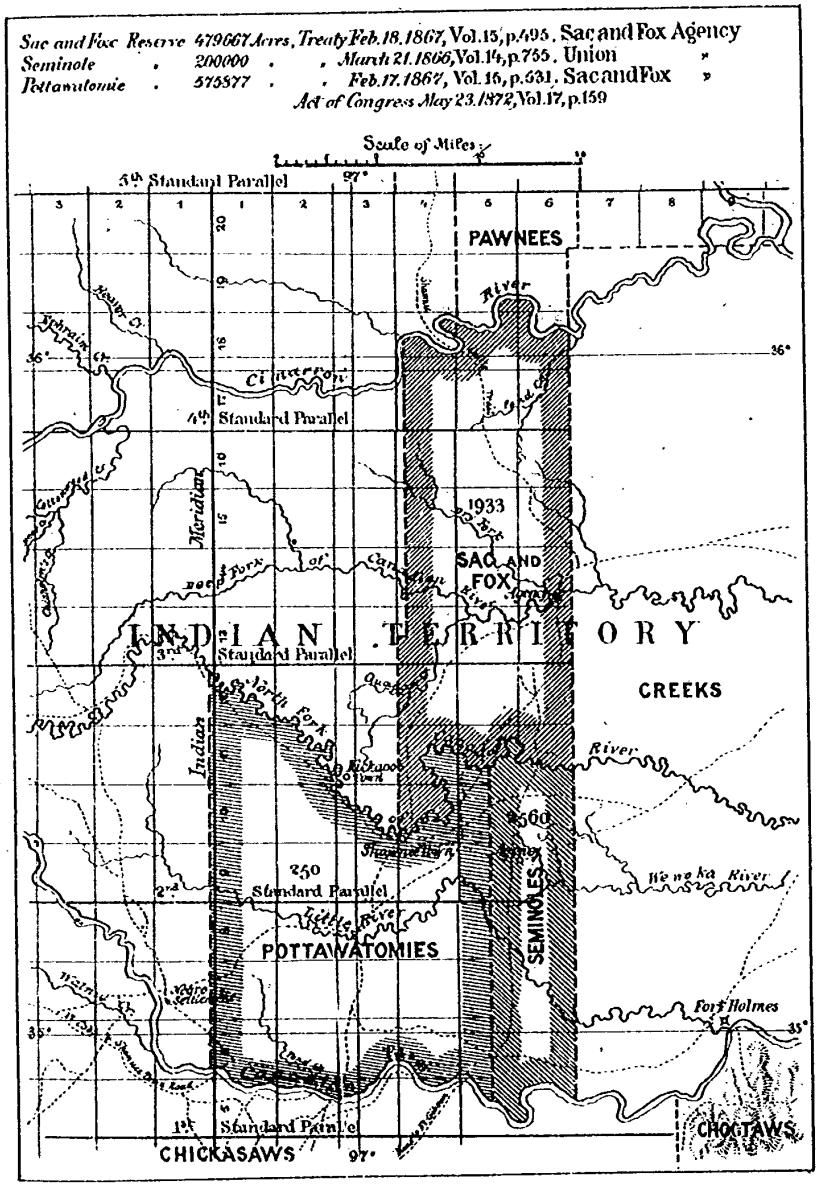
J. M. HAWORTH,
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 1, 1879.

SIR: Agreeably with the request contained in your circular letter dated June 18, 1879, I respectfully submit my report of the affairs of this agency and the condition of the tribes under the control of the agent whom I found in charge, which embraces those of the *Sac and Fox of the Mississippi*, the *Absentee Shawnees*, the *Mexican Kickapoos*, and the *Citizen Pottawatomies*.

The Sac and Fox number 423; Absentee Shawnees, 660, in addition to about 60 of the Black Bob Shawnees who have lately joined that portion located on the government strip of land west of the Kickapoos; Mexican Kickapoos, 390; Pottawatomies, 250; total, 1,783.



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THE SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This tribe are a progressive people and give much attention to agricultural pursuits, and are at present paying special regard to the cultivation of the different products of the soil; besides, a commendable spirit of emulation exists among them as to whom shall raise the best cattle. They are averse to tilling the soil themselves, having a natural repugnance to labor; but hire their work of plowing, sawing, and cultivating done by skilled white farmers, whom they employ and pay liberally. This seeming unwillingness on the part of the Sac and Fox people to engage in industry is not from habits of indolence; it is solely because they regard themselves to the manor born and lords of all they survey. They, however, carefully note the progress of the farmer, and lend a hand to help when occasion requires; and having a large annuity in money paid to them semi-annually, they consider themselves rich enough without labor. When the correct path is mapped out for them by reasoning, they cheerfully accept the right.

Their advance in improvements has been very commendable, having during the past year built five substantial log houses. The acreage of cultivation has been largely increased, and had the season been more propitious, they would have had quite an excess of grain to dispose of. As it is, there is a complete failure of crops, owing to continued drought, which will somewhat inconvenience them, and will have the effect of inducing a further enlargement of fields for the coming season, as nearly all improvements they make proceed from sales of their surplus grain and vegetables.

The increase in stock (cattle and hogs) has shown a marked feature of the past year, and it has been estimated by themselves that had there been corn sufficient they could have exported pork in place of having to import it.

EDUCATION.

The Indians of this agency have anxiously sought to invest their children with the principles of moral and religious culture, and the best evidence shown in this regard is the fact that $5,000 is set apart by them annually out of their annuity fund for the support of a manual-labor school.

* * * * * * *

AGRICULTURE.

The Sac and Fox Indians are very desirous of having good crops, and keep their farms in commendable condition, but it is not an easy matter to make them understand that they must ultimately rely on the goodness of Providence, aided by their own efforts, in producing the seasonable crops out of the soil for their future sustenance. They reason from analogy that rich men do not work, consequently they hire skilled farmers who labor for them. Their young men are imbued with the same spirit of independence, and follow in the same train of thought as their fathers; and prefer engaging in the rural pastimes of their race, without a care for the morrow. Many of these young men have been taught in the manual labor mission school, but the missionary labors under which they were educated have proved unavailing, and they have all, with few exceptions, returned to their normal condition and uncivilized ways, wearing their blankets and daubing their features with paint in hideous phantoms.

SHAWNEES.

The Indians of this tribe have a strong desire to see their children advance in civilization. Their school is at present conducted by a competent lady teacher, who is assisted by a seamstress, laundress and others, and their efforts show that assiduous and careful attention is paid to their spiritual and temporal welfare. There are 56 children of both sexes in the Shawneetown school—30 boys and 26 girls—and applications have been presented by Indian parents for 20 more, who cannot be accommodated for want of room. That portion of the building in which the female children sleep is comfortable, but that in which the boys are is in a dilapidated condition; and on my representation of its condition, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by advice of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, allowed a liberal sum for the repairs of this school. There are no bath-tubs, so essential to health in these institutions. The cooking-stove is too small and nearly worn out, and as there are 65 persons to be provided for, it is indispensably necessary that a good cooking-range be purchased for them at an early opportunity.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

These Indians, numbering 390 souls, were originally residents of Mexico, and there are now about 200 of them at the Pottawatomie Agency, Rossville, Kans.; also about

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100 in Mexico. Those of them who are at present on the Kickapoo Reserve, 35 miles southwest of this agency, are progressing very favorably in the cultivation of the soil, rearing stock, hogs, &c., &c. One of their chiefs, named Mesh-ket-toe, a man of very advanced ideas, and favorable to education, called on me the 26th of December, 1878, to have an interview, with the view of stating some grievances and making the wants of his people known. The substance of the complaint was that they had a great desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, but they needed the assistance of the Father in Washington to provide them with agricultural implements, cows and calves, &c., and that they had made repeated application to the late agent, but no notice had been taken of their wants. On my visit to the Office of Indian Affairs in January last, I opened my memorandum book and showed to the honorable Commissioner the reasonable demands of these poor people. I am pleased to say the honorable Secretary of the Interior gave them a humane consideration, and allowed the purchase of all the articles enumerated, viz, plows, wagons, harness, mowing-machine, seeds, cows and calves, and all necessary farming implements, most of which they now possess.

The reservation on which these Indians are located is adjoining the lands of the Shawnees, who hold friendly intercourse with them, and a spirit of agricultural enterprise is manifest in both tribes. The soil being a rich alluvial deposit, or what is termed bottom-land, is very easily cultivated, yielding good and abundant crops. This season being an unusually warm and dry one, the corn crop will be very short, and it is feared that the hay season will also fail in both reservations.

The neighborhood of those two reservations is infested with a gang of outlaws who locate between the Pottawatomie Reserve and Kickapoo, committing murder and robbery on defenseless citizens of both places; they run off the stock of farmers, and when not engaged in this, they are selling whisky, which is brought in by them and traded to the Indians for ponies, &c., which has a very demoralizing influence. The band comprise some of the worst characters that can be found; many of them are fugitives from justice, and find the Indian country a safe refuge from the officers of the law. There are over 100 of these lawless characters, well armed with Spencer and Winchester rifles, besides Colt revolvers, and are a terror to the law-abiding people of the surrounding country. It is hoped that the authorities will deal with these creatures as they deserve.

INDIAN POLICE.

The policy lately introduced by the Office of Indian Affairs in organizing a corps of young Indians as policemen has been attended with good results. The pay, rations, and clothing furnished to them is an evidence of encouragement, and affords them a hope of reliance on their own efforts towards civilization and self-government. I would respectfully recommend that those of their corps who have horses may be allowed additional compensation for the use of them when specially detailed to go a distance of miles from the agency, and to be furnished with arms.

PEDDLERS.

I respectfully call the attention of the department to the fact that a number of this class of people make a regular business of bringing bacon, flour, chickens, and other produce to this and other agencies and trading or selling them for ponies, cattle, &c., to the Indians. This would seem to be legitimate, but it is known that their ostensible object is the sale of whisky, which they conceal before they come to the agency, and sell it to the Indians in the night-time. Section 2133 of the United States Statutes provides that "any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and, moreover, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars." If a circular letter was issued to prohibit this class of people from trading at agencies, it would be a source of benefit to the Indians.

SANITARY.

The health of the Sac and Fox and others of this agency has been very good, although the extreme heat has had a depressing influence. This was counterbalanced in a measure by cool and refreshing breezes night and morning, and the several wells in and around the agency having afforded a bountiful supply of excellent water, there has been less mortality than in previous years.

Inclosed I respectfully submit the statistical information called for in your letter of June 18th, 1879.

Very respectfully,

J. HERTFORD,
Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 26, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the *Sac* and *Fox* tribe of Indians in Iowa for the year ending August 31, 1879.

The reservation of this tribe is located on the Iowa River, in Tama County, in Central Iowa. They have 692 acres, all under fence of wire and boards, subdivided into fields for pasturage and cultivation. They have 60 acres in tame grass, and 150 acres broken up, 100 acres of which are under cultivation this year; the balance was left uncultivated, owing to the wet weather at planting-time and the lack of sufficient implements to plow with. Their fields are all well cultivated, clean, and free from weeds. The crops are very good; they will have of corn about 600 bushels; of beans, 225 bushels; of potatoes, 70 bushels; of squash and pumpkins, 60 loads; they desire to cultivate double the quantity of land next year. They wish to purchase more land with their annuity money. Their idea in regard to farming is to raise sufficient crops of corn and vegetables for their own use, and to raise horses and stock for profit, and they are better adapted to raise horses and stock than anything else. They have a great desire to improve their stock with blooded and Norman breeds of horses. Their personal property is valued at about $16,000.

The tribe numbers 345, there being 164 males and 181 females. There have been six deaths and ten births during the year. Their village consists of about 31 houses, mainly built of bark and partly of boards. Their houses and grounds are kept very clean and neat.

From all I can learn from persons living near the Indian reservation, the conduct of the Indians the past year has been very good—not a single crime committed on the whites or among themselves. They are very quiet and orderly, very kind to each other; the young men of the tribe deserve great praise for their good behavior during the year. There is very little drunkenness in the tribe, and every effort is made by the chiefs and council to suppress it. The women of the tribe are very well behaved, modest, and chaste.

The school-house is now occupied by the agency farmer and teacher. I have divided the school-room in two, one for my office and school-room for the young men, the other for the teacher for teaching the young women. These Indians have a great dislike to regular schools, and what we have to do to teach them has to be done in a general and irregular manner.

In conclusion, I would say of this tribe that they are a smart, intelligent people, who have made great progress towards civilization in the last ten years, as much as could be reasonably expected for the aid and assistance they have had, and it will take a long time to entirely change their customs and habits. Steady, patient labor, kind and generous treatment, will accomplish it in the end.

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF KANSAS AGENCY, POTTAWATOMIE RESERVE, KANSAS,
September 20, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of June 18, 1879, I herewith submit my first annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes in this agency.

The jurisdiction of the agency embraces the tribes located in Kansas, consisting of the *Prairie Band of Pottawatomies*, numbering on their reserve 451 persons; the *Kickapoos*, numbering 239 persons; and the confederated bands of *Chippewa and Munsee* Indians, numbering 62 persons; in addition to this aggregate of 752 Indians, there are about 290 Pottawatomies and 30 Kickapoos absent from their reserves without permission.

The reserve occupied by the Pottawatomie Indians contains 77,357.57 acres of land; is located in the boundaries of Jackson County, Kansas, about twelve miles north of the Kansas Pacific Railway. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and is well watered by springs and running streams. Atmosphere is dry, with heavy winds in autumn and spring. About three-tenths of the area of this reserve is superior farming land, and the remainder is unsurpassed for grazing purposes.

The Kickapoo Reserve, lying in Brown County, Kansas, about five miles north of the Kansas Central Railway, embraces 20,273 acres of land, of very much the same character as the Pottawatomie Reserve, though, perhaps, a larger proportion is suitable for cultivation.

The lands of the Chippewa and Munsee Indians, amounting to 4,395 acres, held by certificate title, are located in Franklin County, Kansas, near Ottawa City.

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The lands occupied by the tribes in the agency aggregate 102,025 acres, and their total credits on the books of the Interior Department is about $375,000, which is permanently secured to them by treaty stipulations.

During the past year seven Pottawatomie Indians erected comfortable dwelling-houses and converted the habitations formerly occupied by them into stabling for horses and cattle. Individuals of the tribe purchased about 500 fruit trees last spring, which were planted and grew thriftily, and there are not exceeding ten heads of families in the tribe but what have made very noticeable improvements to their dwellings and surroundings.

The members of this tribe have broken 400 acres of prairie during the summer, and designed breaking 200 more had the season been at all favorable for such labor. Their seeds were all planted early in the farming season, and the growing crops were thoroughly cultivated. Taken as a whole, their fields present as clean and neat appearance as those farmed by white men in this section of country. In consequence of dry weather at the time corn was maturing, very little, if any, more than half a crop will be realized, and for the same reason but very few potatoes have been raised. The Indians, however, will have sufficient beans and pumpkins for their own consumption, of a nicer quality than those I have observed outside the reserve.

These Indians seem naturally inclined to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and, with but very few exceptions, they have abandoned the idea of hunting, and express themselves as satisfied that the cultivation of the soil presents the surest and best method known to them by which to obtain a livelihood. They take great pride in raising horses and ponies, and are obtaining cattle as rapidly as could be expected, considering their limited individual resources. They raise a sufficient number of hogs to furnish them with all the meat they require, if cured properly, but the majority of them prefer to use it while in a fresh state, and as a consequence they are compelled to purchase bacon at a time when it is most expensive.

A large portion, at least one-third, of their annuity is expended in purchasing stoves, furniture, and other articles calculated to conduce to the comfort of their families; at their last annuity payment, eight persons paid for cooking stoves which they had purchased.

While they have adopted the views of the white race in regard to the manner of conducting agricultural pursuits and their methods of acquiring property, yet many of them are enthusiastic supporters of the traditions and superstitions taught them by their fathers, and, singular to relate, the most extreme men of this class are among those who made the greatest material advancement. I am often profoundly surprised to hear men of sound judgment in all practical matters express ideas in regard to religious and other subjects so utterly absurd that it would be a charity to think they did not believe them. Another and larger class, embracing the younger members of the tribe, are gradually relinquishing these traditions and superstitions, and desire to be taught the principles of Christianity; this class is surely increasing in number, and I have no doubt but that the succeeding generation of Pottawatomies will believe in all the truths of revealed religion.

There are many zealous supporters of education among the ablest minds in the tribe, and it is not openly opposed by any of the Indians; but the party of extreme Indian ideas do not send their children to school, and doubtless prevent all from being sent they can. The school accommodations for this tribe are excellent; they consist of a boarding-house of ample dimensions to board and lodge forty pupils; a school-house sufficiently large to seat comfortably all the children of suitable age to attend school in the tribe; a large and well arranged laundry; a smoke and milk house combined, and a commodious barn for the accommodation of stock belonging to the school farm. The farm consists of 63 acres of land, on which good crops of corn and oats have been raised this year; the stock consists of about 50 head of cattle, 4 horses, and nearly if not quite enough hogs to furnish bacon for the school nine months out of twelve.

The boys attending the school labor on the farm regularly, and are taught to properly care for stock, to milk, and to perform all kinds of labor incident to farm life. I have observed them very closely in the performance of their various duties, and am satisfied that they learn as quickly, and are as industrious and faithful, as white boys of the same age. The girls attending the school are taught by the matron all housekeeping duties, and under the instruction of the assistant teacher are taught to cut out and make garments for themselves and male pupils; they are very quick to learn and are proud of their ability to make for themselves as neat garments as are worn by white people of their age.

The Pottawatomies are entirely satisfied with their present location, and declare an intention to establish permanent houses for their children; their relations with the white people living contiguous to them are of the kindest nature, and all difficulties about trespass of stock, &c., are easily settled without resort to law.

The Kickapoo Indians have advanced in agricultural pursuits, and in raising stock, in about the same proportion as have the Pottawatomies. During the summer they broke 200 acres of prairie, which was inclosed with substantial wire fencing purchased for them. I also purchased 1,600 apple trees for them, which they planted carefully, under the instruction of employés and Indians accustomed to fruit-raising; though the summer was not favorable to the growth of young trees, nearly all of them lived and grew nicely.

These Indians have a sufficient number of horses and ponies to cultivate their farms and for riding purposes; a few of them have small herds of cattle, and many of them are anxious to obtain cows from which to raise cattle. The small amount of their annuity payment—about $26.10 per capita—will not admit of their expending much, if any of it, for other purposes than the purchase of the necessaries of life, and I would recommend that a portion of the annual interest derived from appropriation "Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, interest," be expended in the purchase of cows to be issued to those Indian farmers who have demonstrated their fitness to take care of them.

Nearly every head of a family raises hogs, though in limited numbers, as they are required to keep them in inclosures, for the reason that their fences are not "hog-tight." Their fields range from 3 to 60 acres in area, in the diminished reserve, and some Indians who have individual allotments have as much as 100 acres in cultivation. They raise corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, pumpkins, beans, and garden vegetables, and will this year have moderate yields of all crops mentioned, the season having been more favorable on the Kickapoo Reserve than in the locality of the Pottawatomie Reserve.

There are a number of allottees under the treaty of May 28, 1863, yet associated with the tribe, who occupy allotments of land isolated from each other and from the reserve held in common; as a consequence, that care and protection cannot be extended to them which they demand and are really entitled to as members of the tribe interested in the distribution of the funds belonging to the tribe equally with those who hold in common. Independent of this fact, the Indians holding in common have formed a prejudice against the allottees, and object to their receiving a just proportion of issues of agricultural implements, &c. These allottees desire to become citizens, and request that their pro rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe be paid, and that patents for their allotments of lands be issued to them. I have personally inspected the farms of those Indians making this request, and their manner of living, and believe they can sustain themselves. After having carefully considered the matter, I have concluded that it will be best to sever their connection with the tribe, and recommend that the necessary legislation be secured at the next session of Congress to accomplish that result. There also several tracts set apart for school and agency purposes, and for a mill site, belonging to the entire tribe, which are not now of any practical benefit to the Indians, and should be sold and the proceeds applied for the promotion of the agricultural and educational interests of the tribe.

The Kickapoos are favorable to education; there are but few heads of families in the tribe but that desire to see their children educated. Their school buildings, though sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the children in the tribe, are generally old and in bad condition. Having received authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is my intention before the coming of winter to make the buildings at least comfortable, though to put them in good repair would require a comparatively large expenditure.

A farm of 30 acres is attached to the school, which is cultivated on the same plan as the Pottawatomie boarding-school farm. There are 37 head of cattle and 50 hogs belonging to this school; also 2 mules, very old and unfit for service.

The majority of the Kickapoos entertain advanced religious views; they have erected two church buildings, in one of which service is regularly held by native preachers every Sabbath. These men, though expressing but crude ideas of religion, teach the necessity of being virtuous, truthful, and temperate in an impressive manner.

These Indians are satisfied with their present home, and resist any suggestions as to their moving elsewhere. I have impressed upon the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos the fact that they cannot retain their reserves and live in the midst of civilization unless they are in reasonable time prepared to accept its advantages and responsibilities; that they must conform to the customs of the white people; that they must inclose larger tracts of land, enter more largely into cattle-raising, and utilize all the advantages of soil and climate with which they are now blessed. I am convinced that they are endeavoring to overcome their prejudices against ideas and principles they do not understand, and to educate themselves into a better understanding of matters connected with their future comfort and happiness. They have certainly during the last year made rapid strides toward becoming self-supporting, and are prepared to render their families and stock much more comfortable the ensuing winter than during any previous one.

The Chippewa and Munsee Indians have good farms and reside in comfortable dwelling-houses; they seem to me to be competent to take charge of their own affairs, and on this account, and for the reasons that they are impatient of control, and that many complications are arising out of land sales made by them, I have to recommend that they either be made citizens or transferred to a reserve in common in some other locality.

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The timber growing on the reserves in the agency has been fully protected, and but a very small amount of stock belonging to the Indians has been lost through straying or theft.

I have issued to the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians all the agricultural implements and machines they actually required; such articles are purchased from funds established for the purpose by treaty stipulations.

In gathering the statistical information herewith forwarded, I have found it necessary to visit every house and farm occupied by the Indians, which has afforded me the fullest opportunity to observe their mode of living, the manner in which they save their produce, the condition of their farms and stock, and their views as to future industries and conduct. There can be no doubt whatever but that their advancement is of a substantial character, and that if they are not disturbed by sensations of any kind they will in a few years become entirely self-sustaining, as they are now law-abiding and peaceful members of society.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., September 1, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I submit herewith my fourth annual report of affairs in this agency. The statistics which accompany this will give a more accurate view of the industrial and social condition of the several tribes and bands of Indians within the jurisdiction of this agency than I can do, in the brief space I propose to occupy in my remarks.

The jurisdiction of the agency embraces the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*, who are mostly settled along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, the islands in the same, the north shore of said lake, both sides of the straits of Mackinac and the island of the same name, from which the agency takes its title, this having been in olden times the great depot of the American Fur Company and general rendezvous of the powerful tribes inhabiting the entire Northwest. Of these there are, as near as I can estimate from the most authentic information, about 6,000.

Next in point of numbers are the *Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River*, who are located the entire length of the Saginaw Bay at various points, and the Saginaw River and its tributaries. About 1,000 of this tribe are on the reservation in Isabella County. These number in all, as near as I can ascertain, about 2,500.

Next come the *Chippewas of Lake Superior*, who are principally located on either side of Keweenaw Bay, although there are a number of settlements of this tribe, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred, at other points, so that I think there are fully 1,200 or 1,500 of these, including half-breeds and mixed-bloods, who acknowledge themselves as Chippewas.

Then there are the *Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie*, who are indeed parts of the tribes heretofore named, but have been recognized in treaties by the name indicated. These reside along the south shore of the eastern extremity of Lake Superior, and the entire length of the Sault Ste. Marie River, to Detour, on Lake Huron, numbering at least 800.

To these are to be added the *Pottawatomies*, who number, including those known as the Pottawatomies of Huron, three or four hundred.

The entire extent of territory over which the various tribes are scattered embraces over thirty counties in this State, and the extremes by any traveled route cannot be reached in a single journey of less than 600 miles. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that this agency has a greater number of Indians, who are distributed over a greater extent of territory, than any other agency in the United States, as the aggregate is fully 10,000.

I have been thus particular in the detail of these facts, because great ignorance exists in regard to them. It seems to be an almost settled conviction of even our own citizens that the Indian race is nearly extinct within our borders, and therefore the lands set apart for their use and occupancy might as well be diverted to other purposes and uses, as they have been in the past few years, much to the injury of the Indians, both present and prospective. Even at Washington, because they hear neither of "wars nor rumors of wars," it seems to be a matter of settled fact that there are but very few Indians in the State, or that they need any further care, since the extremely doubtful practice of annual payments of a few dollars *per capita* has been discontinued.

Nearly all these Indians are the occupants of comfortable houses; a number of them are frame and painted, while others are made very comfortable from hewn logs, nicely "chinked" and plastered; others, less pretentious, are made of unhewn logs with bark roofs. The historical "wigwam" is now seldom if ever seen as a permanent abode. Many more, no doubt, would have built better houses and made larger improvements, but the uncertainty as to whether they would be allowed to retain the lands taken as homesteads has deterred them from making that effort to secure comfortable homes which they would have done under other circumstances. The Indian is not naturally inclined to close application to the hard, persistent labor necessary to make "the wilderness blossom like the rose;" and when the prospect is that his toil will not avail much, he cannot be expected to put forth great energies.

The last year has shown much increase in the cultivation of the soil, and production of crops of all kinds, as the tabular statement herewith appended will show.

The schools, eight in number, have been as well attended as the situation of affairs would warrant, and I am pleased to assure you that the progress has generally met my expectations. There have been instances of children who have not missed a day from school during the term. Their progress has fully equalled that which would have been expected from white children under similar circumstances. I think if if any doubts have heretofore existed as to the practicability of educating the Indian, the results in these schools must dissipate them, and that this, more than any other expedient heretofore tried, will prove the medium of transformation from the roving, half savage gypsy life to that of the staid and peaceful citizen. The effect of the school upon the rising generation is very marked, indeed. In several instances I have had applications from boys and their parents for an opportunity to have them placed in other schools at government expense, that they might acquire a higher and better education than the schools we have can afford them; an education which would fit them for the higher or professional pursuits. I know of three or four girls whose only education has been obtained at these Indian schools, that are now employed as teachers in the public schools in their vicinity, and are said to be giving good satisfaction as instructors in the primary or fundamental branches.

I rejoice that in this agency the old system has passed away of calling large bodies of a scattered tribe of Indians together for a "payment" of a few dollars to each Indian, which was generally spent with the "licensed trader," who was the unfailing attendant of these "payments," which ended in a scene of drunken orgies, the Indian returning to his home as poor as he left it, and sadly demoralized. This system, so long practiced by our government, was most pernicious in its results, and so long as adhered to was one of the most serious obstacles to progress ever placed in the way of the Indian. A tithe of the money thus frittered away, if used as I apprehend it is now intended to be, to advance the best interests of the red man, would long ere this have produced astonishing results in enlightening these poor people, and teaching them a better way.

The habit of subsisting solely by hunting and fishing is being abandoned, and very many of the young and able-bodied men find employment as sailors, as lumbermen, and wood-choppers, and in the various mills, and in different capacities, sometimes as farmers, although the steady routine of a farmer's life does not seem as congenial to their natures as the more exciting and changing scenes attending other occupations.

The custom of requiring the women to cultivate the land is being discontinued, and woman is assigned her true sphere in the household.

Thus, one by one, the old habits and ideas are yielding to the forms, manners, and customs of civilization. But the old and long established maxim, that the vices and evil practices of their white neighbors are more easily learned and practiced than their virtues, is as true in the present as in the past. The fondness for intoxicating drinks seems to be their natural and universal propensity. Although strictly prohibited by both State and United States statutes, the dealers are so crafty and cunning in their sales, to cover their transactions, that it is almost impossible to detect and punish them. The Indian who is caught drunk can very rarely be induced to testify of whom he bought his liquor.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally very good, yet in some localities there has been a prevalence of some of the ordinary epidemic or contagious diseases, as measles and scarlet fever, and much suffering and several deaths for the want of prompt and proper medical treatment. At Iroquois Point in particular the measles made their first appearance, and among the adults it was very severe, several deaths occurring. There is no physician within several miles. The scarlet fever has also been quite prevalent in both the upper and lower peninsula, from which a number of deaths have occurred. If something could be done to provide medical assistance in such cases, no doubt much suffering might be averted and many lives saved.

There are several subjects which might properly be mentioned, but, as they have been discussed in former reports, I will not repeat them here. In the matter of putting to rest the question in regard to the Indian homesteads in cases where white men have tried to dispossess them, I think no injustice would ensue from an order to restore to all Indians their lands upon which they had made improvements prior to the attempt to dispossess them. The most aggravated cases of this kind are not persons who are seeking homes, but are endeavoring to obtain possession for speculative purposes, as

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they can not obtain them in any other way, while the Indian becomes discouraged and disheartened at this want of protection, for which he looks to the government, supposing it to be his right to expect it.

The religious and moral condition of the several tribes seems to fully keep pace with their progress in civilization. Those neighborhoods where the Roman Catholic Church first planted the "true faith" more than two centuries ago do not seem to have made much progress further than to hold the people firmly to their belief, while most of their church edifices seem to be going to decay, and the priests, becoming imbued with the love of mammon, seem in some instances to be coming into possession of large quantities of the Indian's lands, as some complain, by driving sharp bargains.

The Methodist Church is doing much in various neighborhoods in the way of building up their belief, and wherever they gain a foothold it seems to be to the decided advantage of the people, as shown in their lives and conduct. There have been this year, at various points within the agency, eight camp-meetings of this denomination, and all, so far as I have heard, were in every respect peaceable and orderly, and no doubt seasons of much improvement to those attending this mode of worship, being one very congenial to the natural impulses of the Indian character. A very large percentage of the adult Indians at this agency are members of some church. I think about one-third of these are Catholics, and a large proportion of the rest Methodist, with a few Presbyterians in the vicinity where this church formerly had missions, of which there were many at one time, all of which I think are abandoned now, the Methodist Episcopal Church alone endeavoring to keep up churches among them, which probably accounts for their greater success.

The industrial condition is shown by the following items from the accompanying statistical report of the several tribes of the agency. Nearly all are carefully compiled from the most authentic information I could obtain after diligent inquiry in the various localities. Yet many items are only estimates, as the exact amounts or numbers are extremely difficult to obtain, even where parties are seen.

Number of acres under cultivation in all parts of the agency	7,900
Acres under fence	9,200
Bushels of wheat produced	13,374
Bushels of corn produced	20,900
Bushels of oats produced	3,240
Bushels of potatoes produced	44,500
Tons of hay cut	1,600
Cords of wood cut	42,500
Horses owned	800
Cattle owned	765
Swine owned	1,325
Feet of lumber sawed	425,000
Pounds of maple sugar manufactured	2,000
Value of berries picked	$2,000
Value of furs sold	$4,700
Log houses occupied	813
Frame houses occupied	155

The houses are undoubtedly far below the number actually occupied by them, as they are in many instances so small and inferior that they do not think them of any account. The foregoing statistics are not intended to include the product of their labor when employed to work for wages for others, which embraces by far the greatest portion of their time, and of course would show a large addition to their production.

I think there is every reason to take courage and hope that by fair and honorable dealings with them their condition will improve year by year, and that ere long they will become fully identified as a part of our citizenship and body politic. I think we have no cause to be discouraged or relax our endeavors to sustain and encourage the schools, and use every inducement to lead them to improve their lands and become more thoroughly self-supporting.

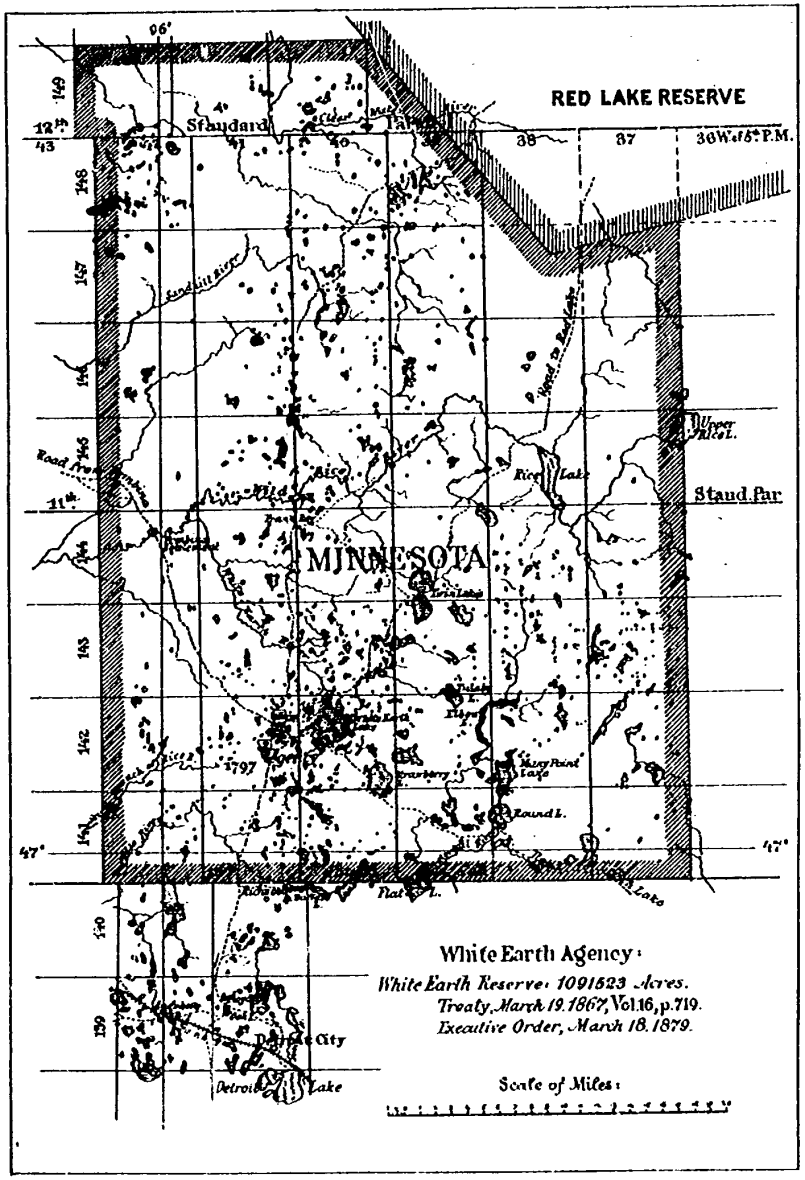
I have some fears that considerable suffering may attend the winter with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, as on the night of the 15th of August last a severe frost destroyed all their corn and potatoes, which, I am told, has not happened before for nearly twenty years. The loss of these crops is very severe upon them, particularly the potatoes, on which they largely depend for their winter sustenance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

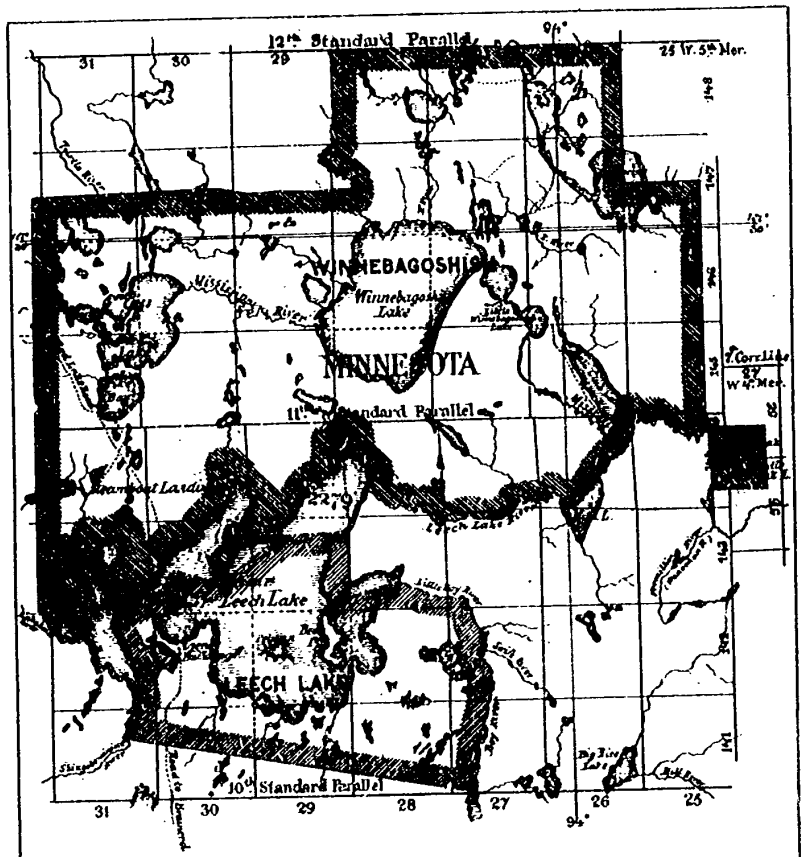
GEO. W. LEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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RED LAKE RESERVE
Standard
36W. of 5th P.M.
MINNESOTA
Staud.Par
47°
White Earth Agency:
White Earth Reserve: 1091523 Acres.
Treaty, March 19. 1867, Vol. 16, p. 719.
Executive Order, March 18. 1879.
Scale of Miles:

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White Earth Agency:

Winnebagoshish Reserve: 638996 Acres.
Treaties: Feb. 22. 1855, Vol. 10, p. 1165, May 7th 1864, Vol 13, p 693, March 19. 1867, Vol. 16, p. 719.
Executive Orders: Oct. 29. 1873, May 26. 1874.
Leech Lake Reserve: 94440 Acres.
Treaties: Feb. 22 1855, Vol. 10, p. 1165, May 7. 1864, Vol. 13, p. 693, March 19. 1867, Vol. 16, p. 719.
Executive Orders: Nov. 4. 1873, May 26. 1874.

Scale of Miles:

WHITE EARTH AGENCY,
White Earth, Minn., August 27, 1879.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit the annual report of this agency for the current year.

Since the consolidation of the Red Lake and Leech Lake Agencies with this, in April last, there has existed entire harmony among all the Indians and employés. No insubordination or disposition to create disturbances has been manifested. There are about 6,200 Indians within this agency, one-fourth of whom are located upon the White Earth Reservation; the remainder are scattered upon the different reservations. (See Exhibit A.)

The health of the Indians under my charge has been generally good. No epidemic or acute diseases have prevailed, and the condition of those suffering from chronic and syphilitic affections has been greatly ameliorated under the skillful and efficient treatment rendered by Dr. Rosser, the resident physician, and whose services were invaluable. A few families of different bands suffered from exposure and want of suitable food during the winter, but these instances were rare, and mostly chargeable to the improvidence of the parties themselves. The total mortality has been less than that of last year.

No crimes of magnitude among the Indians have come to my knowledge; but few petty offenses have been committed, and these have been summarily dealt with. Person and property are as secure within this agency as anywhere in the United States; no other community of 6,000 persons within my knowledge can present so small a calendar of crime.

Superstition, with its attendant evils, is fast disappearing and more enlightened ideas are being adopted. The Indians seem eager for practical information, which will enable them to help themselves in a material way. They are fast acquiring a disposition to accumulate property, and are thus incited to habits of industry. Whenever located upon lands of their own they soon become interested in its improvement, and give little time to their old habits and ways. (For list of crimes and arrests, see Exhibit B.)

The farming of the Indians has been attended with good success the past year; an abundant crop has been secured by those who were engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Upon the reservation there have been grown 25,000 bushels of wheat; 8,075 bushels of oats; 2,726 bushels of corn; 20,000 bushels of potatoes; 971 bushels of barley; with other grains and vegetables in proportion. (For full statement of the products of this and the other reservation under my charge, see Exhibit C.) The manual labor has been wholly performed by the Indians and mixed-bloods, and to my entire satisfaction. The cultivated area has been increased this year at White Earth Reservation, 1,017 acres; Red Lake Reservation, 15 acres; Leech Lake Reservation, 18¼ acres; twenty-five acres of sorghum, planted as an experiment, has made an average growth of ten feet, and is now in nice condition for manufacturing into sirup. I am of the opinion that it can be successfully cultivated here.

The White Earth Reservation is naturally adapted to agricultural settlement; the soil is most fertile and produces in abundance all cereals and vegetables grown in temperate climates. The distribution of timber, prairie, and water is most advantageous to the husbandman. A variety of nutritious grasses indigenous here grow in such rich profusion, affording ample forage for all animals. The climate is most salubrious, entirely free from all malarial or miasmatic influences. The resources of the territory included in this reservation are ample for the support and maintenance of all the Indians under my charge. The benefit to the Indian from his removal from his wild haunts and wandering life to a permanent home could be no better demonstrated than by comparing the condition of those now upon this reservation with that of those who still retain their nomadic habits. The former is clearly provided with abundance, and contented in his home, the latter restless and discontented.

I believe immediate steps should be taken to remove the Indians now located at White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake to this reservation. The removal can be effected without difficulty and at little expense, and with assistance from the government for a few years, they would then become self-sustaining. Those residing at Mille Lacs also should be removed as speedily as possible without an infraction of existing treaties. Many of the Leech Lake and Red Lake Indians would voluntarily come to this reservation if they could receive the necessary aid in the form of horses, cattle, breaking of lands, seed, &c., so as to enable them to begin their new life. When this is done the remaining Indians will soon follow.

The lands now occupied by the Indians whose removal is herein suggested are not generally adapted for agricultural purposes, and are chiefly valuable for pine timber growing thereon. Should the Indian title be extinguished, a ready sale could be made of the timber and a fund so created ample to meet the expenses incident to their removal and their establishment in comfortable houses upon this reservation. Much good would result from a concentration of these Indians upon my reservation,

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in the increased opportunity of the government to render more effective and uniform the efforts of its agents and employés in their behalf.

This office is in need of a large map of this reservation showing topography, &c., to aid in the selection of locations for individuals, the opening of roads, and other matters which necessity requires. I also request specific instructions in relation to the disposition of the lands to individuals upon points submitted in my letter of date January 22, 1879.

The transition of the Indians of this agency from a state of itinerant barbarism to domestic civilization will require for some years prudent supervision and circumspect encouragement.

Christian worship has been maintained upon all the reservations, sustained and encouraged by different sects of the Christian faith. A general and growing interest has been manifested by the Indians in the different religious organizations existing within the limits of this agency, and wherever material aid has accompanied the religious solicitudes of the devoted missionary, a gratifying number of proselytes has been secured. I have in no manner interfered other than to encourage any and all missionary efforts made for the conversion of the Indians to the Christian faith. (For statement of church edifice, communicants, &c., see Exhibit D.)

The small sum of money at my disposal for school purposes, I have found insufficient to supply the urgent and increasing demand among the Indians for the instruction of their children. The teachers in charge during the last year have been competent and faithful, and the progress of the pupils has been most gratifying. The deportment of the pupils and their intercourse with each other will compare most favorably with those of any place. I would respectfully suggest that greater importance should be attached to the industrial department, wherein the rudiments of farm and home labor should be taught; it will be of great practical utility. The Indian child is tractable and easily learns by intuition those elementary habits which are the foundation of all civilized society.

The new school-house is now in the course of erection, which, when completed, will afford ample room for all school-going children of this agency. (Exhibit E will give the number of school pupils in attendance, &c.)

The police force has been increased, there now being 16 on this reservation, 10 at Red Lake, and 18 at Leech Lake. The good roads everywhere observable are largely due to the efficiency of the officers and men composing this body. Their diligence, faithfulness, and correct deportment at all times justly deserve the highest commendation. I deem the maintenance of the organization an essential aid in preserving order and enforcing the regulations necessary to the welfare of the Indians.

A commendable zeal has been manifested by the Indians upon this reservation in making improvements, and so bettering their own condition; one thousand acres of land have been broken this season; 6,352 rods of rail fence and 20 houses built. Quite an area has been added to the cultivated tracts at Red Lake, and same at Leech Lake. The Pembina Indians, who were considered and looked upon at the time I took charge of this agency as the most worthless and violent, are to-day as prosperous and industrious as the best. The crops at all points when cultivated in this agency have been good this year. The labor for all these matters has been mostly performed by the Indians alone.

The capacity of the flouring-mill at Red Lake, when the new machinery I have on hand is set up, will be sufficient to do all the grinding for that reservation. The saw-mill is sufficiently large and in fair condition. The mills at Leech Lake, both saw and grist, are in fair condition and of capacity sufficient to supply the demands of those people.

I have had some repairs made upon the steamboat. It is now in good condition and is of good service to the Leech Lake Reservation. No material change has occurred in the public buildings upon the Leech or Red Lake Reservation.

A water-mill with water-power was built upon this reservation on the White Earth River last fall, and has ground all the wheat and corn, &c., raised by these people. It has two run of stone, one for flour, and one for corn and feed, to which I am soon to add another run of stone and a purifier, which, when completed, will turn out flour equal to the best grade manufactured in the State. The water-power is excellent, and ample to supply all demands for its use. The saw-mill on the Wild Rice River is in good running order. The government buildings have been generally renovated, repaired, and newly painted, and are now in good condition.

The use of intoxicating liquors upon this reservation has been entirely stopped, and but few instances of its introduction have come to my notice. A strict enforcement of the law and the speedy punishment of those who violate its provisions have been found wholesome and efficient aids in the suppression of the evil.

During the next month an exposition of the products of the industries of the Indians upon this reservation is to be held by them. Much interest is manifested by them in the undertaking, and I have given it such encouragement as was possible. Quite a competition already exists as to who shall be able to make a display of products showing the greatest skill and progress. That the exhibition will be creditable to their skill and industry I have no doubt, and I also believe it will tend to attract many who

have not engaged in agricultural pursuits, and serve as an incentive to go and do likewise.

I believe that if the government shall see fit to adopt the plan of concentrating the Indians of this agency upon the reservation, as herein indicated, in less than a score of years it will be relieved from all charge on their account, and the Indians become comparatively civilized and wholly self-supporting. In my frequent visits to the different reservations I have found a growing inclination among the various bands to altogether abandon hunting and fishing, which has now become a most precarious means of subsistence, and adopt the habits and usages of civilization with its attendant benefits. This sentiment has been greatly stimulated by the success of those who have done so now upon this reservation; and a comparison of the contentment, plenty, and comfort which those enjoy with the want and indigence of the others has been most potent and effective in its influence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. RUFFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
July 28, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

This agency is located in the northwest corner of Montana, 60 miles from the Canada line. Its situation is on Badger Creek, which is one of the tributaries of the Marias River.

The tribes under the supervision of this agency, the *Blackfeet*, *Bloods*, and *Piegans*, are really one people, having the same origin, language, and habits. They are every year merging more and more into one tribe, known by the general name of Piegan. This is, however, exclusive of another branch of the same family, known as the Northern Blackfeet, who roam almost entirely across the line in the neighboring Dominion of Canada.

As near as can be ascertained, the Indians belonging to this agency number about 7,500 persons. They are organized in bands, or large families, numbering from 10 lodges up to 100, and are governed by laws made by the band chiefs in council, by whom also one or more head chiefs are elected. The agent, as the representative of the Great Father, is recognized as authority above the chiefs, and his approval is necessary for all trials and punishments, every offender being brought to the agency for trial.

It is less than ten years since these Piegans were exceedingly hostile, a terror to the people of the Territory, whose lives and property were in constant danger. The terrible retribution made upon them by Colonel Baker, in the utter extermination of "Double Runner's" band, put a check upon their warring operations against the whites, and since that day there has been not only no outbreak but a constantly growing friendly disposition, which has during the past year shown itself in the fact that there has been no theft or outrage of any kind committed on white men during the year.

The hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull are among the natural and implacable enemies of the Piegans, and reliance can be placed upon their co-operation with the whites in case of any offensive movements in this direction by the Sioux. During the past two or three years there has been a sort of armistice between the Sioux and these Indians, in order that they might hunt the buffalo over the same general range, but even this truce has now ended. According to their custom, these Indians, late in the fall of last year, went on the winter hunt, dividing into two bands. The larger one, under White Calf, head chief, went toward the Bear Paw Mountains, where they found a moderate quantity of buffalo, and many Indians of other tribes engaged in hunting; among these were Sioux from across the Canada line. An understanding was made that they should not war upon nor steal from each other, but should camp together peaceably; this was adhered to until near the time for breaking up camp, when some of the Sioux stole from the Piegans 35 ponies, and made for across the Canada line, but were pursued and overtaken. When called upon to stop and talk, their reply was by firing on their pursuers; a fight ensued, in which the Sioux lost six warriors and the Piegans one. The stolen ponies were run across the line and reported as having been received in Sitting Bull's camp. Since that time there have been other smaller encounters reported, and the old feeling of hostility against the Sioux has been revived.

Another and smaller band, under Fast Buffalo Horse, went north toward Elk River, and were exceedingly unfortunate, taking few buffalo. The scarcity of food and the extreme severity of the winter caused great suffering among them; both they and

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their ponies became so much weakened as to travel with difficulty. One squaw and one child were frozen to death, and the whole band had a narrow escape from destruction, finally returning to the agency in a deplorable condition. The experience of the winter has convinced their best men that the time has come for making such change in their manner of life as the failure of buffalo renders imperative. One said, "The time is close when the tail of the last buffalo will be seen disappearing from the prairie."

REMOVAL OF THE AGENCY.

Under the authority given by the department for the removal of the agency buildings to a better location, work was promptly commenced, and such of the employés as could be spared were sent to camp at the new location, and all winter were occupied in cutting logs for use in spring when required, and in forwarding such other work as was possible. The removal was commenced as early as the backward season permitted, and was carried on uninterruptedly, until now there are good buildings in a suitable location. In effecting this change the Indians have not been mere lookers on, but have given efficient help in digging cellars, hauling stone, mixing mortar, hauling poles for fencing, helping to erect the fences, and other work. It was owing to the labor performed by the Indians that the removal was effected at small cost, and without any special appropriation for the purpose, which otherwise would have been absolutely necessary.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the heavy extra labor involved in the removal of the agency, our farming operations were not neglected. New ground has been broken up and planted an excellent irrigating ditch made, and our crops of potatoes, oats, barley, turnips, peas, &c., are now maturing, and look as if there would be an abundant yield. In all these operations the Indians have given ready and efficient help, in planting, hoeing our growing crops, &c.

Quite a number of these Indians have also selected locations near the agency, erected cabins, plowed, planted, and fenced patches of ground, and are turning their attention to the care of cattle. In all these operations the employés have, in addition to their other duties, given help and instruction, laying out their irrigating ditches, &c. One of the Indian farms, that of "Running Crane," has nine acres of potatoes and turnips now presenting a most promising appearance. Other Indian farms have nearly as much land under cultivation, and will produce good crops.

The following are the statistics regarding agriculture, as nearly as can be estimated

Land under cultivation this year, about	75 acres.
New land broken this year, about	50 acres.
Increase acres of Indian farms, about	40 acres.
Wheat	60 bushels.
Oats and barley	380 bushels.
Potatoes	12,600 bushels.
Turnips	1,000 bushels.
Carrots	100 bushels.
Peas	100 bushels.
Hay	250 tons.

No wheat or grain of any kind has been sown by Indians, for the reason that there is no flouring-mill in operation within hundreds of miles of this place. Their farming operations are principally devoted to the raising of potatoes and other root crops, of which they are exceedingly fond.

EDUCATION.

The day-school has been well attended, and while the great camp was near, the room was uncomfortably crowded. The progress has been marked and satisfactory; the intelligence and docility of the children was pleasing to see. I do not think the same large number of white children could be so easily controlled or kept in order by two teachers. The boarding-school or "home" for Indian children, which is to be provided for in the buildings at this new agency, will enable me to provide for several boys who are to be apprenticed to the blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and will also secure the constant attendance at the daily sessions of the school of many bright scholars, whose presence could not otherwise be secured, owing to the nomadic habits of their parents.

MISSIONARY.

The favorable field these Indians present for missionary work is yet unoccupied, although appeals to the proper quarter have not been wanting. I often feel my efforts

for the civilization of these savages cramped by the want of a religious teacher or missionary. My mere order will not do away with the few objectionable superstitious observances they practice; their judgments must be convinced and better views given them; for example, their faith in their medicine-men as doctors. One of our chiefs had long been afflicted with asthma; the agency physician had done what he could for him, but the chief was easily persuaded, when away from the agency, to try the native practice, which was, to bore a hole in his chest, and another in his back, and by blowing in at the one, force the evil spirit out at the other. Of course I only knew of this when it was over, and when all I could do was to bury the victim of this practice.

RESS.

The example of the few who had built cabins and given up their wandering mode of life has this year been followed by larger numbers, and applications for location and help are frequent, receiving such attention as I can give. The inclination to wear civilized costume is also on the increase; labor is held in better estimation by the men, more are willing to take part in it, and the number of men and women who work regularly, and not by fits and starts, is increasing.

When it is remembered that until two years ago no civilized labor of any kind had been performed by any of the Indians at this agency, and that any kind of labor except that of the hunt was held to be degrading and despicable by the men, the altered state of feeling in this regard is very remarkable. Now some of their most influential chiefs set an example to the rest by going into the field and working themselves, instead of simply standing by and seeing their squaws work. The growing scarcity of buffalo and other game, the success of the few Indian farms first started, and, principally, making the Indians perform labor for most of the supplies issued to them, has brought about this rapid and commendable change of disposition and habit, which only needs to be wisely and patiently fostered in order to make these Indians self-supporting in a very few years. To bring this about, much yet remains to be done in helping these Indians to help themselves.

SANITARY.

The health has been good; only such diseases prevailed as colds, sore throat, &c., yielding easily to the proper remedies. A few cases of lung disease made the want of an hospital felt, as without one there is no certainty of the physicians prescriptions being followed, and opportunities are offered for the native "medicine-men" to undo or ruin all. I trust soon to have a suitable hospital erected.

POLICE.

The establishment of our police force has been of great service; their authority is respected, and in the few cases where they have been called upon to act, the men have shown a disposition to perform faithfully their duty. Good order is preserved everywhere, and turbulent or unruly spirits are rare.

CONCLUSION.

Looking back on the year's events, there is much of encouragement for the next. The increased willingness to work, the prompt following of the farming example, the obedience to their laws and the decrease of crime, their general docility and universal friendliness to the whites, all point to the better condition of these Indians, which it is to be hoped nothing will occur to frustrate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
July 29, 1879

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of Crow Agency, in accordance with your circular letter of instruction, dated June 18.

TRIBES.

The Indians under my charge are the *Mountain Crows* and the *River Crows*, two separate tribal organizations speaking one language, and whose traditions, habits,

REF0065963

customs, modes of living, and disposition are identical. The Mountain Crows number 2,150 souls and the River Crows about 1,150, and together they are able to put into the field about 900 warriors. They are wild tribes without acknowledged leaders. Two qualifications are indispensable to chieftainship, viz, force of character and the ability to dispense hospitality around the wigwam fire; any one may therefore be a chief who can meet these requirements and secure a following. Hence the whole tribe are broken up into bands of from ten to thirty lodges. But little authority is exercised or possessed by any chief over his followers. They are mercurial and nomadic and very rarely remain long in any one camp. During the period that they were encamped at the agency last winter (four months), they changed camp three times.

HABITS.

When grass begins to grow in the spring they all sigh for the excitement of the chase, strike their tents, and, like a grand army, move out upon the broad prairies to engage in their summer hunt, which they keep up until mid-summer, when they return to the agency, dress their hides, make their lodges, and remain until fall, when robes are good, when they go out to kill the buffalo and secure the robes and dry the meat, which constitute their stock in trade. So soon as this hunt is concluded, which usually runs to the middle of January, they return to the agency, tan their robes, draw their annuities, and enjoy themselves singing and dancing, with a hilarity unknown to any other people on the continent.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, they are the devoted friends of the white race, and have been our allies in all the Indian wars of this section. They are comparatively easy to control, and were it not for the meddlesome interference of the designing white men with whom they come into contact, the task would not be nearly so arduous. They look upon the white race as being superior, and naturally listen to them; hence the importance of excluding from the reservation the indolent, vicious, corrupt vagabonds who infest their camps to demoralize them and consume their rations.

THEIR GRIEVANCES,

as developed in council, several of which were held in the winter and spring, were the trespasses on their lands by hunters, trappers, prospectors, ranchmen, timber-thieves, travelers, and drovers. They say that the Great Father (the President) agreed to keep white men off of it, and that the white men cut their timber, destroy the grass, and frighten the game away. I at once gave notice to all trespassers that these irregularities must cease, and am gratified to say that they have almost entirely disappeared. Some complaint was made against the order of December 23, 1876, issued from the honorable Commissioner's Office, forbidding the Indians going beyond the limits of the reservation, but not a single lodge has since been pitched beyond the Yellowstone.

THEIR PROPERTY,

aside from robes and camp equipage, consists almost exclusively of horses and mules, of which they have about 12,000 head. Have urged them to convert a portion of this stock into cattle, and have shown them that in a few years they might become independent by growing cattle. In order to further stimulate them, I have asked the authority to issue to each one a few heifers with which to start a herd, provided that they should first locate themselves upon ranches. They know nothing of constructing houses, and I would recommend that a portion of the present appropriation be expended in building cheap but comfortable houses for such as would occupy them and settle upon the land.

THE RESERVATION

is about 300 miles long and extends from the Yellowstone River on the north to Wyoming Territory on the south, and covers an area which aggregates something over 10,000,000 acres, most of which is rough, rugged, and mountainous, although along the Yellowstone River and the streams flowing into it from the south there is some farming-land, but it is limited, and requires irrigation. The broken country from the valley to the mountains is covered with as fine, rich, and nutritious bunch-grass as can be found on the globe, and our agency herd of about 1,000 cattle wintered the entire season upon this food without other care than the herder to look after them. The numerous streams which flow from the mountain furnish an abundant supply of pure, fresh, cool water at all seasons of the year; the snows are comparatively light, which the strong winds carry off from the hillsides, so that stock can always graze there; the streams are all lined with a heavy, dense growth of aspen, cottonwood, and willow,

which furnish shelter during storms, so that the country seems in every respect peculiarly adapted to pastoral pursuits. Notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms, I believe the location of the

AGENCY

to be the best that could have been selected. It is located on a bench near the Rose Bud Creek, and about 15 miles distant from the Yellowstone. A ditch, tapping the former about a mile above the agency buildings, conveys a stream of pure, cold water through the stockade, corral, and slaughter-house. The snow-fall is much lighter here than upon the Yellowstone, or upon either side of us; the scenery is grand, and the location not only healthy but exceedingly pleasant, with a goood wagon road out in almost any direction. There is an excellent farm and garden adjacent to the agency.

FARM WORK.

I found by actual measurement that there were just 27 acres of ground broken, which, after giving thorough preparation, was planted, five acres to oats, half as much to field pease, and the remainder to corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. In addition to the above I have broken 10 acres of prairie, which is now sown to turnips. The Indians were given such portion as they could be induced to plant, and instructed in the manner of preparing the ground, planting and tilling the crop. All the crops promise a flattering yield, and I trust the result will not only induce these individuals to plant more largely next year, but induce others to engage in the work. We have hauled poles and partially inclosed an additional 100 acres for pasture.

NEW MILL.

We have most of the logs upon the ground for the construction of the new mill, the machinery for which I found here upon taking charge of the agency. We have a patent turbine wheel with 22 feet fall, and as much water as we can utilize. We expect to get the mill into operation this fall.

SCHOOL.

The school must necessarily be one of the great auxiliaries in the important work of civilizing this people. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome is to induce children who have lived entirely without restraint to submit to the confinement of the school-room, and the irksome duty of preparing lessons, as well as the discipline necessary to success. Yet I believe our school compares favorably with the frontier schools of white children. A number of new scholars have been added, and good progress has been made. We have encouraging prospects for an increased attendance next term.

THE HOME

has been reorganized and placed in charge of a competent and experienced matron, who endeavors by kind words and patient effort to make it cheerful and pleasant for the children. Our facilities are too limited to expect to accomplish much in this direction, as we cannot accommodate more than from 15 to 20 children. Those now in the home are polite and respectful at table, and strive to be clean and neat, especially on the Sabbath day. The girls are taught to make bread, cook, and to cut and sew garments. The boys are taught the work of the farm, the care and management of stock; in short, self-support.

PROGRESS.

It has previously been the custom, at the issue of the annuities to Indians, to find the camp filled with white men who took every advantage of the Indians' ignorance of the value of clothing to cheat and rob him of the same. Some two weeks before the last issue, I posted notices about the agency that any one found engaged in this work would be punished to the full extent of the law. No trading was done, and the Indians gladly wear the goods furnished them.

Drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared with these people, at least while on the reservation, except around military posts. They realize that they are in a transition state, and that new modes of life must soon be adopted; they know that the chase must soon cease as a means of livelihood, but with a full knowledge of this change confronting them they love the old life as dearly as ever, and only by kindness, patience, and perseverance will these people be induced to adopt the habits and customs of civilized pursuits.

REF0065964

CONCLUSION.

The Indians are provided with the authorized ration every week that they are here to receive it; their grievances have in the main been removed; they are urged to adopt the modes of civilization; they are treated as *men* and *women*—human beings—and are taught that the only road to prosperity and happiness lies over the path of civilization and industry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. KELLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 12, 1879.

SIR: The Flathead reservation, consisting of 1,433,600 acres of land, a large portion of which being well adapted to agricultural pursuits and grazing purposes, is dotted everywhere with Indian farms and habitations, where heavy crops of wheat, besides other grains and vegetables, are raised; and the past year shows a steady increase in the number of Indians thus engaged in civilized pursuits. The fact is beginning forcibly to dawn upon them that food and raiment must be obtained from mother earth, and slowly, but surely, they are advancing step by step in agricultural pursuits. But they need encouragement and assistance in the way of implements of labor, a supply of which should always be at the agent's command, so that when an Indian is induced to fence in a farm he can be assisted. Such a line of policy in a few years would put every head of a family upon a permanent home, and from past experience I find that the Indian who has once tasted the benefits of civilizing pursuits becomes anxious and ambitious to extend his operations, increase his herds, and surround his family with the comforts of life.

By reference to accompanying statistics it will be seen that an estimate of some 20,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, besides large quantities of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables has been made of the product of the reservation during this season, which is a large increase over last year.

EDUCATION.

The establishment last year of a boarding and industrial school for boys and girls on this reservation was a most judicious step, but the fund for feeding and clothing the children is altogether too small, as the desire among parents for the education of their children is so general that the number far exceeds the amount appropriated to provide for them. The school is in a flourishing condition, and under the present management of the Sisters of Charity, who have competent teachers for boys in field, mills, and shops, as well as the school-room, the children are making rapid progress. A printing-office is also in operation at the mission, where one of the boys receives instructions in the art of printing. A dictionary of the Kalispel or Flathead Indian language, compiled by the missionaries of the Society of Jesus, containing 640 pages, has just been completed at this office, and in order to show its character I copy the following preface from its pages:

The design of the present work is to afford assistance in the study of the language, mainly to those who have dedicated themselves to the teaching and regeneration of these Indian tribes.

The method of classifying the Indian words according to their etymology, or under the roots from which they originate, though fraught with no little difficulty to the unlearned, has, however, been pursued, and by many advised, as the only proper one in view of the highly educated character of the missionaries for whose perusal the work is intended.

That a better order, a better diction, and a better typographical dress could have been made use of, is freely acknowledged by the author, who labored under no inconsiderable difficulties to bring this edition, such as it is, to consummation, and he hopes that others, availing themselves of his labor, may correct the many blunders, and give it that finish of which the language is capable.

The author owes much to the manuscript dictionary of Rev. G. Mengarini, who, first of all the Jesuit missionaries, possessed himself of the genius of this language, and besides speaking it with the perfection of a native Indian, reduced it also to the rules of a grammar.

The abbreviations used in the dictionary seem plain enough without further explanation.

The Arabic numbers between parentheses refer to the different conjugations, which will be found in the appendix.

SAINT IGNATIUS MISSION, M. T., *July* 31, 1879.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

All of the Indians of this reservation are brought under the influence of religion and are practical Catholics. Polygamy is punished as a crime by tribal law, and the marriage rite, which in every case is performed by the missionaries, is respected and enforced. On Sunday, the 3d day of August, upon the occasion of a visit to St. Ignatius Mission by his grace Charles John Seghers, bishop coadjutor to the archbishop of Oregon (whose diocese extends over this reservation), some 1,400 Indians, men, women, and children, greeted him at the mission church, and knelt before him for his blessing. On that day the rite of confirmation was administered by the bishop to 108 Indian children. On Thursday, the 7th day of August, his grace laid the corner-stone of a new church at the agency, now in course of construction by the missionaries aided by Indians. Logs were delivered at the agency saw-mill by them, and they also assisted in the labor of sawing. Twenty-two thousand feet of lumber is now carefully piled upon the ground, to be used in construction of the church, the labor and expense of which will be borne by the missionaries. The influence of religion and education is the true source of the regeneration of these Indian tribes, and it should be the care of all connected with the Indian service, no matter in what capacity, to foster and encourage its advancement upon the reservation. The archbishop was accompanied here by several missionaries from the different Catholic Indian missions, and also a delegation of chiefs and headmen from the Nez Percés, Cœur d'Alénes, and Umatillas; among the latter was head-chief How-lish-wam-poo, who accompanied Chief Moses to Washington on his recent visit; and of the Cœur d'Alénes, head-chief Seltis. The visit of those chiefs to this reservation had a good effect, as in their council with the Indians all spoke of the great advantage of cultivating the land, adopting the white men's habits, and educating their children to industry and self-reliance.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

The arrival this month of the agricultural implements, wagons, iron, steel, &c., forwarded upon my requisition to your office, is a great source of encouragement to the Indians, particularly the *Kootenais*, who are very poor and ill-provided for in the way of implements of labor. The home of those people is some 80 miles from the agency, and owing to the great distance but little supervision can be given by the agent over their planting, fencing, and improvements, but their chief, Eneas, is an excellent man, and is using all his efforts to induce his people to cultivate the land. The Indians of this tribe are naturally a set of wandering and thriftless vagrants, and until the last two years did not attempt to cultivate the soil, living chiefly by hunting, fishing, and gathering berries and roots. But at present, under the good influence of their chief and other encouragements, several farms have been inclosed by them, and they promise to inclose more land this fall. The *Flatheads* and *Pend d'Oreilles*, more especially the former, are far in advance of the Kootenais in all the pursuits of labor, education, and self-reliance.

EXPIRATION OF THE TREATY.

In view of the fact that the treaty existing between the government and the tribes of this reservation expires this year, before they have reached a point where government aid can be dispensed with, some new arrangement should be made and conclusion reached in regard to the removal or permanent settlement of the Bitter Root Flatheads, and all the vexatious questions in regard to them. Under Chief Charlos some 350 Flatheads still cling to their homes in the Bitter Root Valley, refusing to remove to this reservation. The rapid settling up of the valley by a white population has hedged those people in so closely that there is scarcely grazing room for their cattle and horses, and although in my opinion the Jocko Reservation far exceeds the Bitter Root Valley in all the advantages of agriculture, grazing, water and timber, for some cause those people refuse to take advantage of the inducements offered to remove here, and also refuse to accept the patents issued by the government for their lands.

THE SANITARY

condition of the Indians has been good, and the resident physician has the confidence and respect of the Indians. "Medicine-men" are not now known to these tribes, and the doctor's prescriptions and advice are generally carefully followed by patients.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK INDIAN AGENCY,
Poplar River, Montana, August 12, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I relieved Maj. Wellington Bird, the former agent, and assumed control of the agency July 7, 1879, a little over thirty days ago.

REF0065965

The tribes comprising this agency are the *Yanktonais*, numbering 4,043, and the *Assinaboines*, numbering 1,469. According to the census taken last October, the whole number of both tribes is 5,512; males, 2,827; females, 2,685.

The agency buildings are located 75 miles above Fort Buford by land, on the north side of the Missouri River, on a high plateau of land 20 feet above the level of the river bottom and back one and a fourth miles from the river. The Poplar River comes in from the north and empties into the Missouri one mile above. The agency buildings comprise the agent's house, 38 by 40 feet, two stories high; a warehouse 33 by 100 feet, two stories; a barn 27 by 72; school-house 20 by 40, and small log blacksmith shop, besides the trader's store and stables. Three or four houses for employé's families are very much needed, and should be erected this fall if possible.

The Yanktonais are located near the agency at Poplar River, where there are about 400 acres inclosed on two sides by a fence made of cottonwood posts and poles, the Missouri and Poplar Rivers inclosing the other sides. In this inclosure there are 130 acres broken and under cultivation, 82 acres of which is divided into 93 allotments, and assigned to that many families. Seven miles below, there were 70 acres broken last fall, 30 of which are under cultivation and divided into 30 allotments; these 123 allotments have been subdivided by the Indians so that some 200 families have an interest in them. They were planted in corn and potatoes principally, the ground being plowed by contract and the planting being done by the Indian women, assisted by the agency employés. Only about one-fourth of the potatoes came up; besides the crops were planted too late, and did not get advanced far enough till the dry and hot weather of July and August came, and the present prospect is a small yield; I would estimate 1,000 bushels of corn and about the same of potatoes. The corn will be used generally in the roasting-ear and for drying for winter use, and will afford a small moiety for some 200 families. The agency planted 56 acres in corn, potatoes, turnips, beans, and pease, but owing to lateness in planting and failure in potato seed, the yield will be small. The turnips are now affording some food for the Indians, and with their roasting-ears and potatoes their subsistence is materially assisted. This is the first attempt at farming among this tribe, and I think they already see the advantage of it, and that next spring, if more land is broken up, a large portion of them will try to raise crops for themselves.

The Assinaboines are located 25 miles further up the Missouri River, on the same side as Wolf Point. There is a log warehouse there from which the government rations are issued; also a steam saw-mill, log house for the farmer, and a log school-house; also the trader's storehouse. They are in advance of the Yanktonais a couple of years in regard to farming, and this year they have 100 acres in crops, divided into 100 original allotments, besides about 15 acres in small scattered farms that they have plowed and dug themselves. Their crops were got in in good season and condition and are looking well at this time, and promise a good yield of corn and potatoes. I would estimate their crop of corn at 2,000 bushels, and potatoes and turnips at about the same amount. The kind of corn raised here is the small Ree corn, which matures early, but does not yield very much per acre.

These tribes are all living in tepees or lodges, with the exception of a couple of families, but a great many of them express a desire to have houses built, and say they will cut the logs in the timber and assist in hauling them if the government will furnish them flooring, doors, and windows, and assist them in building; and as there are large bodies of cottonwood timber along the Missouri River from which good building-logs can be got, such houses can be constructed very cheaply, and would afford them good, comfortable houses.

There has been scarcely anything done here yet in the way of education, nor can I see that much can be done till the Indians are located in permanent houses. There is a teacher at Poplar River and Wolf Point for each of the schools, and I will endeavor to carry out the honorable Commissioner's instructions in regard to education, as I believe that is the true and only method that will insure success.

There are a few good workers among the men when you have white employés with them, but if left alone they get tired very soon. My experience so far is that it requires one white man to every three Indians of the ones that know how to work to direct and keep them at it; and among the ones that are just commencing, one white man to two Indians. As a general thing the female members of the families do all the cultivating, the males not being able to comprehend yet that it is honorable or manly to work. I have had six Indian men each at Poplar River and Wolf Point this summer that assist in plowing the crops and making hay, for which I paid them fifty cents per day, the most of them wanting their money every night, a few of them waiting till Saturday night. These twelve men are now capable of doing a fair day's work, but must have some one to keep them at it. They do not seem to comprehend the necessity of work yet; or, like a great many white laborers, more anxious about quitting-time, that they may draw their pay, than anything else; but, considering their former life, I think they do remarkably well at work. These twelve men that have been working this summer will be able to plant and care for crops of their own next spring. My plan will be, as

soon as one set of hands have learned to farm, to assign them land of their own to cultivate and care for themselves, and then take up another set of hands, and so on; and in this manner in a few years a large number of them can be taught farming and be self-supporting.

I find some difficulty in getting apprentices, for the reason that a young man who commences to work has to stand the jeers of all the other young men in the tribe, and it is hard to find any with enough of courage to do so; at present I have a carpenter and blacksmith apprentice, one each.

One great drawback at present to farming is the fact that government does not furnish them more than half enough to subsist on, and it is necessary that they should go and hunt buffalo for a part of their subsistence, and the season for hunting is just the time when they should be working their crops. A large part of the Yanktonais have been hunting forty miles south of the agency, on their reservation, for a month, and will probably be out till the last of September, small parties of them traveling between their camp and the agency, bringing in buffalo meat and taking back flour. They report buffalo as being plenty, but they have scarcely any ammunition to kill them with, and have to shoot them down with arrows and kill them after they are down with stones (or, in the language of one of the chiefs a few days ago, "beat their brains out with stones"), and they are dissatisfied because government compels them to get a large part of their living by hunting and will not issue them ammunition. I estimate that government furnishes them rations enough for five months, the crops they will raise this year two months; that will make five months they must get their living by hunting and root digging or go hungry.

The Indians are all on their reservation this summer either at Poplar River, Wolf Point, or the hunting camp, except Many Horn, who has 40 lodges with him. He started north from here, as I understand, about the 1st of July on a root-digging expedition, as there was scarcely any provision here at that time. It being the desire of General Miles, commander of the expedition in the field, that these Indians should return to the agency, on the 28th of July I sent a scout after Many Horn, requesting him to return to the agency. The scout came back and reported that he could not find them, but saw what he supposed was his trail going in a northeasterly direction. Since then I have learned that he is camped near the northeast corner of the reservation at a large lake, hunting and fishing. I understand that Many Horn and his lodges were off on such an expedition last fall when the enumeration was taken and that they have never been enumerated.

Small bands of Crow Indians have been seen on the south side of the Missouri River this summer, and a good many horses have been stolen from the wood-yards, which are mostly on that side of the river; and on the 20th of July Joseph Lambert, the interpreter of the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, with his wife and two children, two other Indian women and one of their children, were murdered, also one of his children and a child belonging to one of the Indian women were badly wounded at the same time; the scene of the murder was on the south side of the Missouri River, about three miles from their homes. There is no positive clue yet as to what Indians committed the murder. It was thought at one time it was done by a party of Indians, under Short Bull, that left the Rosebud Agency about the 6th of July for Sitting Bull's camp, but this party was captured here by General Whistler August 10. Short Bull's band, numbering 52, came into the Yanktonai camp, 40 miles south of here, about the 1st of August. General Miles had written me to have my Indians capture them, and they said they would if they were furnished ammunition, but, having none, they in some manner persuaded Short Bull to come to the agency with his Indians, giving me notice of the time they would be here, and I had arranged so that when they crossed the river here Colonel Whistler's command arrested and disarmed them. They had no permit granting them authority to leave their reserve; said they were going to Sitting Bull's camp to visit friends they had in it. As they came from the south into the Yanktonai camp, it lifts suspicion from them as to this murder. Lambert's little boy that was wounded says the Indians that shot him spoke the same language as his mother, and she was a Crow Indian. Whatever Indians did it, if they can be found, will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. This murder so near to the agency caused a general fear among the Indians, and especially the Assinaboines, whom it has deterred from going out on their buffalo hunt and laying in a supply of meat.

Since my arrival here I have not had time to travel over and examine any part of the reservation except that lying between the lower farm and Wolf Point, a distance of 30 miles along the Missouri River, which is fertile and beautiful lying land, and I think with proper cultivation will produce abundantly all such crops as are grown in a latitude as far north as this. Root vegetables of nearly all kinds grow well here, also the small Ree corn, which is about the only kind that will mature. From the indications, I feel satisfied that wheat and oats will produce very abundantly, and I will endeavor to test the matter next season, and trust that by the time another year rolls round, I will be able, from a larger experience and better acquaintanceship with

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the habits and customs of these Indians, to furnish you with a more detailed annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PORTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

I arrived at this post June 22, 1878. This agency was abandoned in the year 1874, and the buildings had in the intervening time become much dilapidated.

The Indians I found in a very demoralized state, and very much scattered, some of them being at the Cypress Mountains, some of them on the Marias River, and some of them across the Missouri River. A part of the Gros Ventres and other Indians, however, were camped near the fort. I found them quite destitute, and there being a quantity of flour and pemmican on hand that had previously been purchased by Captain Williams, and left in charge of H. Poner & Bro., I at once proceeded to issue a part of it to them, and a week later I issued to them the balance. Some weeks later I also received permit to purchase $3,000 worth of subsistence stores, which relieved their wants at the time, and placed them in condition to move out in pursuit of buffalo.

HOSTILITIES.

At the time I arrived here the Yanktons were in close proximity to the fort, and were nightly engaged in stealing horses from my Indians. It finally culminated in a battle, in which the Gros Ventres and other Indians were victorious, and from that time on up to this spring they were practically unmolested by the Yanktons. This past spring and summer the country again appears to be full of war parties, and a number of horses have been stolen from the vicinity of the post belonging both to whites and Indians.

My Indians have started several times to go to the Lower Milk River country in pursuit of buffalo, but have invariably been frightened back by hostile Sioux; but since General Miles has arrived in the country, they have succeeded in finding buffalo, and are at this time procuring a supply of meat.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

My instructions contemplated the presence at this post of about 800 *Gros Ventres* and 100 other Indians, and that number has been continually increased by the return of scattered bands, until now they number 1,135 Gros Ventres and 977 other Indians (*Assinaboines*). There are probably as many as three or four hundred Assinaboines, who were on the rolls at this agency in the year 1874, who, upon the abandonment of this agency, joined the British Indians at Cypress Mountains. They are generally anxious to rejoin their people at this agency, and as a matter of fact, all those northern or British Indians who in their travels to and from the buffalo country, and who all make it a point to camp near the fort for from two to four and six days, express the same desire, and they are unable to comprehend why the stores here should not be dealt out to them, as they are so eminently friendly to the whites. I judge there have been at least 2,000 British Indians camped here at different times this spring and summer, and now, as I write, there are two camps of Crees near by and another expected soon. They are on their way to the British country. With one exception, they have conducted themselves in a proper manner, and in that case they did no particular harm, although their intent was evident. Their hostility arose from the fact that I refused to accede to their demands in way of stores.

SUPPLIES.

I have found the stores for so many Indians wholly inadequate to their wants; but by the most careful economy and purchases authorized by the department I have been able to get them through to this time without actual suffering.

MORALS.

The disposition and conduct of my Indians, with some minor exceptions, has been uniformly good, and I am pleased to say that they have conducted themselves much better than could be expected under the circumstances. I know of but one case of horse-stealing since I have had charge of them, and those were at once returned to their owners upon my demand, and they have delivered to me a number of horses to be returned to their owners that belonged to white men; and in one case they fought the Sioux and recaptured from them several horses, among which were two belonging to whites, which they brought in and delivered to me.

GAME.

Their supply of game has been very limited, more, however, from the fact that their enemies (the Sioux and Yanktons) have and do hold possession of and completely dominate their territory, upon which buffal have roamed the past year; so that practically they have been debarred from hunting on their own soil. It has proved a great hardship to them and a source of much uneasiness to myself.

These Indians, in their habits, are perhaps as wild as any Indians that exist. They have only been in contact with the whites to a limited extent for the last ten or fifteen years, and they have but little conception of the ways of civilized life, and I might perhaps say that their intercourse with the whites has not, as far as I am able to judge, tended to impress on them any of the virtues, but, on the contrary, confirmed them in many of the vices and licentiousness of the whites; and still I am surprised that among people so ignorant there is not more of the vices incident to such a situation than there really is.

The presence of squaw men among them, of which there are many, is an unmixed evil, and is a source of much annoyance. They are always able to converse with the Indians in their own language and frequently advise them to their detriment, and in my own short experience I have known considerable mischief being caused by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of such unauthorized and trespassing parties.

An agent situated as I am is not able at all times to assert his authority as promptly as he should, in many instances of depredations by whites upon Indian reservations, for the want of a proper officer, and, in my opinion, to remedy the evil there should be an officer at or near the agency whom the agent could use to enforce his authority. The building of Fort Assinaboine, 25 miles west of here, intensifies the evil, as it has brought into the country many irresponsible and bad white men.

AGRICULTURE.

With but little exception these Indians have never performed any manual labor. They, however, begin to perceive that it is but a question of a few years, at most, before the buffalo and other game will cease to exist, and that soon they must depend upon their own efforts to some extent to procure the subsistence necessary to their existence, and to that end they begin to look forward to the time when they shall commence tilling the soil. In fact many of them will be ready next spring to engage in agricultural pursuits, and it will be my endeavor to induce as many as possible to plant and cultivate a patch of ground for themselves. I will say right here that the land in the near neighborhood of this post, in quality, cannot be surpassed, and in quantity is quite sufficient for all their wants. The rain-fall for 1878 was sufficient to mature such crops as wheat, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, and the season of 1879 has been, if anything, more favorable than the previous year. I was unable to procure the necessary tools and seeds for plowing and planting until at least two weeks late, which may make a material difference in the crops. The seeds furnished by the department arrived here June 23. From present appearances, however, the crops will be a good average.

I estimate oats raised at 251 bushels; wheat, 1 bushel sowed, 10 to 15 bushels; potatoes, 25,000 pounds. I procured from my Indians a small quantity of Ree corn raised at Poplar Creek Agency, which I planted, and it is now about ready for the table. It will undoubtedly mature; from which I shall endeavor to save sufficient seed for next year. Smaller vegetables are quite promising. Pease, cucumbers, onions, beets, beans, and potatoes we have had in profusion for several days. So that giving as favorable season as the two past there should be no difficulty, with sufficient help and seed, in raising sufficient in this vicinity to largely assist in sustaining this people.

Several of the head men of the different tribes have expressed a desire to have houses built for them, and a piece of ground adjacent broken up so that next year they can raise a crop. I shall try and assist them in building several log houses the coming fall and winter, although my corps of workmen is hardly sufficient for such purposes.

SCHOOLS.

No school has yet been established, but under permit from the Commissioner I shall soon have one in operation, and hope to make it as successful as could well be expected.

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SANITARY.

The health of the Indians on the whole has been as good as could be expected, considering their habits and manner of living, but there are many cases and times when a good physician would be a most valuable acquisition.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

I have repaired the old buildings as much as the appropriations would admit of, and they are now in a very passable condition. I have now material sufficient on the ground ready to use in the building of warehouse, house, stable, carpenter-shop, and office. The employés are now engaged in cutting and stacking hay, of which I propose to put up fifty tons (mowing-machine not yet at hand). As soon as haying is finished we shall immediately proceed to erect the several buildings named.

RIVER CROWS.

By telegram dated December 12, 1878, I was notified that the River Crows were placed temporarily under my charge for the purpose of distributing to them at this post their annuity goods and subsistence stores. I immediately proceeded to their country and after considerable difficulty succeeded in reaching a part of them, and holding a council with them. I informed them of the change in the direction of the goods, and they were much pleased with the change. Subsequently some 30 lodges came to this post and received their annuity goods and subsistence stores. They staid here some ten days and then returned across the Missouri River. This past spring some 35 lodges again came to this post, and remained on the reservation some weeks, but becoming frightened at the rumors concerning the Sioux and their intentions, they again returned across the Missouri River. I expect the greater part of their camp to return here in the course of a few weeks. I am confident that with the settlement of the status of the Sioux, or whenever the situation is such that they, the Crows, can feel assured of their safety on the reservation, the most of the tribe would rather come here for their goods than to go to their old agency. The Crows, Assinaboines, and Gros Ventres appear to get along well together, and by intercourse will soon become fully assimilated.

The number of River Crows has heretofore been placed at 1,200 souls. From the best authority I am able to find, there are not to exceed 900 people, which is probably about the real number of River Crows. I did at an early day use all my power to get the whole tribe to come to this post, but the influence of traders and other interested parties on the Yellowstone and vicinity has been so great that I have been unable to control them.

IN CONCLUSION.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had the pleasure of reading in the Chicago Tribune of July 10 a reported interview with Maj. J. M. Walsh, of the Northwestern Mounted Police. It is perhaps not within my province to notice such matters, nor should I, but that he appears to go out of his way to attack the Assinaboines belonging to this agency. I do not claim for the Indians of this reservation the strict integrity and virtue that he does for the Sioux under his charge, for I do not believe it exists among any tribe of Indians, but I desire to reiterate that, with one possible exception, my Indians have not stolen any horses either from whites or Indians since I have been with them, and in that one case they were immediately given up to the owner upon demand being made; and I do know that in that time at least 175 horses have been stolen from whites and agency Indians within a radius of six miles from this post, and I also know that during the past spring and summer as many as six Gros Ventres have been killed on their own reservation. I do not charge this as all having been done by the Sioux, but a large portion of the horses have been stolen by Indians from the British side of the line, and it is well known that many of the horses went direct to the Oncapapa camp, and we know that the Gros Ventres that have been killed were killed by Sioux and Nez Percé. My Indians will do the same thing whenever the occasion presents itself, viz, kill and steal from the Sioux, but no one can truthfully charge that for the last fifteen months they have gone off their own soil to do it. I also wish to call to mind the fact that hundreds of horses have been run off from the Yellowstone and vicinity, and numbers of whites killed by the same Sioux and Nez Percé, and it is a fact that Trapper Valentine has just returned from a two months' search for his horses through the various north Indian camps. He finally found them with a half-breed, but they were stolen by the Oncapapas and sold to the said half-breed. In stating this fact, I do not desire to in any way impugn Major Walsh's statements, only so far as I know them to be erroneous, but in my opinion time will show the fallacy of some other of his statements and deductions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., August 18, 1879.

SIR: This agency is composed of two small tribes, viz, *Iowa* and *Sac and Fox of the Missouri*, located upon contiguous reservations situated in Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, containing some of the finest farming and grazing lands in the two States.

IOWAS.

These Indians live in houses, which are furnished with the conveniences usually found in the houses of the ordinary white settlers. Five families own and operate sewing-machines purchased by themselves. Several families also have carpets in their houses, the rags for which were made by themselves.

Almost every family has a fenced field or farm; five Indians have from 50 to 160 acres each under fence, and mostly under cultivation. They have planted within the last three years 1,600 fruit-trees and 300 grape-vines. Almost every house has its flourishing little orchard of fruit-trees; a number of families have wells near their doors; two have good-sized barns with basement stables, and granary above, constructed at individual expense, except the carpenter-work.

The equivalent of one log and three frame houses has been built during the year; two of the frame houses being additions, 14 by 16 feet, one and a half stories high, to one-room log houses. For these new buildings individual Indians furnish from $18 to $25 each in cash, and cart all lumber. For the log house they prepared the logs and raised the house to the "square." The log house was erected in lieu of an old one untenantable. One good house was destroyed by fire and a new one erected in its stead. This gives the actual number of houses same as last year, but the quality much improved.

The Iowas are practically self-supporting, there being much more produce raised upon the reservation than they could possibly consume for their own support. They receive no gratuitous pecuniary assistance from the government in the form of special appropriations, their only aid arising from interest on stocks, bonds, &c., held by the government, which was formerly paid to them largely as cash annuity, but within the last few years has been partly diverted for the purchase of implements of husbandry and raising the grade of the houses occupied by them.

Their crop of corn the present year will be larger than ever before raised. It has been well cultivated, and will abundantly reward the owner for his labor. Their wheat crop is also larger than has been raised for a number of years. In fact, in the way of agriculture there seems to be nothing but encouragement for them. Notwithstanding several families have removed to the Indian Territory to settle within the year, others have extended their farming and cultivate the land left vacant by them. Several good houses are tenantless, made so by reason of the "exodus."

One Indian apprentice to the blacksmith and wheelwright was secured about April 1, and seems to be making satisfactory progress.

It is of the utmost importance to the Iowas to have their reservation surveyed without delay, as those who desire to remain upon it as their permanent home should have some means of designating the boundaries of their respective claims, which could not be encroached upon by any action on the part of that faction of the tribe which has seen fit to remove to the Indian Territory. Several families have expressed a desire to take allotments, but this is impossible until a survey is made. Too much importance cannot be attached to this subject.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One industrial or manual labor school has been successfully conducted for the Iowas supported from the funds of the tribe. All children of school-going ages have been in school during some portion of the year; the average monthly attendance for ten and one-half months of continuous school being 37½ out of a school population of 46. The authority granted by the department to withhold the annuity of all children who were of proper age and did not attend school has had a salutary effect, there being but one payment when it was necessary to enforce the authority; that being sufficient to cause the Indians to understand it was a fact.

Eighty acres of land are cultivated for school purposes, producing all the wheat, corn, pork, and vegetables, and in about one year more will produce all the beef necessary for the support of the school. An Iowa Indian woman has been employed as seamstress for the school, and has given general satisfaction. By comparing the annual reports for several years past it will be observed that the average school attendance has increased each year.

In January of the present year the industrial school building was destroyed by fire, since which the children have attended school from their own homes, some walking from three to four miles daily. As an incentive to regular attendance, the rations al-

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lowed for use of the school have been distributed among the children in proportion to the days of attendance. Plans for a new building have been prepared, and advertisements for sealed proposals for constructing it published. Contracts will be made as soon as practicable. It is for the good of the tribe to rebuild this institution, as without it much of the social culture is of necessity omitted, and family discipline not inculcated, as well as causing an inability to enforce cleanliness, and instruct in the various household industries.

SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI.

The members of this tribe have farmed more land the present year than ever before, but there is ample room for further increase in this direction. Several tracts broken a few years since are fenced and farmed in corn or wheat, promising abundant reward for the labor. It is not surprising that these people are exceedingly slow in assuming habits of industry when the two great obstacles to their advancement are taken into consideration, viz, the natural disinclination to labor, and their large cash annuity, the latter being the most difficult obstacle to remove. They are supplied with the necessary farming implements, but their cash annuity is almost sufficient for their support without any exertion on their part to develop the natural resources of their reservation. They, in most cases, merely perform sufficient labor to exempt them from the restrictions of the act prohibiting the payment of annuities except to those who perform labor equal in value to the annuity paid them.

It was contemplated by the agent to invest a part of their abundant funds the present year in comfortable houses, which they were willing to have and which they requested to have built; but the department seemed to take a different view of the matter, and permission to build was not granted.

These Indians have recently had considerable addition to their funds from the proceeds of the sale of ten sections of their reservation, sold under act of August 15, 1876, which will not be for their advantage unless expended otherwise than being paid to them in cash. On April 12 last, 2,255.12 acres of the 6,398.20 acres offered for sale were unsold, although almost all of it has long since been occupied. A defect in the law is the cause, or rather the peculiar construction placed upon it by the officers of the land department.

One new house, 16 by 24 feet, one and a half stories high, has been built for a member of this tribe in lieu of one destroyed by a cyclone in 1878. He furnished paint from his own funds and the house has been thoroughly painted both outside and inside, adding much to the appearance and durability. Another house of similar character is now in course of construction, for which the Indian furnishes $60 cash. Others have expressed a desire to have houses.

One boarding-school has been maintained for this tribe from tribal funds, except $200 annually appropriated by Congress in fulfilling treaty stipulations. All children of proper age are in school except one. The school has been taught or matronized by a Sac Indian woman ever since its organization in September, 1875. Everything necessary for its successful continuance is at command. Some modifications in its management might be advisable which possibly would reduce the expense, but the present manner of conducting it has proven generally satisfactory, to the Indians as well as the agent. The proportionate expense of a small school is always greater than that of a large one.

CONCLUSION.

A continuation of the policy heretofore practiced would in a short time render the Indians at this agency, especially the Iowas, capable of managing their own affairs to a great degree, without the immediate oversight of a United States agent, except to care for their funds and distribute supplies furnished. But department rulings have recently been made which are causing them to become restless and dissatisfied, with a portion of the tribe in favor of removal to the Indian Territory, apparently because the government has seen fit to pay them their annuities there, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the tribe, expressed in the usual manner, and in their opinion, as well as in the opinion of the agent, in violation of treaty. Almost one-half the respective tribes are strongly contesting every movement made toward abandoning their present reservations, and, in case it is decided that any considerable portion of the tribe remove, desire to remain as they are and request to have their rights fully protected.

They have also repeatedly protested against the present method of purchasing supplies in distant cities, some of the articles received being of very poor quality, and not suited for use in this locality. Also, when any repairs or duplicate parts are required, the article may have to be cast aside owing to the expense connected with obtaining repairs from so great a distance. These complaints are not without foundation.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT, *Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Nintamonth 8th, 1879.

In compliance with instructions, I have the pleasure hereby to present my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indian service at the Otoe Agency, Nebr., during the past year.

The confederated tribe of *Otoes and Missourias*, occupying a fine fertile tract of country on the south line of the State of Nebraska, and in the valley of the Big Blue River, now number, according to the recent census, 451. Their advancement in agricultural pursuits, for which the land they occupy is well adapted, is behind that of neighboring tribes, though their progress during the past year has been greater than any previous one. A few families have made praiseworthy efforts at opening farms, on which an aggregate of near 150 acres of wheat was sown the past year, in addition to 200 acres by Indian labor, on an agency or tribal farm; the yield from which, it is believed, will be sufficient to supply the tribe until the return of another harvest.

The tribe is so much under the influence of its leading men that it is extremely difficult to influence the Indians to individual action, except under the sanction of the controlling element, and that is governed principally by ancient customs, traditions, and jealousies for prominence, so that it yields reluctantly to any compromise with the customs of civilized life. They seem unwilling to give up the hope that they may yet return to the free unrestrained life of their forefathers, and fear the development of farms and improvements will prevent the realization of that hope. Even the farm laborers have been stopped in their farming operations by the interference of these leading men. The unsettlement arising from this cause is the principal obstacle in the way of rapid advancement by these Indians and should be removed by a positive assurance on the part of government that they occupy a permanent home exempt from removal, notwithstanding the counteracting influences brought to bear on these Indians by the above and other means.

Seven hundred acres have been under cultivation on the reservation and 100 acres of new prairie broken. The crop produced is estimated at 2,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of corn, 850 bushels oats, 30 bushels rye, and 2,200 bushels potatoes, besides vegetables and other crops.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are on the reservation but nine frame houses occupied by Indians; of these one was constructed the past year, and one other now prepared to build. The balance of tribe live in variously constructed habitations—from commodious, earth-covered wigwams and comfortable dug-outs, similar to those occupied by many white settlers, to canvas lodges and mere shelters of various constructions. It has not been my aim to urge the construction of houses, until the Indians desired them and show sufficient interest to make an effort to build, but when that is the case I endeavor by all practicable means to assist them. Experience has taught that to endeavor to force Indians to live in houses before they have learned to appreciate and care for them has resulted unfavorably. One house so constructed and made comfortable by being lathed and plastered, with pine floors, &c., was pulled down and sold by its claimant without my knowledge; this, however, was done the past year under the belief that the Indians were to be speedily removed.

The improvements in agency buildings during the past year consist of the construction of an agency jail, a commissary building, two dwelling-houses for employés, and others of minor importance.

THE AGENCY HERD.

An agency herd of 250 head of cattle, with variation in number, has been maintained since 1875, from which all the beef furnished these Indians has been drawn. The size of the herd has been well sustained during the past year. Beef was furnished the Indians regularly during the winter and at irregular intervals the balance of the year, and the natural increase in herd has been in excess of its depletion from all causes. The quantity of beef furnished was 17,760 pounds net, which is much below the requirements of the Indians. An increase in the size of herd, so as to justify a more constant supply, would be much more satisfactory to them, without a material increase in cost, except in the securing of winter hay for feeding.

THE MORAL CONDITION.

But little can be said of the moral condition of the Otoes, beyond the fact that they are still wedded to the traditions of their ancestors. In virtue and chastity of the marriage relations, they compare favorably with their white neighbors. I have no murders or other acts of violence to record against them. The use of intoxicating liquor has been very light, compared with the previous year, no cases of intoxication

REF0065969

having come to my knowledge. The arrest and punishment of saloon keepers in neighboring towns for selling liquor to the Indians is believed to have had a very beneficial effect in keeping liquor away from the tribe.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The arrangements for the support of an industrial school at the agency are very good, and consist of a large, well apportioned school building, 40 by 76 feet, of three finished stories including basement. In the building is a commodious school-room and all necessary arrangements for the accommodation in a comfortable home for 60 children. In connection there are also stables and other outbuildings, an orchard and garden of 12 acres, and an enclosed field of near 200 acres of good cultivated land.

The school has been kept open during ten months of the year, during which time the children have been boarded in the institution, and those attending regularly have made marked progress, not only in school learning but also in deportment, and in the different branches of industry taught at the institution. As is the case in other projected improvements, except in a few families, the Indians show but little interest in school matters, and there being no arrangement by which those in authority can compel attendance, our hold on the children is insecure.

The school is irregular and much below the number that can be accommodated. Forty-three children have been in school the past year, while nearly an equal number have not been induced to attend; yet when it is understood that the school was started in opposition to the wishes of the tribe and has been patronized only as it has been brought in favor with the Indians, the gain has been considerable.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been good, considering the exposed manner of living and imprudence of the Indians. The principal complaints are those arising from malarial influences, except which there has been but little sickness of a serious nature and no contagious diseases among them. The deaths reported during the year are 35, against 44 births for same period, which indicates a seemingly large mortality. The deaths are however largely among quite young children, and result from exposure and the want of proper care on the part of parents.

Medicines have at all times been furnished at the agency, consisting of such simple remedies as can be safely administered without the aid of a skilled physician, and are in general favor among the Indians, who mostly prefer them to the treatment of their own medicine men.

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighth month, 18, 1879.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my report of affairs at this agency during the past year.

The agency is situated on the southwest side of the Missouri River, Knox County, Nebraska; is 12 miles wide and from 12 to 18 long; contains near 115,000 acres of land, a large majority of which is bluff land, suitable only for grazing. The agency buildings consist of one industrial boarding school, six dwellings, four frame and two log, one grist-mill, chalk stone, two run of burs, two workshops, one council-house, one physician's office, one slaughter-house, one jail, one machine-house, one frame warehouse, steam saw-mill, stabling, &c. Indian houses are generally log with ground and shingle roofs, one door and two windows; most have floors in them.

The *Santee Sioux* came here about thirteen years ago, and since that time there has been a gradual improvement. They have come from the small hut to good frame and log houses, and from the little patches of cultivated land to the large wheat and corn field, and from the dress of the wild Indian to the full garb of a citizen, leaving off the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and making use of the plow and other farming implements, working the ground the same as the white man, and many of them are now prepared to be good citizens. A few years ago it was necessary for a white man to be with them to give directions in plowing, sowing, and caring for the crops; now they do their own plowing, planting, sowing, reaping, gathering, and threshing without the aid of a white man, and they are as capable of taking care of their machinery as many white people. We have 13 reaping-machines, 13 mowing-machines, 16 horse-rakes. These are to be distributed among 125 farmers, and consequently are kept busy during the proper season.

We had planted this year 10 acres barley, 400 corn, 20 oats, 1,232 wheat, and 288 acres vegetables, making 1,950 acres (increase over last year, 310); from which we expect to realize 200 bushels of barley, 10,200 corn, 1,150 oats, 7,000 wheat. Yield not so good this year on account of drought first of season; have cut 1,300 tons of hay, sawed 71,000 feet of cotton-wood lumber, ground about 8,000 bushels of wheat.

This year the wheat will be purchased of the Indians, which has been generally purchased of white men under contract, to feed them, they raising more than we need to supply the tribe. In 1876 this tribe sowed to wheat 166 acres, showing an increase in three years of 1,066 acres; so we feel that we need not ask, will the Indians become self-supporting; we can now say give time and we are sure they will.

They have abandoned their hereditary chiefs and annually elect councilors to stand at the head of the nation and give them such counsel and advice as they may think best. They begin to realize the fact that a man is a man, and that those who do right are their best men, no matter if he is the son of a former chief or not, so that in this way they are getting leaders who will advance them by practical labor to the more advanced degrees of civilization. Many of them, in my judgment, have arrived at that point at which they should be made citizens of the United States.

It is a part of the Indian nature not to accommodate the white man until he thinks he will get his pay. I have been informed that in starting here a carpenter dropped a nail and requested an Indian to hand it to him. He replied, "For ten cents I will do it." At the present time they look well as to where their pay is to come from for work, yet I have no trouble in getting them to come to the mill-dam and work as long as I need them without pay. In this there has been a change, yet there is room for improvement. We have no loafing around our store. The agency is quiet and orderly, no disturbance at night; we can sleep with our doors open, feeling perfectly safe. Two of them are clerks in the office, two blacksmiths, four carpenters, one miller, and two teamsters; these men are constantly employed and do good work in their several stations.

The majority of our people are married according to the requirements of the church to which they belong, but there are some who cohabit without being married, and to prevent this there should be a law passed to compel all persons thus living together to be married. Then the agents would have something to support them when they have these obstinate cases to contend with, and thereby prevent an evil which often exists among us. This law should be made for the protection of the women, who are often deceived and need something to protect them from the evil intention of the men.

There is quite a contrast between the young women and the old squaws; the young women look tidy and respectable, while the old ones are shabby and untidy looking.

There are three boarding schools and three day schools in operation on the reservation. The Episcopal mission has a girls' industrial boarding school and three day schools. The boarding school is devoted to the industrial arts and English branches of education. One boys' day school is taught in same house and two day schools are taught at remote parts of the agency by Indians in the Dakota language. They are all under the care of Rev. William W. Fowler. The American board have their schools combined in one boarding school, under the care of Rev. W. L. Piggs, separate buildings for each sex; have good comfortable houses and schools that would do credit to any class of people.

The government supports one industrial boarding school. Four hours of the day is occupied in the school-room under the care of a lady teacher, who teaches the English language exclusively, which I believe is the proper language to be taught, yet I know there are some wise and good teachers who differ with me. Manual labor is taught to male and female. They have 40 acres of land under cultivation in which has been cultivated this year corn, oats, wheat, and vegetables. The boys are taught to do the work by Lindley M. Hull, the present steward, who goes with them, superintends and assists in the work. The girls are taught and attend to the house and dairy work and sewing in general.

In order to make the proper advancement in morality and education, the children, where they can be accommodated, especially the female portion, should be brought to the boarding schools at as early an age as possible and thereby be removed from the immoral influences which often surround them in their homes. The younger portion of the Santees have advanced rapidly within the last few years, which has been caused by education, and the Christian influence which has been brought to bear upon them by those who are at work among them. These things prove beyond a doubt that the present policy is the proper one to raise and advance the Indian in civilization, and further, that it can be brought about more speedily by this method than by any other, and by educating the head and heart, they will soon learn to become self-supporting. Christianity and education go hand in hand and are the means by which the top round of civilization can be reached; therefore we need the hearty co-operation of all Christian people in this grand and noble work, not as one society, but as a band of brethren among whom no contention should ever exist except the noble contention or emula-

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tion who shall best improve, and abandon the feeling which often exists, "I am the god and you the devil."

In making my report last year I expressed my views upon the land subject, and hoped, ere I would be required to make this report, I would hear that a bill giving the Santees the privilege of taking homesteads on this reservation had been passed, but I am sorry to say in this report that the land titles have not been granted. I know that efforts have been made in this direction, but the work has not been accomplished and I hope will be renewed with double energy. Designing men are now making a strong effort to drive the Santees from their present homes in order to get their land. This I feel would be a disgrace to the nation and should never be allowed. They should have homes, and as they love their present ones they should not be taken from them, but they should be allowed to hold them sacred and inviolable. They are willing to give up that portion of this reservation which they do not occupy, but the 160 acres which they have selected and improved for their future homes they are not willing to give over to a white man, but claim it as their property, and in my judgment have a just right to demand it, and without a guarantee that this land is theirs they will not make the progress they should.

The *Flandreau* citizen Indians who have taken homesteads along the Sioux River, in Moody County, Dakota, were placed under my care fifth month, 1, 1879. They are a part of the Santee Sioux who became dissatisfied with their land-titles here and went where they could find homes and become citizens. As I have been in charge but a short time I am not able to give a very full account of them. During my short stay there I found that they wished to be independent Indians and not come under an agent, but to be law-abiding citizens under the entire control of the laws by which the white man is governed. I visited quite a number of their farms and found that they would compare favorably with many of their white neighbors. I found 93 families have 150 acres of corn, 532 acres of wheat, 89 horses, 64 oxen, and 80 cows and cattle. The crops are not as good as last year, damaged by hoppers and drought. They have two churches, which are well attended on First-day; are nearly all church members, and look to be good, honest, sober men.

During the last year about 30 Poncas came among us asking that they could be allowed to stay, stating they had been taken to a very hot place and many of their friends had died, and they were heartsick and wished the Santees to have pity on them and allow them to stay up here in this good land among them. The councilors consented, and they are among us sending their children to school and making a good start.

Our supplies for the year have, upon the whole, been very good. I feel desirous to congratulate the department upon the great improvement that has been made in beef cattle from old cows, bulls, and stags to healthy merchantable steers. In this, as well as other things, there has been quite an improvement. It is my wish to impress upon the Indians the fact that their subsistence must soon be the products of their own labor, and that government does not owe them a living as long as they may see fit to ask it.

With a desire that the cause in which we are engaged may gradually be promoted,

I remain, thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSOLIDATED WINNEBAGO AND OMAHA AGENCIES,
Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebraska, Eighthmonth 30, 1879.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit this, my ninth annual report as Indian agent.

WINNEBAGOES.

I first assumed charge of the Winnebagoes on the first day of July, 1869. At that time they had occupied their present reservation but four years, were doing little or nothing towards supporting themselves, and were being fed by the government, their rations of beef and flour alone costing nearly $30,000 per annum. The ration issue was gradually reduced until two years ago, when it terminated, and the Indians may be considered as now self-supporting.

They are living in something over 100 good frame and brick two-story houses, of four and five rooms each.

Their crops were considerably injured the present season by the extreme dry weather, nothing like which has been known here for ten years. They have about 2,600 acres under cultivation. Their wheat crop the present season is estimated at

10,000 bushels, their corn crop at 25,000 bushels, and their potato crop at 6,000 bushels. They hold patents for their lands, each head of a family owning 80 acres, which, fortunately, are made inalienable.

The Winnebago men are generally industrious. For several years they have been in the habit of leaving their reservation when they saw nothing to do here, and seeking work among the white farmers. Their services are in demand for all kinds of farm work and for cutting and hauling wood, &c., and in this way they earn thousands of dollars every year. I frequently have applications for their assistance. The following, written by a prominent agricultural-implement dealer of Lemars, Iowa, is a sample:

"I have many inquiries as to whether the Indians of your agency are coming here this year to help harvest the large crop of wheat we have to gather. Will you please inform me about how many and when they will come? They make good harvest hands and our people seem to like them."

The advantages to the Indians in these excursions from the reservation are that they are brought in contact with white people, and have a fair opportunity to study their customs and language, while, at the same time, they are supporting themselves by labor and extending their knowledge of industry. On the other hand, they are apt to neglect the tillage and improvement of their own farms on the reservation, the immediate return for day labor, which meets their present necessities, being much more attractive to many of them than the prospective, but always uncertain, profits from their own agricultural ventures.

The women may be considered as not so far advanced, in many respects, as the men. Few of them have adopted citizens dress, while all of the men have. They spend more time in gambling than the men, and do little towards making their homes comfortable. There is a fine field of labor here for a matron. One has recently been appointed by the government for the first time.

The industrial boarding-school building at this agency, erected six years ago, at a cost of about $18,000, was never filled before last winter, the average attendance then, and during the spring, being 80. It was in a very flourishing condition when, on the 24th of April, the superintendent, Howard A. Mann, died very suddenly, after several years of earnest and efficient labor for the good of this people. A new contract for the current fiscal year was entered into on the 1st of July with John T. Spencer, of Dakota City, Nebr. The attendance at present is 55.

One day-school has been in successful operation throughout the year, under the charge of Caroline Thomas, with an average attendance of about 20.

The Winnebagoes take but little interest in educational matters, and we have experienced great difficulty in maintaining the schools, the Indian police force having to be called upon frequently to prevent the parents from taking away their children after having consented to their being placed in the schools, and after considerable time and patience has been expended in cleaning and clothing them. What we need here is a compulsory system of education. There are at least 350 bright, healthy children, all of whom should be in school ten months of the year. In article 10, treaty of February 27, 1855, "The said Indians jointly and severally obligate and bind themselves to educate their children." Many of them have not done this. Ample educational facilities should be provided, and parents keeping their children from school without the consent of the agent should not be allowed to participate in the benefits of the treaty.

In my last report I referred to the murder of one of our best Indian farmers, by a white man, who was afterwards arrested and discharged without a trial, although there was no question as to his guilt. As a sequel to this, one white man is known to have been killed last May by Holly Scott, a nephew of the murdered Indian, and another white man is supposed to have been killed two or three weeks before by Eddie Priest and Thomas Walker, two young Indians who have left for Wisconsin. The murdered white men had temporarily stopped with the Indians. Their antecedents are unknown, and they are supposed to have belonged to the fraternity of tramps. Holly Scott was arrested by the Indian police and turned over to the authorities of Dakota County for trial, the State legislature at its last session having extended the jurisdiction of that county over this reservation, by what authority, however, I am unable to say.

The effect of these murders was to unsettle the Indians, nearly all industry being suspended for several weeks. They feared that the white people would do as they did in 1862, after the Sioux massacre, when the Winnebagoes were driven from their homes in Minnesota, many of them leaving their crops for which they never received pay. This accounts for the fact that their farming operations have only been increased to the extent of not more than 100 acres the present season. A number of our most quiet and industrious men became alarmed and moved their families to Wisconsin, encouraged in so doing by the hope of receiving from the government a share of the funds which have been set apart from the annual appropriation during the past four years for the benefit of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, and which they suppose aggregates a large amount, which will soon be paid in cash.

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OMAHAS.

The Omaha and Winnebago Agencies were consolidated on the 14th of June last. The two tribes speak different languages, and have had but little friendly intercourse during the fourteen years they have been neighbors. The Omahas charge that the Winnebagoes have stolen a great many of their ponies, and I do not question it. While the agencies were separated it seemed impossible to break up this thieving, which was done by young men generally, as they were about to leave for Wisconsin. A party of them would steal one or more ponies and before the case could be worked up and the property followed sufficient time would have elapsed for it to be beyond the hope of recovery. I am enabled now with the assistance of 25 policemen to act with more promptness, and am glad to be able to report that there has been no charge of horse-stealing since the consolidation.

The Omahas, on account of their remaining at home throughout the year, are better able to support their schools. Two day schools have been open ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 66, the whole number attending school during that time being 137. Believing that boarding-schools are superior to day schools for Indian children, I recommended that one be opened in the infirmary building, which in connection with the day-school building (situated about one-quarter mile distant) was considered sufficient, with very little alteration, for the purpose. This is surrounded with good land under cultivation belonging to the agency, which could be used for school purposes.

The Omahas up to about six years ago depended principally upon their annual buffalo hunts for subsistence: They then gave up the chase, and turned their attention to agriculture. In this short time they have made rapid progress, staying at home and taking great interest in improving their claims.

Each head of a family has a certificate from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 160 acres of land. They are now self-supporting, and as will be seen by reference to the statistics will have a surplus of farm produce for sale. Their principal crops the present season are estimated as follows: Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,000 bushels; beans, 700 bushels; hay cut, 1,500 tons. They have broken about 500 acres of new ground the present summer, which will be planted next spring in addition to the 2,700 acres already under cultivation.

The Indians have given very little attention to stock-raising, but as they expressed a desire to try it I issued 100 two-year old heifers to them recently. One was given to each head of a family who could show the best improvements on their farms. Many deserving families did not receive any. If the experience of this winter will warrant it more cattle should be purchased and issued in the spring.

Several of the Indians, with the assistance of skilled help hired by themselves, have built good frame houses this summer, and others will probably do the same as soon as they are able. Very few of them are provided with good houses. Many camp on their farms during the summer and move to the timber in winter. The honorable Secretary of the Interior, at an interview I had with him recently in Sioux City, expressed a strong desire to provide houses for the Omahas. They certainly deserve some assistance in this way, and I will endeavor to forward, at an early day, a plan for furnishing them with comfortable houses, at a small expense to the government.

Owing to the encroachments of the Missouri River, the grist and saw mills at the Omaha Agency had to be torn down last spring and moved. Nothing was done towards re-erecting them until about the 1st of July, when a site was selected near the agency, three miles from the river. A new and larger grist-mill, intended for an additional run of burrs, is now nearing completion. It is the intention to use the same engine and boiler, which have been repaired, and to combine the grist and saw mills as before.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Omaha and Winnebago Reservations are located in the northeastern part of Nebraska, and embrace a compact body of land 18 by 25 miles in extent, or about 300,000 acres, the size of an average county of the State, of as good land as there is in the country. They are well watered, and there is considerable cottonwood lumber on the river bottom, and some hard wood on the bluffs near the Missouri. The eastern third of the reserve is allotted in severalty to the Indians, the balance is held by them in common. The agencies are located three and five miles from the Missouri River, and are ten miles apart.

There has been little if any change in the population of these tribes during the past year. The only difference, perhaps, is a decrease of 30 in the Winnebagoes; this number having migrated to Wisconsin. Estimated total population at this time, 2,500; Winnebagoes, 1,415; Omahas, 1,085.

There are Indian apprentices in all the mills and shops. They are learning rapidly.

Our steam-engines are run by full-blood Indians, and the shoe, carpenter, and blacksmith shops at both agencies, and the day school at the Omaha Agency, are conducted by Indians, some of whom are excellent workmen. It has been the policy to remove the white employés and to advance the Indian mechanics as rapidly as their knowledge and ability would warrant, until now there are but few white employés remaining. Many of the Indians are clamoring for the rights and privileges of citizenship. As these are generally the most thriftless, I doubt the propriety of conferring any more privileges upon them at present. They certainly should not be granted the opportunity of disposing of their lands and trust funds.

Very respectfully,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Reservation, August 16, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for this agency.

I entered upon the discharge of my duties April 16, 1879, consequently the report for this year is the first one exhibited by me and covers only a period of four months. I regret it will be found meager and deficient. Upon my arrival here I found I had the charge of three reservations, widely separated from each other: Moapa River Reservation, located in the extreme southeastern part of the State; Walker River Reservation, 60 miles south of Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific Railroad; Pyramid Lake Reservation (my headquarters), 18 miles north of Wadsworth.

Owing to the great distance from here of the Moapa River Reservation, and the expense incident to visiting the same, I concluded to rely upon the report of the farmer in charge as to the condition of affairs there. He says: "I found the farming land in very poor condition, much having been overflown, caused by the ditches having become choked with moss and tule; there are no crops on the land; the buildings on the reservation are in a wretched condition; there is not a window on the place; some of the buildings without doors, and one minus a roof; the farming implements almost worthless, and a very few Indians upon the reserve."

Walker River Reservation I visited and gave a personal investigation. The farming or bottom land I should judge to be about twelve miles in length, by an average width of a half mile, well timbered and plenty of water. The buildings consist of one small log house, occupied by the farmer; one brush stable and corral, and one board storehouse about 12 by 16. These comprise the buildings, all told. I found nothing done in the way of farming, owing, as I was told, to the scarcity of water in the river.

Pyramid Lake Reserve is located on the Truckee River, 18 miles north of Wadsworth. This reserve has plenty of good farming land, timber, such as it is (cottonwood), and the large valuable lake (valuable for its fishery), from which it takes its name lies wholly within the reservation line. The buildings here are good; a saw-mill in running order, large dwelling-house, good barn, and corrals, interpreter's house, storehouse, and tool-house. Upon this reservation considerable farming has been done, considering the fact that the Indians put in their crops trusting to a favorable stage of the water in the river.

In looking over the reports of this agency, covering a period of ten years, I find that the Indians have been reported as steadily improving each year, and as cultivating more land each succeeding year; in fact, in a fair way of becoming self-supporting. I deem it best at this particular time to inform the department of the real condition of these reservations, not only for the welfare of the Indians, but for my own protection, as I am expected to make an actual improvement over that of the past reports. I am reliably informed that these Indians have gradually been leaving the reservations for the past five years, caused by the failure of crops, for the want of irrigating ditches, encroachment of white men upon the fisheries, and an inadequate appropriation. The larger portion of the Indians that reside upon the reservations during farming season are those that are the owners of ponies, that stay for the purpose of guarding pasture lands from white men's cattle, that their ponies may get fat so they can realize a subsistence from the sale thereof; and there is another class that were born in these valleys, and that dislike to leave the place of their birth. There are Indians that lived here four and five years ago, that had small farms fenced and under cultivation, that have left and gone to make a living working for white men on ranches and around the mining camps and railroad towns for the reason of a failure in the crops each succeeding year.

I have been here, I think, long enough to realize that a little advancement only can

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be made in the improvement of the Pah Ute Indians with an appropriation of $15,000 for three reservations. This appropriation equally divided among the reservations, less the amount set aside by the department for the pay of employés, allows to each reserve the amount of $2,500 only for the entire year. If this is all the Nevada service is ever to expect, I would immediately recommend the abandonment of the Walker River Reservation, reserving the Moapa River for the Pi Utes, with a farmer in charge, and remove the Walker River Indians to Pyramid Lake, which has farming land enough for all the Pah Ute Indians of Nevada that could be induced to come on. The removal of the Walker River Indians to Pyramid Lake could be accomplished at a small expense, as they are only 78 miles from here. By this consolidation this (Pyramid Lake) would be the gainer of all the farming implements, stock, and wagons at present at Walker River Reserve. Everything of any value could be removed to this place.

In case this plan does not meet the approval of the department, I most respectfully suggest another plan: Expend the greater portion of the whole appropriation successively upon each reservation; purchase work-horses or mules, wagons, harness, and farming implements, &c.; at the end of the fiscal year the greater portion of the appropriation will have been expended upon that reservation. I would in turn do likewise with Walker River and Moapa River Reserves; by this we make a decided showing on one reserve annually, which is far better than a failure on the three for all of the time, as in the old way of managing.

Whether the foregoing plans be favorably considered or not, I would recommend the immediate building of a large irrigating ditch for the Pyramid Lake Reservation; this ditch must be taken out of the river by an experienced engineer, the employés of the agency superintending, the Indian laborer digging it. This reservation has in years past expended a great deal of money in trying to get a ditch out without the aid of a surveyor. The commencement of this will be the means of bringing a great many Indians back upon the reservation, and more after its completion.

I notice by the records of this office that a school has been in operation for a few months during the past fiscal year, but with what success I am unable to state. While I believe the first lesson to an Indian should be to teach him how to produce an abundance of food and clothing, I still regard it of the utmost importance to the government that they be taught to read and write. From what I can learn, the great difficulty heretofore was the irregularity in attendance; this difficulty can be entirely overcome by the establishment of a boarding school, which would necessitate the building of a school-house. I have already nominated a lady for the position of teacher. I trust the department will approve of the same. Until a school-house is built we can use a portion of the storeroom.

I wish to call the attention of the department to a serious fact, mentioned by former agents—the riding of Indians on the Central Pacific Railroad free of charge. The Indians go and come as they please, and laugh at the agent's power to stop them. If an Indian is in the midst of haying and a courier comes and tells him there is a big pow-wow or dance in Winnemucca (150 miles distant), he drops his scythe, goes to Wadsworth, boards the train, attends the dance or pow-wow, hay or no hay. Indians were known to leave their work here this summer and attend the Fourth of July celebration in San Francisco. If the plan, as inaugurated by late Inspector Watkins, of all Indians obtaining a pass from the agent before they could ride, could have continued, it would have been one of the most important events in the history of this reservation. For some reason the railroad company saw fit to revoke the order.

I am sorry to say the religious work of the agency has been neglected. These Indians present a favorable field for the missionary. I would cheerfully co-operate with the Baptist Home Mission Society.

The health of the Indians has been good. No epidemic has prevailed.

Trusting I will be able to make a showing in the future, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

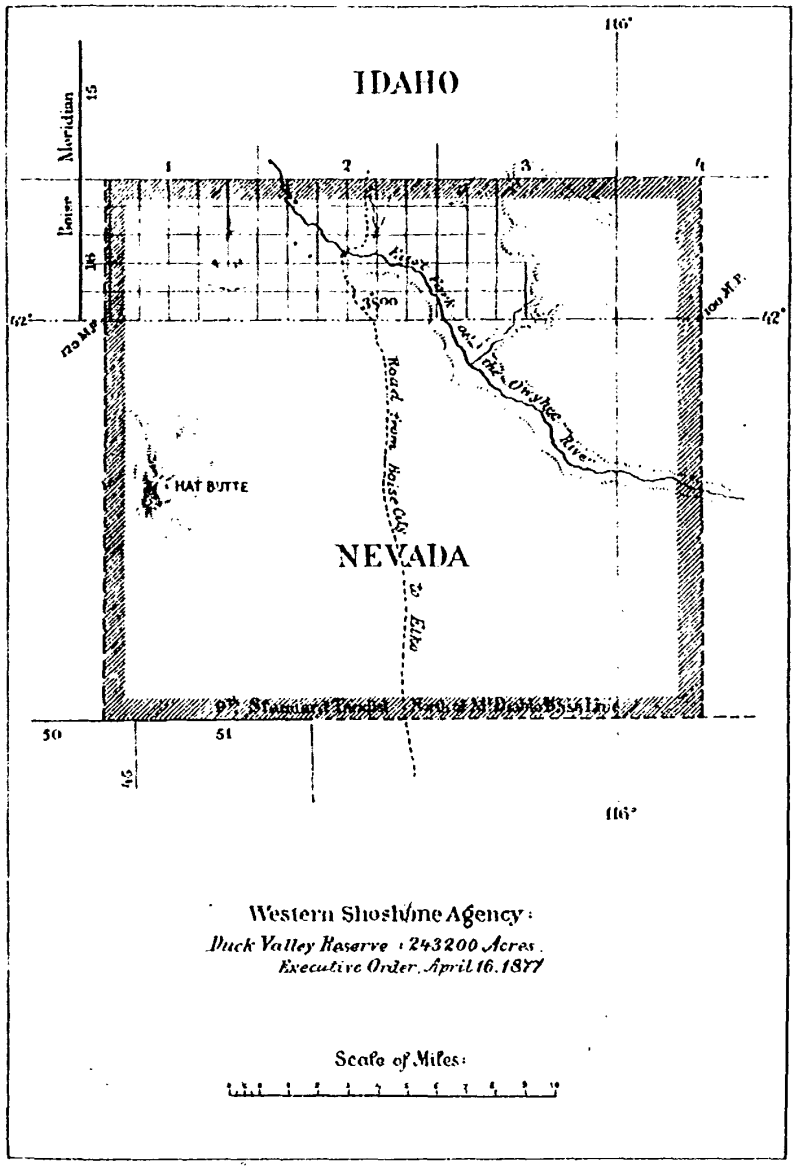
W. M. GARVEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
Elko, Nevada, August 19, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the department, I respectfully submit this as my first annual report.

I took charge of this agency on the 9th of September, 1878. Until that period there had been no agent appointed. The tribe, scattered all over Nevada, was in charge of Levi A. Gheen, farmer. About 300 of these Indians were farming on lands supposed at the time to belong to the United States, and known as the Carlin Farms, being under the Nevada agent, Colonel Barnes. Others, in numbers varying from 5 to 100,



Western Shoshone Agency:
Duck Valley Reserve: 243200 Acres.
Executive Order, April 16, 1877

Scale of Miles:

were working for white citizens, on lands of the government, in the different valleys of Nevada, their labor accruing in some cases for their own benefit, in others for their employers. In addition to these were a large number doing but little, and lounging about the railroad and mining towns, with doubtful means of support.

Early in November you directed me to take charge of the Indians at Carlin Farms, and all other Shoshones, including a band of Gosh Utes that were living in Nevada. In carrying out these instructions I visited the different camps and informed them that the object of the government was to give them a home on the Duck Valley Reserve, where they would be supplied with farming utensils and grain for sowing and planting, also wagons, oxen, &c., and during the fall and winter I would aid in their support from the annuity and supply goods received for that purpose. During the season from the 1st of November, 1878, to April, 1879, I relieved over 2,500 Indians of both sexes and all ages, having deposited goods at Tuscarora, Cornucopia, Carlin, and Elko for that purpose. In distributing the goods among them I became better acquainted with their wants and dispositions, and it gave me a better opportunity to explain the object of the government.

Early in March they called a council at Carlin, which was numerously attended. Two additional councils were called at Elko the following weeks, and the concentration of the tribe at Duck Valley fully discussed. The usual speeches of want of faith in the white man and regret at leaving their homes and the homes of their fathers, &c., were made. The Carlin Indians, who had been doing well on their farms, were reluctant to leave, and could not understand why the land which they had occupied for years, and which had been but lately discovered to have been sold to white citizens before the Indians' occupancy, could not be held by Washington, as they term the government, against all claimants. In explaining these objections satisfactorily and in overcoming the interference of the Mormons and others, great difficulty was experienced, the main facts of which I reported at the time. About the 4th of April the Carlin Indians, accompanied by those of Elko, and joined *en route* by those north of the railroad under Captain Sam, arrived at Duck Valley, and lost no time in putting the plows into the soil of the reservation. By the 10th of May we had over 1,000 on the grounds, most of them showing a disposition to do the best they could. The season was late and cold, and sage-brush houses and wickiups afforded but little protection; but fed well by the department, they persevered against all difficulties.

The Duck Valley Reserve, as set apart by President Hayes for the use of the Western Shoshones, has proved well suited for that purpose, both in regard to its distance from white settlements and the fertility of the soil. The Owyhee River, running through its center, gives ample water for irrigating purposes. The salmon ascending the river has aided us very much this season, and we hope in another year to utilize them as permanent food.

Our prospects for heavy crops are most sanguine, and an excellent feeling prevails among the Indians. They call it their home and feel it to be so. They have built about three miles of fence, dug two miles of water ditches, and have 200 acres of wheat and barley under cultivation; also 25 acres of potatoes, turnips, pease, &c. Our harvest is just commencing, and if no early frost reaches us, it will prove all that is anticipated.

It will be seen that we have only about one-third of the tribe on the reserve at present, leaving two-thirds of them in the valleys south of the railroad and in the mining towns. Within the last two months a wish has been expressed by these Indians to join those at the reserve, but as they refused to go last April, I have discouraged their going at present. I have, however, invited them to send delegations to see what has been done and is still doing. I have been informed by a messenger from one of their chiefs at Austin that he with a number of the tribe will visit the reserve about the first of September next to examine, and if favorably impressed would be willing to go there next spring. I have no doubt they will be in favor of it. I have discouraged their going this fall, for the following reasons: Those on the reserve have by their own industry supplied themselves with food, and I propose to distribute one-half of the annuity goods or clothing to them; bringing in other Indians at this late day, and discriminating, as I would have to do, between those who have worked and those who have not, would cause a feeling I wish to avoid, and if not directed otherwise by the honorable Commissioner, I shall take care of those south of the railroad as I did last winter from the supplies and the balance of annuity goods.

As yet we have no houses of any kind on the reserve; employés are living in willow and sage-brush huts, but are now preparing *adobes;* and lumber is on the way with which to erect houses, granaries, sheds, &c., and before the winter is upon us, hope to be made comfortable. In reviewing the year, I feel satisfied with the progress made in establishing this new agency, and I hope the department will also be.

I cannot say too much for the disposition shown by the Shoshones to further the plans I have made for their benefit as well as their kindness and obedience to orders; especially as interested parties have stated to the contrary—persons who were in favor of having a military post established near the reserve, and who maligned the Indians

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in every way, saying they were insubordinate, idle, and malevolent. It is to be regretted the truth is not kept a little nearer in view when such statements are made. As the visit of Company I, First Cavalry, Captain Carr, was caused by these reports, and after a month's stay at the reserve no cause for them could be found, I think the officers left satisfied of their total incorrectness.

The Shoshones adopt the garb of the whites with scarcely an exception, but continue the use of paints, which they seem unwilling to dispense with. Their earnest wish often expressed is, to be "all the same as white man."

This agency is not under the patronage of any religious sect, and we have no missionary or schools. I would, therefore, ask for the establishment of a school among them at an early date. This, they say, has often been promised them, and they constantly remind your agent of that promise. A school if established would of itself be a great inducement for the Indians to concentrate. There would be no want of scholars, as adults and minors would alike attend.

The medicine men, whom they formerly had great confidence in for the cure of diseases, &c., are now nearly discarded. Two of them became very sick, and, becoming much frightened in consequence, sent for the agency physician. The Indians reasoned that if they had no faith in themselves, they could not have any faith in them, and now they resort to the "paper doctor," as they call the agency physician.

The police force have proved of great service in the mining towns, especially in the suppression of the liquor traffic with the Indians. I have thought it best to continue part of the force at those towns until we can concentrate the tribe on the reserve. I have reorganized the force, and with double the number of privates, more attention will be paid to the drill, as while getting the land under cultivation, this was for a time neglected. One great benefit derived from establishing the force is the fact of its adding greatly to the self-respect of the members, and being selected for good conduct gives the appointees much influence among the tribe.

The Indians are anxious to establish what I would call a tribunal for trying and punishing petty crimes among themselves, as our local courts refuse to try such cases. I now confine them; but in most cases a good flogging would be better, if given by their own people. One scoundrel, two years ago, killed his wife, and last year burned down a wickiup or tent. I arrested him for the last offense, but the grand jury was instructed to ignore the bill, and he was again set free. All I can do is to have him driven away for the time. If he should venture on the reservation, his punishment would be severe, as the Indians are tired of his actions.

In conclusion, I can but repeat what has before been stated, that I believe the Western Shoshones will be among the first to take rank as self-supporting Indians.

JOHN HOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex., July 29, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as follows:

The agency is situated in a country peculiarly adapted for the Indians of this tribe—*Jicarilla Apache*—it being a country abounding with many kinds of game, and almost strictly a pastoral country; consequently the time may never come when the Indian will be crowded to any great extent by American or other settlers. When I speak as above, I do not mean the exact location of the agency at the present time, but of portions of the country near the agency, where the Indians belonging to this agency might be taught farming and other civilized pursuits.

As a rule, the Indians belonging at this agency are peaceful, quiet, and molest no one, perfectly satisfied with the kind and quantity of rations, and also of the gratification presents made to them by the government. In but one instance did they positively disregard the wishes of the government, and that in the case of the police force, which duty they positively refused to perform, giving as a reason that they most earnestly desired peaceful pursuits, and not those of a warlike nature; and enlarging upon this subject, they made a most earnest and eloquent talk upon their hopes and desires for the future. That same feeling still exists, and has been mentioned time and again, both before and since the matter of the police force was brought up. Scarcely a time passes, when the principal men of the tribe are at the agency, when the matter is not brought up. Their hopes and desires may be enumerated as follows:

1st. They do not want to go any great distance from where the agency now is located, having been born here, having buried their dead here. Knowing the country as they do, the most decidedly object to being moved away from this country.

2d. They desire to have farming land of their own, where each can raise a small amount of produce, each as he desires. They claim that on the Coyote, some fifty miles from here, some years ago they took out a ditch, built a few small houses, and cultivated a few acres of land, but that while away on one of their extended hunts the most of the land was taken possession of by the Mexicans, who refused to leave. They say, however, that there is plenty of land in the country unoccupied that would suit them.

3d. They want schools, in which the youth of the tribe may learn to read and write, &c.

Taken altogether, their own inclinations point directly to a speedy commencement of civilization among them, and I would most earnestly call your attention to this matter, and ask that before another farming season commences, the experiment be tried of farming, &c.

The past year has not been marked by any striking change at the agency. The system of enrollment, quarterly-ration checks, and issuing of rations required by the department has been substituted in place of the former loose system and works well, so much more to the satisfaction of not only the employés, but also to the Indians themselves.

A party of Indians, probably 220 in number, formerly belonging at the Cimarron Agency, left this agency some time during the early spring and returned to the vicinity of the Cimarron. A week ago two men returned, and no doubt for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the agency preparatory to the return of the whole party. I took considerable pains in pleasing them, and strongly urged the return of all. They left well satisfied, and I am strongly in hopes of the return of most if not all of them before long.

The general health of the Indians, as well as their comfort, has been most satisfactory during the past year, and, altogether, taking the agency in its present condition, not having a reservation, it is in a prosperous and promising condition.

Submitted very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. ROBERTS,
Farmer in Charge.

B. M. THOMAS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

MESCALERO AGENCY,
South Fork, N. Mex., August 11, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the time I have had charge of this agency. I arrived here on the 15th of last March. In consequence of being behind in the clerical labor of the agency, my predecessor was not prepared to commence an inventory of property until the 1st of April.

In anticipation, as I was informed, of my coming at an earlier date, no preparation had been made for farming. The fencing was very much out of repairs, and no grain on hand suitable for seed; the fence was put in reasonably good repair, and about 50 rods of new fence and corrals made by the agency employés. I found it impossible to get oats or potatoes for seed, and corn was the only crop planted. Of this the agency employés planted about 30 acres; 20 acres more than last year. The Indians planted in different localities on the reservation about 25 acres, about the same as last year.

Some of the Indians have worked their little patches of corn well, and have good crops; others have worked theirs but little, and some not at all since planting. No one family planted as much as two acres, while most of those who did plant put in less than one acre. They are a lazy, thriftless people. I have used all the means at my command to induce them to work, but without much success; they have promised to do better next year. Time will tell how much their promise is worth. They will deliberately and daily (if not seen) break down a plank fence and pass through the corn rather than go a few hundred yards out of a direct line to a certain point. Time and persevering effort may overcome this, but at present it is certainly farming under difficulties. They give as a reason for not working more (and there is some force in it) that on account of the growing crops in the valley, but little of which is fenced, they are compelled to stay in the mountains with their horses.

On what is known as the "agency farm," and where most of the corn put in by the employés was planted, but little if any will fully mature owing to late planting and the short season. I am told that corn has very seldom matured on this farm because of the high altitude. I have sown a part of it in alfalfa, and hope to put the rest or most of it in oats next spring. The Indian farm, two and a half miles below, is better adapted to corn; although so short a distance between them, the growing season is said to be one month longer than at the agency farm.

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This reservation is well suited to wild, roving Indians, but a more unfavorable locality for an Indian reservation could scarcely have been found in the whole country, if selected with reference to civilizing the Indians and encouraging them to become self-supporting by engaging in agriculture. The reservation is a large one for the number of Indians, being some 40 miles square (perhaps larger), and yet there is less than 600 acres of land (exclusive of that owned by white men) within the reservation that can be brought into cultivation. Of this some 300 acres would have to be under-drained at a heavy expense, and could then only be cultivated in small grain and the hardier vegetables on account of the elevation. This would be less than two acres for each family. There is now in cultivation about 80 acres. This can be increased at a comparatively small expense to 220 acres. This would give less than one acre to each family, while with the present aversion to work this is sufficient. It will be seen by this statement that if all were disposed to work there is not enough land for them. Is not this statement of facts the strongest possible argument in favor of their removal to the Indian Territory?

The time may come when these Indians can be trusted with stock, and will engage in stock raising. What the result would be, if supplied with stock at present, may be judged from a circumstance which I will relate. They have a great many "feasts," some more important than others; one of the latter occurred some six weeks ago, lasting several days and nights continuously. They insisted that I should give them a certain number of cattle and other supplies for the feast. I refused to do so. After importuning me for several days and reducing the quantity asked for from time to time, and still being refused anything more than their usual rations, they said to me that they would kill their horses and eat them. I remonstrated, and finally said to them that they must not do so. They claimed that their horses were their own, and they had a right to kill them, but finally said that if I would give a specified number of their usual rations (except beef) a few days in advance of the regular time and consent to their trading horses for cattle they would do so, and I compromised with them on these terms.

Although they do not cheerfully yield to restraint, it is not difficult to govern these Indians when sober, but when drunk (and they are much given to drinking) they are wild and reckless.

I have felt much gratified at my success in getting Victoria and his band of Warm Spring Indians to come in and locate on this reservation, and also with the action of the Indian Department in assuring them that their families, now at San Carlos, will be sent to them. I feel confident it will end the long contest between them and the Army, in which so many lives have been lost.

Owing partly to the unfavorable location of the school-house, and partly to the difficulty of procuring a desirable teacher, there has been no school here during the summer. Through the kind liberality of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, a new school-house is nearly completed, at a cost of about $600 dollars. I hope to have a school in operation early in September.

The *shanty* occupied by the agent and the adjoining store-rooms are built of pine slabs, set on end in the ground and covered with long planks. When it begins to rain (and that is nearly *every day* for about two months of the year) we commence moving furniture and goods, and placing vessels to catch the drippings (sometimes *pourings*) from the roof, and for three months in the spring (when the wind is constantly blowing) the name of the agency can be written in the dust any hour and in any part of the building, and for such a house, standing on government land, a rent of $600 a year is being paid.

If this agency is regarded as at all permanent it is certainly the interest of the government to erect new agency buildings at once. These slabs will soon rot off and the whole thing fall down, and there is no other that can be occupied.

An office for the physician is very much needed, and there is not enough storage room.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, August 15, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions in circular letter of June 18, 1879, I respectfully submit my first annual report.

This agency is located at what used to be old Fort Defiance, on the very southern end of the Navajo Indian Reservation, and about two miles west of the western boundary line of New Mexico, placing this agency said two miles into the Territory of Arizona; and that I may furnish your office with a clear, concise

VIEW OF THIS AGENCY,

beginning first with its physical aspect, I will invite you to accompany me to an open "parade ground," 150 yards square. Facing the north, you will observe some half dozen "adobe" buildings, with adobe fences filling up the interstices, covering the frontage on that side of said square. These "adobes" rise about 9 feet from the ground, and with the exception of the slight improvements of doors, windows, &c., are built of sun-dried mud all around, to wit, top, bottom, sides, and ends. In these dwell the agent and employés; they also include what is used for the school-house, office, store-rooms, medical dispensary, blacksmith and carpenter shops, tool-house, &c. They answer dry weather purposes very well, but tents would be decidedly preferable for the rainy season. Thence face the east, and the only respectable building at this agency appears, to wit, the "agency warehouse," which has a shingle roof, and is otherwise a fair structure, 30 by 60 feet; also two more "adobes" present their fronts on this side, the "butcher's shop" and "guest-room"; the latter is used by visiting Navajo Indians who often come in to the agency and remain over night. Then turn to the south and the old adobe warehouse comes to view; it is now used to store supplies in; and immediately west of it, and 30 feet distant, is a similar building used by the agency trader. Now face to the west, and notice that an adobe fence 7 feet high extends all along that side of the plaza, and adjoining it on the west is the "big corral," averaging about 80 yards square, into which about 12,000 Indians are to be crowded on the 14th day of October next, and to be held there until the whole number present on that occasion have received their tickets upon which I am to dispense to each of them, equally, their annuity goods.

THE FARMING LAND

enclosures embrace about 8 acres on the east, north, and west sides of this agency square, and is all under cultivation, together with 6 acres of adjoining land not fenced, making 14 acres in all now cultivated, and being an increase of 6 acres over last year's report. The crop now being raised is only corn and wheat fodder, for agency use, estimated at 20 tons; the season being too far advanced when I received charge of this agency (April 20, 1879) to raise a regular crop, especially because the means of irrigation (the dam) had gone out, and it was too late in the season to rebuild said dam in time for a crop this year, except the fodder before mentioned, and I expect to make that with the aid of the rainy season, usually occurring here in July and August.

Very little rain has fallen here this year. The drought is unusually severe, and as a consequence the Navajo Indians will not raise one-fourth of their usual crop of corn, wheat, and vegetables, and, as near as I am now able to estimate, the differences will be in the amounts raised this year, as against other average years, say 40,000 bushels of corn against 200,000 bushels; 700 bushels of wheat against 3,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels of vegetables against 5,000 bushels; and the result will be they will require a larger amount of supplies issued to them this ensuing year than for previous years.

THEIR FLOCKS AND HERDS

are in a flourishing condition, and I estimate them for this year, as against last year's report, at 700,000 head of sheep against 500,000 head; 1,600 head of cattle against 1,500 head; 500 head of mules and burroes against 225 head; 22,500 head of horses against 20,000 head; but the "Navajoes" have become so civilized in their tastes that they frequently tell me, "Sheep meat no good all time; me want 'occon' (flour), 'nattah' (corn), little some time." They have no corn "cached" now of any consequence, so they tell me.

THE NAVAJO POPULATION,

according to the records in former reports, is placed at 11,850. When and how this "census" was arrived at I am not informed, nor do the records of this office show the fact. From the best information I can obtain thus far these people number at this time over 13,000, and approximate 15,000. Between ten and eleven thousand tickets were issued last year at the "annuity issue," as I am informed, and I expect to issue about 12,000 tickets at the "annuity issue" to be made on the 14th of October next. Twelve hundred will cover the largest number of Indians appearing here at any one time for supplies since I assumed charge of this agency, and a few, over one-half of them, were children, thus showing that the Navajoes are

INCREASING IN NUMBERS.

Quite a large portion of these Indians do not visit this agency, except at the "annuity issue," and then about one-fifth stay at home to attend to their flocks and herds, and, as I am credibly informed, another considerable fraction of this tribe never have

REF0065976

come in, and were not with the tribe when they were taken as prisoners of war about fourteen years ago to the "Bosque Redondo," but resided, then, with their flocks and herds as they do now, far away to the westward of their reservation. I shall make a special effort to have some of those Indians come in to the annuity issue next October, and also to impress them with the thought that the Great Father has only kindly intentions toward them, so long as they behave themselves, as I am informed they have done, and have remained peaceable during said fourteen years past.

In May last was held at this agency a big talk or council, when twenty-nine chiefs and subs and other head men of the tribe were present. The unanimous expression and importunate appeal of that gathering was, that they might have

MORE LAND,

to wit, a twelve or fifteen mile strip of land in width added on to the south and east sides of their present reservation (but not to extend on the east only as far north as the white settlements on the San Juan River), for the reason that the increase of their flocks and herds, and their own flourishing condition require this addition. It would give them "a winter range" for their stock when the snow crowds them off of their mountain ranges. They are then obliged to leave them and seek the lower levels south and east of their reservation, which they now frequently do, in order to save their flocks and herds from perishing. In my judgment they are wise in making this endeavor to provide for themselves a resource which they already need, and in the near future will become imperatively necessary to their growing condition. And considering their willingness to forego annuities and fewer supplies in the future if they can have more of this desert land, which has remained open to settlement over thirty years and does not now contain only four settlers as I am informed (besides traders), *i. e.*, on this tract of land that will content them; therefore I cannot help recommending that their earnest request be granted them, with the necessary reserves for railroad and also mining interests, on the old as well as on the new reservation, if an addition is given to them. And in this connection I will also recommend that the mineral wealth (if any) in all this reservation be reserved and that white men be allowed to work the mines under proper regulations, among which should be enforced, to wit, no white men allowed to reside on said reservation in working said mines except they be married and have their wives with them; Indian labor to have preference, and to be employed by miners whenever practicable, and no intoxicating drinks permitted to enter said reservation. In this way both the interests of Indian civilization and white men's rights may be protected and no reasonable objection can be made against granting this people the additional desert land they need for pastoral purposes; and if they can have it, they will, as I believe, yield the mineral rights on their old reservation under said restrictions above referred to. These Navajo Indians are

PEACEABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, AND DESERVING

of a fair attention being given to their reasonable necessities, and they are all the more capable of making trouble, because of the possession of these qualities, if their reasonable needs are not provided for; and should their request for more land be denied them, I earnestly recommend that the annuities of $5 per capita be continued and also that the usual supplies be dispensed indefinitely; and in either event, that they have

BOARDING SCHOOLS

established, and the condition of their treaty in this respect be at least attempted to be carried out even at this late day. The only means of education existing here at this time is a day school. It had but 11 as an average attendance of scholars for May and June, 1879, and for the three weeks taught in this quarter an average of 15 scholars has been maintained; also the present teacher who, while he has taught the school but the said three weeks, has demonstrated that the capability of the Navajos to acquire an education has heretofore been very much underrated. Upon my arrival here (April 26, 1879), the then acting teacher informed me that his effort of day school was comparatively a failure, and "that he entertained strong doubts of his ability to impart sufficient instruction to justify the payment of his salary" (*vide* his report, April, 1879).

I am fully of the opinion that the boarding-school plan will yield the best results; yet at the same time I share in the faith of the present teacher that even a day school may make fair progress, judging from his success in teaching the three weeks in this quarter when his average attendance of scholars has been (and during the dull season) one-third more than his predecessors for May and June, and he has kept all his scholars without change except to add new ones, and an obvious improvement in all of them is apparent, and now three of his scholars can read in McGuffy's first reader and

ten of them can write their names, thus enabling me to change the announcement of my predecessor in his report for 1878, to wit, "Not one solitary Navajo who can either read or write." If I can have accommodations established on the boarding-school plan for 30 or 40 scholars of each sex, I can fill them, and as I also believe make as good progress in the direction of education and civilization as has been made in the beginning with any other tribe of Indians in this country, or at least at the end of one year's time, after such a school has been established, can make a satisfactory report of progress to your office.

In the matter of dress the Navajos are more than

SEMI-CIVILIZED.

for most of the males wear pants and shirts made of woolen cloth and cotton goods, and the women are for the most part dressed in skirts and waists of calico and woolen cloth, the latter of their own manufacture; also, both men and women knit stockings which they wear with moccasins on their feet. The thick hair of their heads protects that extremity, and it is usually tied in a knot behind, or held in place by a gay colored handkerchief tied around the head, a common practice among the males especially when riding on horseback, which both sexes do frequently, and both men and women ride astride. On dress-up occasions the men wear leggins or pants elaborately trimmed with buckskin fringe and silver buttons, and the women wrap their ankles in thick and even folds of nicely tanned goat and buck skin reaching from below their ankles to the knee. This custom is peculiar to the Navajo women, as I am informed. They are all, men and women, fond of wearing beads and other ornaments around their necks, and the males wear large silver rings in their ears, and the women wear them on their fingers. They all paint occasionally, and if they do practice these habits more and spread the paint on a trifle thicker than their white sisters do, and wear their rings and ornaments of different patterns, it is no fair reason why, in these respects, they should be classed as more "uncivilized" than the whites who follow similar fashions. Their feet are smaller and prettier to look at than the average white. They all wear blankets and mantles used as shawls, only as occasion requires, similar to the use of overcoats and shawls with the whites. They not only manufacture them, but also many others which they sell and trade with other tribes, also to the white people, who buy some very handsome ones.

I regret to find also among this people an average

CIVILIZED TASTE FOR WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

They obtain their whisky from Mexican and other traders, often fifty and one hundred miles away from the reservation. I am doing what I can to prevent the Indians from obtaining and drinking whisky; also I have requested the United States district attorneys both at Santa Fé, New Mex., and at Prescott, Ariz., to commence three prosecutions against liquor-sellers who have been selling whisky to these Indians, and I have advised them of all the facts in said cases and of the names of the Indian witnesses who are ready to go to court and testify. And while I shall continue my endeavors to put a stop to the selling of intoxicating drinks to these Indians, I am aware that it will be no easy task to fight against both the appetites of the Indians and the rapacity of the venders who rely upon a Mexican jury to clear them, though the Indian testimony be full and conclusive.

CARD-PLAYING AND GAMBLING

is a flourishing vice with this people. Some of the intelligent Navajos see the folly of such practices, and they are working to stop it. A few days ago Chiefs Norbono Segundo, and Amijo brought in and laid on my table several hundred of the cards used by their bands to gamble with; also Chief Ten-a-su-sa has turned "reformer," and they all talk to their people the thoughts that I explain to them against intemperance, gambling, &c., which is encouraging. They also desire me to stop the sale of such cards. I respectfully refer the matter to your office for the necessary authority. Most of

THE EMPLOYÉS

at this agency (like myself) are new to this business, but they are good moral men, and do, I believe, give me their full support and sympathy in my endeavors to lead and direct this people to a higher state of morality and civilization. And while upon this subject, I will venture the suggestion, and hope that the time will come (soon too) when only married men, accompanied with their wives, can be employed at an Indian agency; this, of course, must include some additional compensation to enable them to

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support a family, equal to the extra cost of living in this remote land, as well as more civilized improvements, but it will more than pay in the direction of civilization now endeavored to be taught these Indians, for the demoralized side of most white men who come single is very apt to be shown toward the Indians, and immoral practices do exists at the agencies as a consequence; besides the most refining phase of a civilized life, to wit, the example of a well-regulated and Christian household is not often brought to bear upon the observation of these Indians.

NO MISSIONARY EFFORT

has been made heretofore among this people that I am advised of, but I am now informed that a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is to arrive here about November next, and commence work in that direction, and I will hope and pray (yes, and work too) that this effort may be successful and these Indians be benefited thereby.

I herewith hand you the statistical information asked for in connection with my annual report, which includes my estimate, to wit, that the Navajos furnish 85 per cent. of their subsistence from their stock and farming resources, 9 per cent. from hunting, and about 6 per cent. received from United States.

Yours, with respect,

GALEN EASTMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 14, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my seventh annual report as United States Indian agent.

The *Pueblo* Indians are an interesting people, both on account of their ancestry and their present condition and customs. Their history, as written by their conquerors, and also as recorded all over this country by the ruins of their habitations in the valleys, upon the high *mesas*, and finally in perpendicular cliffs 2,000 feet from the ground, is a tempting subject for the student and writer.

The remnants of this decaying race maintain the old religious rites and ceremonies, the form of government, the manner of life, and the superstitions of their ancestors to a great degree, having simply grafted thereon something of the inferior civilization of the people among whom they have lived for more than two centuries.

They number at present about 10,613, and live in twenty-six pueblos, named as follows:

1. Taos	430
2. Picuris	115
3. San Juan	500
4. Santa Clara	201
5. San Ildefonso	275
6. Pojoaque	28
7. *Nambe	100
8. Tesuque	96
9. Cochiti	238
10. Santo Domingo	937
11. San Felipe	528
12. Jemez	385
13. Zia	115
14. Santa Ana	342
15. *Sandia	225
16. *Isleta	1,200
17. Laguna	1,298
18. *Acoma	500
19. *Zuñi	1,500
Total of the Pueblo Agency (in New Mexico)	9,013
1. Tegua	130
2. Shu-chum-a-way	108
3. Walapi	264

*Estimated.

4. Mas-sung-pa-way	241
5. Shu-paw-la-way	112
6. Shu-mo-pa-way	184
7. *Oraibe	561
Total of the Moqui Pueblo Agency (in Arizona)	1,600

There are at least three dialects in use among the Indians of the 19 pueblos in New Mexico, and three or four more among those of Arizona; and of these dialects, but few Indians know more than one, so that the inhabitants of pueblos of different dialects are compelled to communicate through the Spanish language, which most of the Indian men can speak.

Each pueblo has its own officers and government and is entirely independent of all the other pueblos in that respect, there being no general officers in the Pueblo tribe. These governments are almost exactly the same, and are conducted by the following officers, viz:

The Cacique, who is chief officer of church and state, priest of Montezuma, and director of all the temporal affairs of the pueblo. It does not seem to be known at the present time how the cacique was originally installed in the office, he alone having the power to appoint his successor, which duty is among the first he performs after succeeding to the office. The cacique, aided by three principales selected by himself, appoints the governor and all the officers. The appointments are communicated to the council of principales and then proclaimed to the people.

The Governor is appointed by the cacique for one year, and is the executive officer of the pueblo. Nothing can be done without the order of the governor. The position is purely honorary in respect of remuneration, but the honors do not cease with the office, for the dignified position of principal is awaiting him at the close of his term, and there is no anti-third-term rule in the way of his holding the office time and again during his life.

The *principales* (ex-governors) compose a "council of wise men" and are the "constitutional advisers" of the governor. All important matters seem to be decided by a vote of the council.

The *Alguacil* (sheriff) attends to the duties of a sheriff, under the direction of the governor.

The *Fiscal Mayor* attends to the ordinary religious ceremonies.

The *Capitan de la Guerra* (captain of war), with his under-captains and lieutenants, generally has no duties to perform in these times of peace.

Each of the above officers has the necessary number of lieutenants for the discharge of the duties of the office.

It seems to be the habit of writers on the subject of the Pueblo Indians to say that their officers are selected by universal suffrage; but I have never been able to find the slightest evidence of this among the Indians, and am prepared to say that they have no such practice. It is certainly very difficult to find out what their customs and practices are, and I shall probably be compelled to investigate a few years longer before I can venture a statement of their religious belief—their practices in regard to "sacred fire," "devil worship," &c.

The Pueblo Indians are a very industrious, provident, and reliable people, and seem determined to live in harmony with all the world, even if it costs them their existence. Their great failing is lack of self-assertion. They were conquered and brought down from a condition of freedom and peace two centuries ago, even to a condition of servitude and the observance of the forms of an enforced religion, and the power of the "Fair God" has rested heavily upon them ever since. Their spirit has been broken, and it is a question, now being worked out, whether the effort of the United States Government to implant new hope and bring them up from their servile condition to fitness for citizenship has been exerted too late. They are susceptible of education, and it is believed that thousands of the Pueblo Indians can be formed into valuable citizens.

The year under report has passed without special incident. The Indians have generally been prosperous and their maturing crops, so far as I have been able to learn, are abundant. On account of the ravages of grasshoppers last season some of the Indians of the Pueblo of Laguna were quite destitute in the spring, and 10,000 pounds of wheat were issued, to enable them to raise a crop this season.

No definite report of the number of acres of land cultivated, nor of the quantities of the different crops raised can be made, because the Indians occupy so many reservations at such long distances from each other—the extremes being more than 200 miles apart; but it can be definitely reported that the Pueblos are entirely independent of the department this year in respect to material resources. They have crops of corn, wheat, pumpkins, melons, red pepper, beans, apples, plums, peaches, grapes, and apricots; they have also large numbers of horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, sheep, and goats.

*Estimated.

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Some of the Pueblos do not advance much in civilization, while others, especially those where schools have been maintained the longest, are advancing steadily. At Laguna some of the Indians are introducing cook-stoves and improved utensils into their houses, and a few are even indulging in carpets. The better classes in several of the Pueblos are getting fine freight wagons, and a few even have buggies.

Four day schools, with seven teachers, have been maintained most of the year. The progress of the children in these schools has been fair, but they cannot be advanced as surely nor as far as they could be in boarding schools away from their home influences. Three of the principal teachers are physicians and on that account are enabled to do much more for the Indians than they would otherwise be.

The Presbyterian Church has supplemented the salaries of three of the teachers, and has paid the full salary of one of the assistant teachers; it has also built two very good residences for the teachers, one of these buildings including a good school-room.

The Zuñi school was started again last October. That school has not been very well equipped, partly on account of the difficulties in the way of getting furniture, medicines, &c., to the pueblos, and partly because I have not hitherto succeeded in keeping a teacher there to care for property sent. I hope this last difficulty will no longer exist, and that the Zuñi school will now become more vigorous.

Two young ladies have lately come from Pennsylvania to help in the James school, and there has since been quite an addition to the average attendance. Dr. Shields, the principal of that school, has done a great deal of hard work, and seems to be now in a condition to accomplish much good.

The railroad is rapidly approaching the Rio Grande, and as immigration flows into this country, the land of the Pueblos will become more and more valuable, and correspondingly more difficult to keep free of trespassers and designing men. The titles of the Indians to the greater portion of their lands have now been perfected, and it is hoped that Congress will act favorably on the remainder next winter.

The Abiquiu Agency was placed under my direction on August 20, 1878. The Indians of that agency are *Jicarilla Apaches*, and number 626. They are located on a private land grant, and the agency is situated in a Mexican town, where the Indians manage to get supplies of whisky. Of course under these circumstances it is impossible for the agent to accomplish much for their advancement in civilization. The most he can hope to do is to maintain them as economically as possible where they are, until he can get authority for their removal to a reservation where they can be set to work.

They profess to be not only willing but anxious to begin regular farming, and the probabilities are that if they were properly located they could soon be started on the way to self-support. A year ago orders had been issued for the removal of these Indians to the Mescalero Apache Agency; but the condition of anarchy then existing in the vicinity of that agency prevented the execution of the order. It was afterward the intention to take them to the Indian Territory, but that was made impossible by prohibitory legislation of Congress. The Apaches remained quietly near their agency until last spring, when more than two hundred who formerly belonged at the Cimarron Agency returned to the vicinity of Cimarron, and have remained there ever since. I have heard but little complaint of them, but they have been there without any "visible means of support" long enough, and the district commander, General Hatch, is now giving them his attention. I hope to see the Abiquiu Agency more advantageously located before the close of the present year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo and Abiquiu Agencies.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL OF THE PEUBLO OF ZUNI.

ZUÑI PUEBLO, N. MEX.,
July 17, 1879.

As these strange people live in, one might say, a *single house* with many apartments and several stories high, it is next to impossible to number them. They are seldom all in the town at one time. They are a people almost free from amalgamation. They allow none of their women ever to leave the villages, even when married to Indians of other pueblos. There is a man married into the Zuñi tribe from the Moqui tribe, also one from the San Filippe, but their wives do not leave Zuñi. There are two Mexicans living in the town (a man and a woman) who were captured from old Mexico when small.

There are two day schools in the pueblo, one for the girls, taught by a lady assistant, and one for the boys, taught by the principal. There is no boarding-school connected with the mission up to the present. There are but six very inferior desks belonging to the school-rooms. The *stone floors* accommodate a great many, if one can call that accommodation, but such is about all the accommodation we have. The scholars generally are quite irregular in attendance. We have not been able to maintain the schools quite the full year, as we did not arrive at Zuñi until about the middle of October. The largest average attendance was in the month of January, it being 30 boys and 14 girls. One of the Indian official men was present nearly every day that month, and when I called a boy's name, he often went out and hunted him up, reminding him that he was wanted in school.

The amount of funds expended for education has not been anything in comparison to the great need of expenditure. This is probably owing to the imperfection in mail communications. There is not any post-office nearer than Fort Wingate, a distance of 30 miles by trail. I hope yet this fall to build a school-house, and, if possible, to build a windmill for grinding the corn and wheat, which are now ground by the hands of women. We expect a post-office here yet this fall, and a mail line on through to Camp Apache. By next spring we expect to have more than 100 scholars reading and writing the English language. At present there are but few, because we are not fairly under headway. They are a set of bright children, quick to learn.

We have not printed anything in the Zuñi language; but if the funds were placed aside for that purpose, we could print a small book at any time, or cards, which would not cost a great deal. Most of those who can now read have learned to do so since we came. All the advanced boys of Dr. Palmer, my predecessor, died with the small-pox. I know of none who are learning trades. They see very little of the world and the different trades, hence have little or no desire to learn them.

The calls upon me for medical aid are becoming more frequent, although I have not yet received a supply of drugs; all that I have used yet have been out of my private supply. Fifty-five have applied to me for treatment, all of whom I have treated. They do not call me in when there are births. I only know of one death since our arrival. Did not see the man; do not know what was his disease. He was buried at night.

This mission is under the care of the Presbyterian Church. There is but one not commissioned here, the wife of the principal. During the year the church has erected a beautiful stone building for the accommodation of the teachers, at a cost of about $2,000. The church has not yet erected a church building, as there are but three white members and no Indian members. No females have adopted the dress of citizens. A dozen or more men have adopted the citizens' dress in part.

No Indians have been killed by any means; neither have they killed any one. Only four have been punished by the civil authorities in the county court. The whites have entirely, as far as I know, respected both the property and the persons of the Indians, and no troubles have existed between them which have called for punishment.

As to their lands, none has been cultivated by government. The Indians cultivate from two to three hundred acres, principally by the hoe. I had two steel plows, made by Spear & Co., Pittsburg Pa., brought on at my own expense, and have disposed of one of them to the Indians. They have broken twenty or more acres during the year. None of their land is under fence, excepting the small gardens. They have very little desire to *fence anything* except their small gardens. They carry their wheat about in blankets, and no one can tell how much they do raise. It is considered the property of the women as soon as it is raised or thrashed. They raise from five to ten hundred bushels of wheat, and this by irrigation. They raise several thousand bushels of corn *without* irrigation. They raise no oats, no barley, no rye, no potatoes, very few turnips, some onions, although not large; perhaps a thousand pounds of beans, melons, and pumpkins; about five tons of hay cut.

No allotments have been made since I came by government. Three societies of the Presbyterian Church have sent small grants of thimbles, thread, and needles for the Indian girls.

There are no Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, agriculture excepted. Many have orchards of peach trees. The prospect is good for the coming crop. Every family has a garden of some size. They have no apples or grapes. Peaches are the only fruit raised.

The Government owns no stock. These Indians own about 100 horses, and perhaps double the number of burros, 8 or 10 mules, about 200 head of cattle, 50 head of swine, 20,000 or 30,000 head of sheep. All the increase is by the natural increase of the herds. They saw no lumber, but have plenty of good pine timber and sufficient water for steam or water-wheel. Almost daily they come to me to buy lumber. I have not been able to sell them any because it costs $60 per thousand at Fort Wingate, and 60 cents per hundred to get it here.

There is no consumption of wood or coal, except the wood used in their own houses. It is all brought on burros to Zuñi, perhaps a distance of three miles; a man brings a load of wood on a burro, and that is his day's labor. The amount of wood used is very great in the winter, as they have no stoves and no other light except the light from the *large* fire-place. They do not deal in robes and furs. All kinds of game are

very scarce. All the people live in good adobe buildings, although in very many of them ventilation is *very, very* poor. No one can tell the number of houses there are, as in some parts of the town you can count as many as five houses, one over the other. All these houses have been built by the Indians at their own expense. There are no houses of any kind belonging to the government.

These Indians subsist entirely upon the productions of their own labor, and it is said that they keep stored up enough to subsist upon for three years. They sell a small portion of what they raise, or rather dispose of the old and surplus.

Their fishing, hunting, gathering of roots, &c., afford them no subsistence, as they do very little of either. There are living on the Zuñi grant five whites, the principal, his wife, and their two children, and the lady assistant teacher, and one Laguna Indian, hired in the principal's yard.

There is a small settlement of Mormons living near to Nutria and Pisonado, but I am unable to say whether they are on the grant or not. I think they live very near to the line, but which side I do not know. I have reference to the town of Sevalla. They hold stock, and freight for a living.

REV. TAYLOR F. EALY, M. D.,
United States Teacher.

Hon. PUEBLO INDIAN AGENT,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October 14, 1879.

SIR: In making my tenth annual report I have the honor to state that the year has been a prosperous one for the Indians in this agency. The statistics of education and farming inclosed herein show substantial and gratifying progress.

THE ONEIDAS CITIZENS.

The Oneidas, residing in the counties of Oneida and Madison, in the State of New York, have since 1843 held their lands in severalty and in fee under the laws of such State. They generally voted the first time at the annual election in November, 1878. A few voted at the election in 1877, and an Oneida named Abraham Elm was indicted and convicted in the United States circuit court for voting unlawfully for member of Congress. A motion for a new trial was made before Hon. William J. Wallace, circuit judge of the northern district of New York, who set aside the verdict and held that these Oneidas of New York, having abandoned their tribal relations and become civilized, were citizens of the United States, having the same rights to the elective franchise and otherwise as other citizens. The Oneidas generally feel proud of their citizenship, and of being placed in other respects upon an equality with white men, and are as well qualified to intelligently discharge the duties of the citizen as the average elector.

SCHOOLS.

There are 1,489 Indian children of school age residing upon eight reservations in the agency. Of these, 1,205 have attended school some portion of the year; 1,120 have attended one month or more. The largest number at school during any one month was 923, an increase over the preceding year of 59. The 31 Indian schools in the agency have been taught an average period of eight months, and the average attendance during that time has been 693, an increase over the preceding year of 40. These schools have been maintained at an expense of $21,510, of which the Indians contributed $1,489; the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, to sustain their boarding-school at Allegany Reservation, $3,000; the Episcopalians to sustain their mission school at Onondaga Reserve, $400; the State of Pennsylvania to sustain the day-school at Cornplanter Reserve, $300, and the remaining $16,365 was paid by the State of New York; about $8,000 of the last-named sum being to support the Thomas Orphan Asylum upon the Cattaraugus Reservation. The amount paid as salaries to teachers was $7,279. Eleven Indian teachers have been employed in these schools during the year, and have given good satisfaction. In fact, the schools under the charge of the Indian teachers have had a larger attendance of pupils and were better supported by the Indian parents than the schools taught by white teachers. Your office will not have failed to observe that the reports of these schools, made by the Indian teachers, show as much proficiency in scholarship and intelligence as like reports made by the white teachers. Well-qualified white teachers do not like to reside upon the reservations. Most of the Indian teachers were educated in high schools and were trained for their work, with the aid of appropriations formerly made by the United States for the civilization of Indians. For several years such appropriations have been withheld.

THE TONAWANDA RESERVATION MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL.

I respectfully call attention to the statement of facts relating to this school in my annual report for 1878. The legislature of this State at its last session appropriated $600 to provide the school building with suitable furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. The buildings are substantial and commodious, and the school farm of 80 acres is well supplied with teams and farming tools. Over $12,000 have been expended by the trustees in erecting the necessary buildings and furnishing same, and they are now ready for use, and the institution is not in debt. Of the sum named, $6,100 was paid by the Senecas of the Tonawanda band from their annuity. To maintain the school successfully will require an annual appropriation of about $2,000. It is designed by the trustees to make this a manual-labor school in fact, as well as a high school for the more advanced Indian students on the eight reservations in the agency, and especially as a training-school for Indian teachers to supply the 31 Indian schools therein, an object greatly desired. Each of the three trustees has given, as required under the law incorporating the school, an approved official bond in the penalty of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his trust. The school will also be under the general supervision of the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York. So far the trustees have been unable to obtain from the legislature of New York the necessary appropriation to open the school, and thus make available the funds already expended. Another effort will be made, with the co-operation of the State superintendent, at the next session of the legislature to obtain from the State an appropriation of $1,000, and I urgently recommend a like appropriation by Congress for the same purpose. The United States annually appropriated $1,000 during many years to sustain the Indian Orphan Asylum in this agency, and a larger sum annually to educate individual Indian youths. No such appropriations have been made for the Indians of this agency for several years. The chiefs of the Tonawanda band are not inclined at present to give any further sum from their annuity. Religious bodies contribute annually for mission and educational purposes among the Indians in this agency over $6,000. Will not Congress appropriate $1,000 to put this school in successful operation, and make available the funds already contributed by the Tonawanda Senecas? It is designed to make the school self-supporting as far as possible. No part of the funds would be used for clothing the Indian pupils.

INDIAN FAIRS.

Four Indian fairs have been held this year upon the reservations in this agency; one at Cattaraugus, one at Allegany, one at Tonawanda, and one at Onondaga Reserve. I inclose four printed lists of the premiums offered at these Indians fairs, showing premiums offered upon farm and domestic products amounting to over $2,500.

The annual fair of the Iroquois Agricultural Society was held at the Cattaraugus Reserve during four days of the second week of September. Over 5,000 people attended this fair, and its receipts were $1,439.75, most of which was paid out in premiums upon articles exhibited. The display of farm products, of which there were over 1,000 entries, including grain, vegetables, horses, cattle, fruit, and numerous articles of domestic manufacture, was much greater than usual at county agricultural fairs among white people, and exceedingly creditable to the Indians in quality.

The Indians of Allegany Reservation organized their first agricultural society this year, and inclosed their fair grounds at Red House with a high, substantial board fence, and erected thereon a suitable building for exhibition of farm and domestic products. They held their first annual fair in the first week of the present month. The premiums offered amounted to about $700. It was well attended, and conducted in an orderly manner. There was a good exhibition of farm products, and considerable emulation to secure premiums.

Indian fairs have been held for several years at Tonawanda and Onondaga Reservations.

ONONDAGAS.

The Episcopalians have this season erected a mission house on Onondaga Reservation at an expense of about $600, and now have a resident missionary, and also a teacher for their mission school, which is well attended. The Methodists also have a mission house and resident missionary upon this reservation.

The Onondagas have for twenty years or more been in the habit of leasing portions of their lands to white men, under leases approved by the chiefs and local State Indian agent for paying State annuities. On several occasions I have endeavored to impress upon them the importance of discontinuing such practice and of wholly working their lands themselves. They have been doing much better the past year than for several years before, and have refused to renew leases in many cases, and now express a strong determination to wholly abandon the practice.

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THE INDIANS GOOD MUSICIANS.

Many of the Indians in this agency are quite proficient in music, vocal and instrumental. There are four excellent cornet bands in the agency, composed wholly of Indians. Two of these are upon the Cattaraugus Reservation. At the last annual fair of the agricultural society of Erie County—one of the largest and best conducted agricultural societies in New York—premiums were offered for the best playing brass bands of the several villages and towns of the county, and the two Indian bands of Cattaraugus Reservation were permitted to compete for the several prizes. The first prize of $60 was awarded to the Seneca Nation Cornet Band, and the second prize of $40 to the Seneca Cornet Band of such reservation; and the third prize to the white band of the village of Hamburg, where the fair was held. The judges were professional musicians from the city of Buffalo.

The annual temperance convention of the Six Nations of New York and Canada was held during two days in September upon the Tuscarora Reservation, about ten miles from Niagara Falls, N. Y. It was well attended, and a good deal of interest manifested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.]

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August 20, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year 1870, being my eighth annual report.

The Indians of this agency are, as a rule, living upon the small farms allotted to them by former superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, T. B. Odeneal. I am confident that no single act of the department has done so much to encourage the Indians in agricultural pursuits and to induce them to emulate the better class of whites and strive to become more self-sustaining than this allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty, and while it cannot be said that this allotment of lands is legally binding upon our government, yet it must be admitted that the government is morally obligated to protect the Indians in the possession of their homes, or, if their removal becomes absolutely necessary, to give them adequate remuneration for their lands and labor.

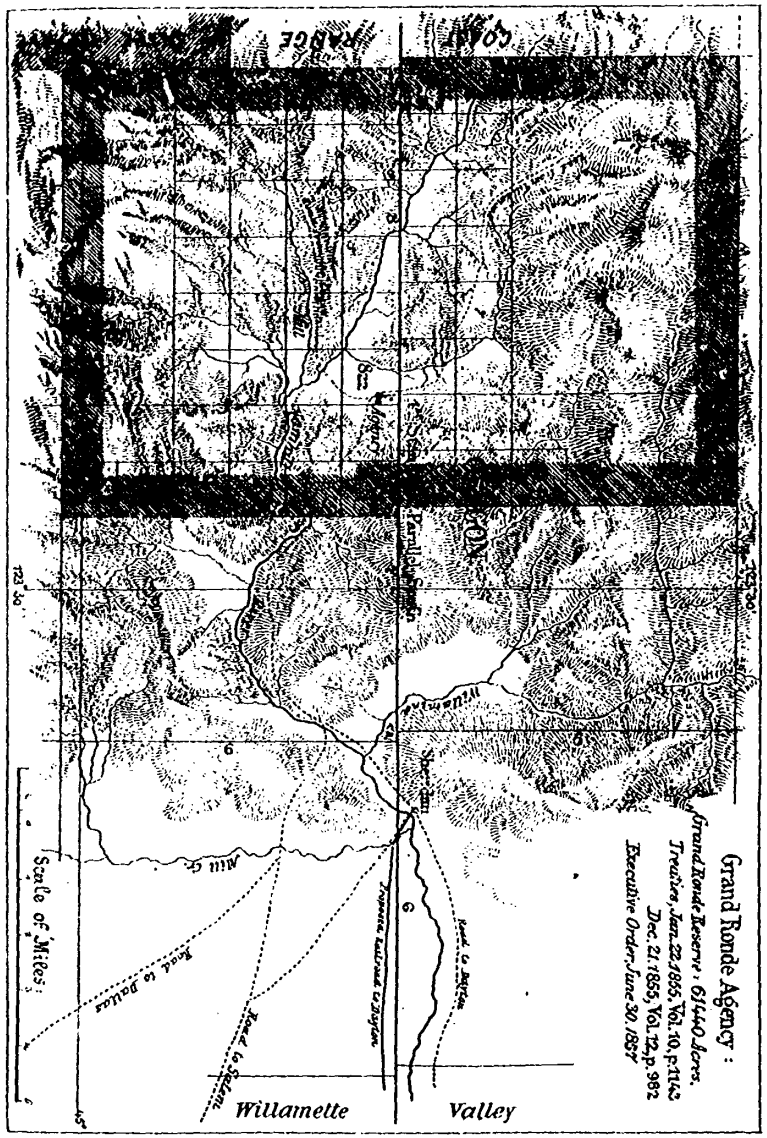
Since I first assumed charge of the agency, now some eight years ago, I have been constantly reminded by the department that my paramount duty as Indian agent was to so conduct the affairs of the agency that the Indians might at the earliest possible date be so instructed in the conducting of their affairs as to become self-sustaining; and with this view most prominent in the management of this agency, I have from year to year endeavored to employ less white and more Indian labor, and to teach the Indians by experience that they can accomplish much for themselves that white men have hitherto been paid by the government to do for them, and by this method the expense of the government has decreased almost seventy-five per cent. and almost all the work is now performed by the Indians, and what money is expended goes to the advancement of the Indians and is honestly earned by them in doing mechanical and farm labor.

The only regularly employed white person upon the agency for the past year, excepting in the school under contract, being the miller and sawyer, and with this reduction of expenses I am able to say that the Indians of this agency, having during the present year raised for themselves, with no other assistance from the department than the small amount of seed grain, one wagon, and some fifteen plows bought for them last spring, raised a larger amount of hay, wheat, and oats than ever before since I have known them. For more detailed account of their farming operations I would most respectfully refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

The Indians of this agency are, as you are aware, composed of some seventeen remnants of tribes, and have been collected together from all parts of the State of Oregon and the northern part of California, yet I can truthfully say that they have and are living together with less discord and strife and committing fewer crimes than are the same number of whites in a similar district in the State; and were it not for the fact that so many disreputable whites do, notwithstanding every effort to prevent them, sell to the Indians upon every occasion liquor, the control of the Indians would be an easy task.

I have succeeded in the past year in having some twenty white men arrested and fined for selling liquor to Indians of this agency, and hope that I have permanently checked the liquor traffic among them.

I have now succeeded in entirely dissolving the tribal relations among these Indians, the existence of chiefs having the effect to materially retard their advancement, and it is now often difficult to ascertain to what tribe some of the younger Indians belong, so



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completely have they ignored their former chiefs. The Indians having constantly lost respect for their old chiefs, are now acquiring a more general respect for the yearly-elected Indian justice of the peace and sheriff.

The mill-dam upon the agency having been built mainly of brush; and by age having become rotted and weakened, was completely carried away by a sudden rise of the Yamhill River last spring, and was a serious loss to the department, and at present it will be impossible to saw any considerable amount of lumber, yet by utilizing a small stream of water near the mill we are able to continue grinding wheat in sufficient quantities to supply the Indians' demands for flour; but the dam will have to be rebuilt before the agency can be successfully operated. I have apprised the department of this matter, but am not informed as to whether the dam will be rebuilt during the present season.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good and very few deaths have occurred, and the young born among them seem to be healthier and to possess better constitutions than in former years.

The school at this agency for the past year, as you are aware, has been conducted for the Indians by the Sisters of the Holy Names, under a contract made under the department at Washington with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, and although a large attendance has not been secured, I think the school has accomplished much good, and I earnestly look for good results in this department. The report heretofore submitted will give you a more detailed account of the school. The religious branch of the service is still successfully conducted by Rev. Father Croquette, whose long residence among them and earnest efforts for their spiritual welfare has given him great influence for good among them, and to his efforts their present orderly and peaceable conduct is mainly attributable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
July 7, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

SIZE AND LOCATION.

Klamath reservation embraces within its boundaries, as established by survey, about 1,000,000 acres. It is located in the southeastern part of Oregon, between longitudes 121° and 122° and latitudes 62° and 63°.30', and has an average elevation of about 5,000 feet above the sea.

CLIMATE.

The summers are frosty; these frosts, with snow-storms, generally occurring every month. The mountains surrounding the reservation are mostly covered with snow all the year round. The climate, though cold, is very healthy, and the winters are not as severe as the cool summers would seem to indicate.

SOIL.

Nearly the entire reservation is of volcanic origin. Immense beds of ashes are everywhere found. A large portion of the ashy lands produce timber and bunch-grass. About nine-tenths of the reservation is of this kind of soil and is mostly hilly or mountainous. The remaining tenth lies along the borders of the lakes and rivers and around the springs, of which there are a large number. This is divided into swamp land, meadow land, and grazing land, the latter of which predominates. Both the meadow and pasture lands are generally of good quality and will meet all the wants of the Indians for years to come. A large portion of the meadow and grazing land would raise good crops of grain and roots were it not for the frosty and dry seasons. There are two or three localities which are somewhat sheltered where occasional medium crops can be raised.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

For the purpose of subsisting a not highly civilized tribe of Indians no better reservation can be found than this. Deer, antelope, and other game abound in the forests, and rivers and lakes upon the reservation swarm with fish. After the spring fishing,

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during which time immense quantities of fish are gathered, then follows, during the summer, a succession of root, seed, and berry crops, which occupy the Indian families the entire summer in gathering and afford them food for the winter. Timber, though limited in variety, is abundant in amount. It is mostly pine. No hard wood of any amount or importance is to be found.

THE RAISING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

During the past few years the agents have been endeavoring to turn the attention of this tribe towards the raising of cattle and the breeding of larger and better horses. A good beginning has been made. There are now about 2,000 head of cattle on the reservation. Some of the Indians are already raising beef cattle for the market. With this income they are able to supply their families with flour, sugar, coffee, &c. Ten times this number can be easily kept on this reservation. With care, that number can be reached in five years. The tribe will then become entirely self-supporting, as there will always be a market for beef.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The dwelling-houses are mostly old and built of logs and are not comfortable as residences. I have had a good many logs drawn, and will have considerable lumber sawed to repair these and other agency buildings. When our saw-mill flume is completed and our new turbine wheel and globe arrive and are in place for work, and all the other mill and shop machinery which we expect to arrive are here and available, we hope to be able to accomplish double the amount of mechanical labor that we do at present.

AGENCY PROPERTY.

This consists mainly of seven lumber-wagons, one log-wagon, two hacks or express wagons, one mowing-machine, one mower and reaper, two horse hay-rakes, and one thrashing-machine. The thrashing-machine is entirely worthless. The mowing-machine may, with constant repairing, last this year. The wagons are also nearly worn-out and will soon be useless. All except the thrashing-machine were probably new when bought, and have done good service. Out of about twelve horses carried on our property returns there is but one that would not be condemned in the military department. The rest are either old, worn-out, undersized, or unsound. Out of about twenty mules there are not more than three or four but what would be sold under the hammer on account of unfitness for the service. Quite a number of both horses and mules were condemned animals when bought for the agency.

STATE OF CIVILIZATION.

When it is considered that twenty years ago this people were in darkness and in degradation, it is readily seen that they have made considerable advancement in civilized life. All have adopted the mode of dress and most of them the mode of living of the whites. There are now about 60 comfortable dwellings, about 20 having been added during the year. From present appearances more houses will be built this year by Indians than were last.

THEIR REMOVAL.

As recommendations have been made at Washington looking towards the early removal of these Indians to some other country, it seems to me fitting that this matter should be discussed in an annual report. Two years' residence among them has given me some opportunity to judge of the suitableness of such a measure. While I fully believe that the breaking up and scattering of powerful war-like tribes is an advantage, and that the gathering of different smaller bands who are not disposed to civilize would be for their good under military rule, I am of the opinion that Indian people who are making progress in civilization, and who are habitually friendly to the government, ought not to be disquieted and discouraged by having this question discussed in Washington. Permanence of location generally goes hand and hand with permanent improvements; besides, the Indians as a people do not easily acclimate. It takes them generations to recover from the physical effects of a removal. So far as the settlers who live in the vicinity of the reservation are concerned, I am satisfied that a large majority of them are opposed to a removal of the Klamath Indians. I find that the desire to take up land as homesteads is increasing among the more intelligent and civilized. Several have expressed to me their intention of doing so next year.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

During the last six months the attendance has risen from 20 to 40 pupils, and has been more regular than heretofore. It might easily have been increased to 50 had we had the accommodations for them and the means to have supplied that number. The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory and encouraging. These pupils particularly excel in penmanship, drawing, and vocal music, while they are by no means deficient in the other branches of study.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

All the Indians on this reservation have a strong belief in the supernatural, hence they very readily accept the religious teachings of the Bible. About 20 of them have become members of the Christian church. It is true that it will take a long time for them to become intelligent Christian worshipers. We generally have two services each Sunday for the benefit of the school children and some of the adults, white and Indian. These services are held at the agency, there being no suitable church building for such gatherings. We hope before winter to have a suitable central place for such Christian meetings. While I cannot speak of any great number who are greatly transformed in character, yet I do find that a large majority of those who are brought under the influence of Christian teachings and Christian example are being slowly molded into better men and women.

HABITS OF THE INDIANS.

A more temperate tribe of Indians cannot be found. It is very seldom that a case of drinking is known among them. They were formerly much given to gambling. This habit is rapidly being broken up. They are generally forming industrious habits, and, had they an agricultural country, would in a few years become self-supporting.

RELATIONS WITH THE WHITES.

There is a friendly feeling existing between the Indians and most of the whites in the vicinity of the reservation. The only exception that I know of is that growing out of the unsettled boundary question. This may some day give serious trouble.

HISTORY.

There has been no marked events during the year, and no excitement except that which grew out of the Bannack war of last summer. A few of the Snake Indians belonging to this reservation were implicated in the disturbance that occurred in Warner Valley. They were turned over to the military authorities and have been sent away. Their families were, however, by authority of the Indian Department, detained here. It seems very desirable that these families should not remain long broken up.

Mr. J. H. Roork, the former agent, having resigned his position as Indian agent, I was recommended by the church authorities and commissioned by the President, and, on the 1st day of February, took charge of the reservation. Since that time I have been endeavoring to carry forward all the interests of the Indians on this reservation. I sincerely hope, should I remain another year, to be able to report a good degree of progress. The statistical report accompanying this will give you further information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1879.

SIR: In transmitting the inclosed annual statistical report, I have the honor to submit the following review of operations at this agency during the year:

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

For over two months, during the first part of the year, dating from June 23, 1878, this agency was in possession of the military. The extraordinary circumstance of

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their taking possession not only of the agency but of all the public property thereat under General Howard's orders, without giving receipts or other acknowledgment for the public property so taken; as also their subsequent abandonment of the same without previous notice of their intention to to do, have been reported by me specially and in detail. The property thus taken consisted of the growing crops, the flour, beef, medical supplies, tools and implements in shops and on farm, together with the lumber, material, and other stores usually found about an agency. The public exigency requiring this arbitrary proceeding on their part remains unexplained. Indeed, no explanation has been sought by me, except so far as became necessary in tracing up and accounting for this public property, for which I am held accountable under my official bond.

AGENCY RE-ESTABLISHED.

Receiving, through the military at the agency a copy of your telegraphic instructions of August 13, 1878, directing me to send forward to San Francisco my estimates of supplies for this agency, and learning about the same time, through public rumor, of the abandonment of the agency by them, I at once sent forward a small force of employés to collect together the remnant of such public property as could be found, and to prepare a small supply of hay for subsistence of public animals during winter, preparatory to reoccupying the agency. Under date of September 2, 1878, my principal farmer reports his trip as follows:

In accordance with your instructions we visited the Malheur Agency, and I now submit the following report of the trip: Leaving Canyon City on the 29th of August, stopping over night at Prairie City and one night in the mountains, we arrived at the agency on the 31st. We found the following condition of things:

The agency had been until recently occupied by the military, but was then abandoned. The crops, consisting of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., were entirely destroyed. In some places portions of the fences had been removed and burned for fuel. The orchard had been damaged by horses. A considerable quantity of lumber, rough and dressed, had been burned and otherwise destroyed. We found one breaking-plow, two two-horse plows, two Cal. hoes, one anvil, and one pair bellows. These were all the tools or implements we found. Almost every thing movable had been taken away.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. RIGDON,
Principal Farmer.

During the early part of winter a detachment of troops from Camp Harney visited the agency in search of straggling Indians, and used up our small supply of hay for their cavalry horses. Thus left, without the means of subsisting our animals without grazing them daily upon the public common, little could be done towards repairing the fences preparatory to putting out spring crops.

MISSING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Upon investigation, I find that large quantities of the public property belonging at the agency were sold by the military, while in charge, to settlers and citizens employed by the Army as scouts and teamsters. Some of it was, doubtless, stolen by unknown parties, and a small quantity was removed to Camp Harney when the agency was abandoned by the troops. Several articles purchased from the military have been recovered from the purchasers.

My chief duty for the past nine months has been the unpleasant task of tracing up and accounting for the public property scattered, sold, stolen, and destroyed during the two months of military control, and in collecting the evidence necessary to secure the conviction of the offending parties.

PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecution has been recently commenced in the United States district court at Portland against Sergeant John F. Nee, Second United States Infantry, for carrying away and selling public property while he was in charge of the agency. Small quantities of the property thus sold by him have been traced to and discovered in possession of the purchasers; one of whom, fearing prosecution, has recently returned several articles so purchased.

One case, prosecuted in the State court, at Baker City, Oreg., for larceny of public property from this agency, has resulted in the conviction of the party and his sentence to confinement in State's prison for a term of two years.

A case prosecuted in the United States district court at Portland, in August last, for selling liquor to Indians at Canyon City, Oreg., though otherwise a plain case, failed of conviction for want of proof that the Indian purchasing the liquor was one "under charge of an Indian superintendent or agent." There have always been a large number of straggling non-treaty Indians in this country, having no "superintendent or agent." The indiscriminate traffic in liquor with these Indians should not be permitted. I have before suggested to the department the propriety of recommending a

completely have they ignored their former chiefs. The Indians having constantly lost respect for their old chiefs, are now acquiring a more general respect for the yearly-elected Indian justice of the peace and sheriff.

The mill-dam upon the agency having been built mainly of brush, and by age having become rotted and weakened, was completely carried away by a sudden rise of the Yamhill River last spring, and was a serious loss to the department, and at present it will be impossible to saw any considerable amount of lumber, yet by utilizing a small stream of water near the mill we are able to continue grinding wheat in sufficient quantities to supply the Indians' demands for flour; but the dam will have to be rebuilt before the agency can be successfully operated. I have apprised the department of this matter, but am not informed as to whether the dam will be rebuilt during the present season.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good and very few deaths have occurred, and the young born among them seem to be healthier and to possess better constitutions than in former years.

The school at this agency for the past year, as you are aware, has been conducted for the Indians by the Sisters of the Holy Names, under a contract made under the department at Washington with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, and although a large attendance has not been secured, I think the school has accomplished much good, and I earnestly look for good results in this department. The report heretofore submitted will give you a more detailed account of the school. The religious branch of the service is still successfully conducted by Rev. Father Croquette, whose long residence among them and earnest efforts for their spiritual welfare has given him great influence for good among them, and to his efforts their present orderly and peaceable conduct is mainly attributable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
July 7, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

SIZE AND LOCATION.

Klamath reservation embraces within its boundaries, as established by survey, about 1,000,000 acres. It is located in the southeastern part of Oregon, between longitudes 121° and 122° and latitudes 62° and 63°.30', and has an average elevation of about 5,000 feet above the sea.

CLIMATE.

The summers are frosty; these frosts, with snow-storms, generally occurring every month. The mountains surrounding the reservation are mostly covered with snow all the year round. The climate, though cold, is very healthy, and the winters are not as severe as the cool summers would seem to indicate.

SOIL.

Nearly the entire reservation is of volcanic origin. Immense beds of ashes are everywhere found. A large portion of the ashy lands produce timber and bunch-grass. About nine-tenths of the reservation is of this kind of soil and is mostly hilly or mountainous. The remaining tenth lies along the borders of the lakes and rivers and around the springs, of which there are a large number. This is divided into swamp land, meadow land, and grazing land, the latter of which predominates. Both the meadow and pasture lands are generally of good quality and will meet all the wants of the Indians for years to come. A large portion of the meadow and grazing land would raise good crops of grain and roots were it not for the frosty and dry seasons. There are two or three localities which are somewhat sheltered where occasional medium crops can be raised.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

For the purpose of subsisting a not highly civilized tribe of Indians no better reservation can be found than this. Deer, antelope, and other game abound in the forests, and rivers and lakes upon the reservation swarm with fish. After the spring fishing,

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during which time immense quantities of fish are gathered, then follows, during the summer, a succession of root, seed, and berry crops, which occupy the Indian families the entire summer in gathering and afford them food for the winter. Timber, though limited in variety, is abundant in amount. It is mostly pine. No hard wood of any amount or importance is to be found.

THE RAISING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

During the past few years the agents have been endeavoring to turn the attention of this tribe towards the raising of cattle and the breeding of larger and better horses. A good beginning has been made. There are now about 2,000 head of cattle on the reservation. Some of the Indians are already raising beef cattle for the market. With this income they are able to supply their families with flour, sugar, coffee, &c. Ten times this number can be easily kept on this reservation. With care, that number can be reached in five years. The tribe will then become entirely self-supporting, as there will always be a market for beef.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The dwelling-houses are mostly old and built of logs and are not comfortable as residences. I have had a good many logs drawn, and will have considerable lumber sawed to repair these and other agency buildings. When our saw-mill flume is completed and our new turbine wheel and globe arrive and are in place for work, and all the other mill and shop machinery which we expect to arrive are here and available, we hope to be able to accomplish double the amount of mechanical labor that we do at present.

AGENCY PROPERTY.

This consists mainly of seven lumber-wagons, one log-wagon, two hacks or express wagons, one mowing-machine, one mower and reaper, two horse hay-rakes, and one thrashing-machine. The thrashing-machine is entirely worthless. The mowing-machine may, with constant repairing, last this year. The wagons are also nearly worn-out and will soon be useless. All except the thrashing-machine were probably new when bought, and have done good service. Out of about twelve horses carried on our property returns there is but one that would not be condemned in the military department. The rest are either old, worn-out, undersized, or unsound. Out of about twenty mules there are not more than three or four but what would be sold under the hammer on account of unfitness for the service. Quite a number of both horses and mules were condemned animals when bought for the agency.

STATE OF CIVILIZATION.

When it is considered that twenty years ago this people were in darkness and in degradation, it is readily seen that they have made considerable advancement in civilized life. All have adopted the mode of dress and most of them the mode of living of the whites. There are now about 60 comfortable dwellings, about 20 having been added during the year. From present appearances more houses will be built this year by Indians than were last.

THEIR REMOVAL.

As recommendations have been made at Washington looking towards the early removal of these Indians to some other country, it seems to me fitting that this matter should be discussed in an annual report. Two years' residence among them has given me some opportunity to judge of the suitableness of such a measure. While I fully believe that the breaking up and scattering of powerful war-like tribes is an advantage, and that the gathering of different smaller bands who are not disposed to civilize would be for their good under military rule, I am of the opinion that Indian people who are making progress in civilization, and who are habitually friendly to the government, ought not to be disquieted and discouraged by having this question discussed in Washington. Permanence of location generally goes hand and hand with permanent improvements; besides, the Indians as a people do not easily acclimate. It takes them generations to recover from the physical effects of a removal. So far as the settlers who live in the vicinity of the reservation are concerned, I am satisfied that a large majority of them are opposed to a removal of the Klamath Indians. I find that the desire to take up land as homesteads is increasing among the more intelligent and civilized. Several have expressed to me their intention of doing so next year.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

During the last six months the attendance has risen from 20 to 40 pupils, and has been more regular than heretofore. It might easily have been increased to 50 had we had the accommodations for them and the means to have supplied that number. The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory and encouraging. These pupils particularly excel in penmanship, drawing, and vocal music, while they are by no means deficient in the other branches of study.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

All the Indians on this reservation have a strong belief in the supernatural, hence they very readily accept the religious teachings of the Bible. About 20 of them have become members of the Christian church. It is true that it will take a long time for them to become intelligent Christian worshipers. We generally have two services each Sunday for the benefit of the school children and some of the adults, white and Indian. These services are held at the agency, there being no suitable church building for such gatherings. We hope before winter to have a suitable central place for such Christian meetings. While I cannot speak of any great number who are greatly transformed in character, yet I do find that a large majority of those who are brought under the influence of Christian teachings and Christian example are being slowly molded into better men and women.

HABITS OF THE INDIANS.

A more temperate tribe of Indians cannot be found. It is very seldom that a case of drinking is known among them. They were formerly much given to gambling. This habit is rapidly being broken up. They are generally forming industrious habits, and, had they an agricultural country, would in a few years become self-supporting.

RELATIONS WITH THE WHITES.

There is a friendly feeling existing between the Indians and most of the whites in the vicinity of the reservation. The only exception that I know of is that growing out of the unsettled boundary question. This may some day give serious trouble.

HISTORY.

There has been no marked events during the year, and no excitement except that which grew out of the Bannack war of last summer. A few of the Snake Indians belonging to this reservation were implicated in the disturbance that occurred in Warner Valley. They were turned over to the military authorities and have been sent away. Their families were, however, by authority of the Indian Department, detained here. It seems very desirable that these families should not remain long broken up.

Mr. J. H. Roork, the former agent, having resigned his position as Indian agent, I was recommended by the church authorities and commissioned by the President, and, on the 1st day of February, took charge of the reservation. Since that time I have been endeavoring to carry forward all the interests of the Indians on this reservation. I sincerely hope, should I remain another year, to be able to report a good degree of progress. The statistical report accompanying this will give you further information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1879.

SIR: In transmitting the inclosed annual statistical report, I have the honor to submit the following review of operations at this agency during the year:

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

For over two months, during the first part of the year, dating from June 23, 1878, this agency was in possession of the military. The extraordinary circumstance of

REF0065985

their taking possession not only of the agency but of all the public property thereat under General Howard's orders, without giving receipts or other acknowledgment for the public property so taken; as also their subsequent abandonment of the same without previous notice of their intention so to do, have been reported by me specially and in detail. The property thus taken consisted of the growing crops, the flour, beef, medical supplies, tools and implements in shops and on farm, together with the lumber, material, and other stores usually found about an agency. The public exigency requiring this arbitrary proceeding on their part remains unexplained. Indeed, no explanation has been sought by me, except so far as became necessary in tracing up and accounting for this public property, for which I am held accountable under my official bond.

AGENCY RE-ESTABLISHED.

Receiving through the military at the agency a copy of your telegraphic instructions of August 13, 1878, directing me to send forward to San Francisco my estimates of supplies for this agency, and learning about the same time, through public rumor, of the abandonment of the agency by them, I at once sent forward a small force of employés to collect together the remnant of such public property as could be found, and to prepare a small supply of hay for subsistence of public animals during winter, preparatory to reoccupying the agency. Under date of September 2, 1878, my principal farmer reports his trip as follows:

In accordance with your instructions we visited the Malheur Agency, and I now submit the following report of the trip: Leaving Canyon City on the 29th of August, stopping overnight at Prairie City and one night in the mountains, we arrived at the agency on the 31st. We found the following condition of things:

The agency had been until recently occupied by the military, but was then abandoned. The crops, consisting of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., were entirely destroyed. In some places portions of the fences had been removed and burned and otherwise destroyed. We A considerable quantity of lumber, rough and dressed, had been burned and otherwise destroyed. found one breaking-plow, two two-horse plows, two Cal. hoes, one anvil, and one pair bellows. These were all the tools or implements we found. Almost every thing movable had been taken away.

Respectfully submitted

GEO. H. RIGDON,
Principal Farmer.

During the early part of winter a detachment of troops from Camp Harney visited the agency in search of straggling Indians, and used up our small supply of hay for their cavalry horses. Thus left, without the means of subsisting our animals without grazing them daily upon the public common, little could be done towards repairing the fences preparatory to putting out spring crops.

MISSING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Upon investigation, I find that large quantities of the public property belonging at the agency were sold by the military, while in charge, to settlers and citizens employed by the Army as scouts and teamsters. Some of it was, doubtless, stolen by unknown parties, and a small quantity was removed to Camp Harney when the agency was abandoned by the troops. Several articles purchased from the military have been recovered from the purchasers.

My chief duty for the past nine months has been the unpleasant task of tracing up and accounting for the public property scattered, sold, stolen, and destroyed during the two months of military control, and in collecting the evidence necessary to secure the conviction of the offending parties.

PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecution has been recently commenced in the United States district court at Portland against Sergeant John F. Nee, Second United States Infantry, for carrying away and selling public property while he was in charge of the agency. Small quantities of the property thus sold by him have been traced to and discovered in possession of the purchasers; one of whom, fearing prosecution, has recently returned several articles so purchased.

One case, prosecuted in the State court, at Baker City, Oreg., for larceny of public property from this agency, has resulted in the conviction of the party and his sentence to confinement in State's prison for a term of two years.

A case prosecuted in the United States district court at Portland, in August last, for selling liquor to Indians at Canyon City, Oreg., though otherwise a plain case, failed of conviction for want of proof that the Indian purchasing the liquor was one "under charge of an Indian superintendent or agent." There have always been a large number of straggling non-treaty Indians in this country, having no "superintendent or agent." The indiscriminate traffic in liquor with these Indians should not be permitted. I have before suggested to the department the propriety of recommending a

change in section 2139, Revised United States Statutes, such as will bring this class of Indians within the purview of the law.

DRUNKENNESS.

While visiting a border town recently, where Indians of the class just named are permitted to enjoy the privilege of getting drunk, one of the good citizens manifested his public spirit by informing me of that fact, and stating that while a great many Indians at that place drank whisky, only a few got beastly drunk and boisterous, so as to become dangerous and unmanageable. He requested me, in the interest of humanity and for the public good, to take charge of those few unruly drunkards and remove them to my agency, where they could be brought under the restraining influences of civilization and Christianity. In reply, I asked him how long it would require for them to fit the remainder of the band for an agency, as it was not desirable to separate bands.

SUPPLIES.

Under authority contained in your office letter of date August 22, contracts were awarded for 60,000 pounds flour, at 5½ cents, and for a like quantity of fresh beef, net on the hoof, at 3½ cents per pound; also, for wheat, oats, and farm horses.

The annuity supplies purchased in San Francisco by E. S. Woog have not yet all been received. Those received are, with very few exceptions, superior in quality for the price, and cheaper than were ever before purchased for this agency.

INSPECTION.

No inspection of these supplies was made by the military. Under the standing orders of the department I requested the services of an officer from Camp Harney on the 13th November, and asked that the inspection take place on the 30th November. To this request I received the following reply:

CAMP HARNEY, OREG., *November 18, 1878.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant has been referred to the department commander for instructions. I hear, unofficially, that you have been authorized to purchase clothing for these Indians; if such is the case, and you can bring it here at once and issue to them, you will be doing them good service. Many of these Indians, especially women and children, are very destitute and suffering for want of clothing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. COCHRAN,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding.

To W. V. RINEHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Canyon City, Oreg.

Ten days after the receipt and inspection of these supplies, I received, December 10, the following additional reply to my request for an inspector:

CAMP HARNEY, OREG., *December 6, 1878.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to say that the department commander directs me to detail an officer to make the inspection requested, provided it is your intention to furnish the Indians at Camp Harney with the supplies in question. Please inform me whether or not it is your intention to furnish the Indians at Camp Harney with the supplies referred to, and oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. COCHRAN,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding.

To Mr. W. V. RINEHART,
Indian Agent, Canyon City, Oreg.

REMOVAL TO YAKAMA.

The hostiles, consisting of two bands of Oits, Egan, and Tau-wa-dah, together with the Indian women and children reported by Captain Cochran as surrendering for clothing in their lodges at Camp Harney as early as the 18th of November, were taken, six weeks later, in the condition reported, and removed over two ranges of mountains to Yakama, a distance of 350 miles. They had been held as prisoners of war from the 1st of September previous at a three-company post. Supplies of subsistence were already at this agency, within 55 miles of the Indians, and blankets and clothing were known to be on the way for them, yet they were thus summarily removed amid the severest rigors of winter to a place not previously occupied by troops, and where no provision had been made for the comfort or safe-keeping of these prisoners.

It has been reported that the cost of removal aggregates $47,000. This is not surprising when we consider that the prices paid for transportation and supplies of all kinds was more than double the ordinary summer rates. This was, in part, attributable to the severity of the weather during their midwinter journey.

REF0065986

LEGGINS'S BAND.

consisting of over 100 of the Piutes, belonging to old Chief Winnemucca's tribe, was also removed with the hostiles to Yakama. This was, and is, considered by Winnemucca's people an act of bad faith on the part of the authorities ordering it. They claim for Leggins that he not only did not participate in the hostilities of last summer, but that he did good and faithful service to our people in warning settlers of approaching danger in time for them to remove their families before hostilities actually began. Upon this ground they claim that it was unjust to treat him in the same manner as we treated the hostiles fresh from their bloody work in killing white settlers. Evidence has been furnished by settlers acknowledging the faithful services of Leggins and his people to themselves at the date of the outbreak in June, 1878, and going to prove his loyalty to the whites throughout the entire hostilities. This evidence, together with full reports of Winnemucca's statement of the grievance of his people in consequence of Leggins's captivity, has already been forwarded to your office. Copies of the entire correspondence upon this subject have been sent to Father Wilbur, agent at Yakama, where Leggins now is, with a request to investigate the matter fully and report the result to your office.

ENCROACHMENTS.

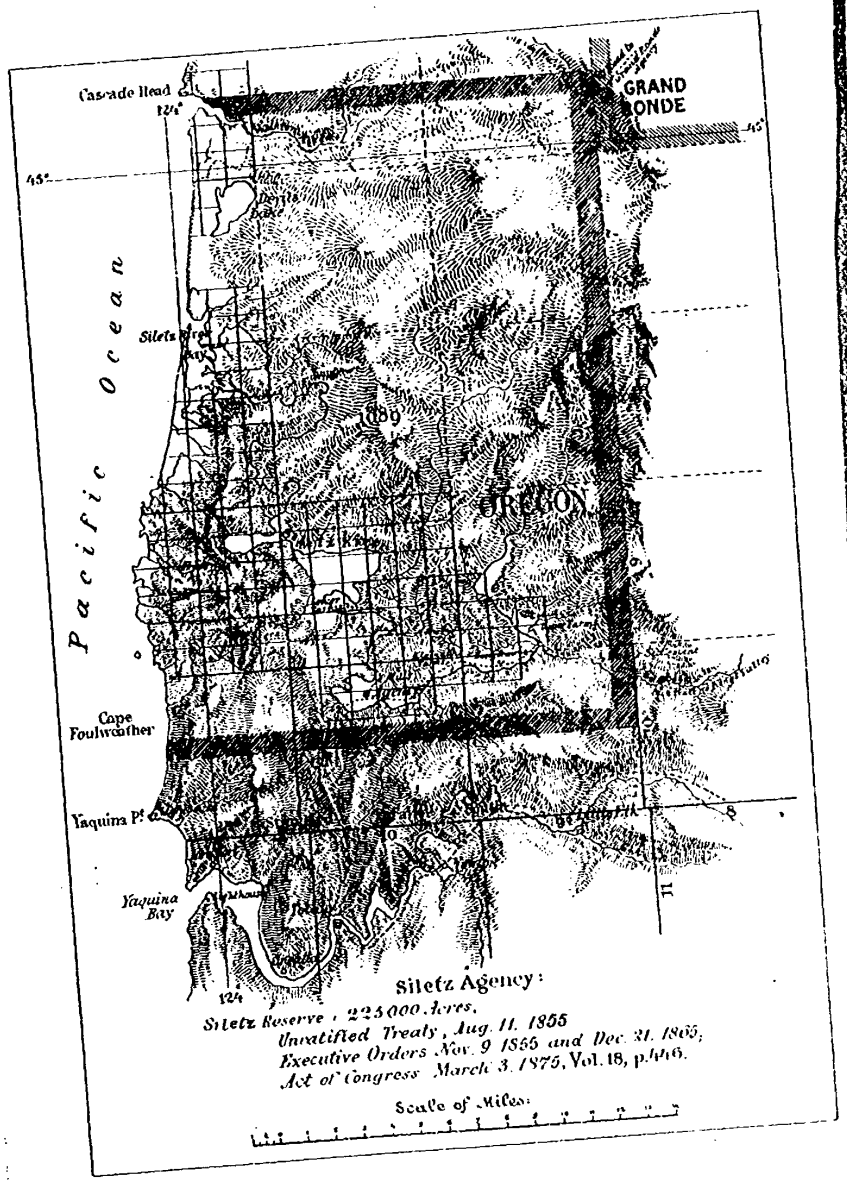
About the date of the removal of the Indians to Yakama in January last, it was announced in the public press, under the caption, "General Howard interviewed," that "the Malheur Reservation *must* and *shall* be broken up." The same announcement was reported to have been made by military officers at Camp Harney. Practically, this has been accomplished, as no Indians have since been at the agency or upon the reservation. And encouraged by these announcements, stock-men and settlers immediately went upon the reserve with their herds and occupied the most valuable portion of the agricultural and meadow lands. These trespassers have not yet all been removed. The order obtained over one year ago requiring the military at Camp Harney to remove all this class of intruders from the reservation having been disregarded alike by the military and the trespassers themselves, application was made to the Department of Justice, and the promptness with which the officers of that department have responded promises a speedy and effectual remedy.

WINNEMUCCA'S RETURN.

In consequence of the alleged grievance of Winnemucca and his people on account of the removal of Leggins in company with the hostiles to Yakama, they now refuse to return to this agency. They say if they should return here they have no assurance that they would not also be sent to live with the hostiles as their kindred, Leggins's people, were. They are scattered about Camp McDermitt and the town of Winnemucca, where I am satisfied they are receiving encouragement to pursue their present course from a few interested parties who have private interests to subserve in keeping them in that vicinity. These Indians say the whites about Camp McDermitt tell them not to return here or they will be starved, and that they can do better by staying where they are and working for the settlers at a dollar a day and board. I am disposed to question the propriety of *forcing* these or any other Indians upon a reservation unless adequate force is at hand to compel them to remain. I might also add that I question the propriety of forcing Indians to *remain* upon a reservation where (as at this agency) their total support does not exceed a money value of five cents a day.

Everything considered, I am of opinion that my recommendations of July 24, 1878, for the discontinuance of this agency, were judicious, timely, and for the best interests of the service. It is conceded that there are at present too many agencies. Whether this be true or not, it is a known fact that there are more in number than are receiving decent support. All theory aside, the facts in the case are, briefly, as follows: This is a favorable location for an agency. The reservation is large, and in most respects, well adapted to the wants of Indians. With abundance of fish and fowl in the streams and lakes, there are plenty of deer and antelope, and some bear and elk in the wooded mountains skirting the northern boundary. These, with the indigenous roots and berries growing all over the country, constitute the Indian's natural food. Fur-bearing animals, beaver otter, martin, mink, fox, lynx, hare, and coyote, though not abundant, are in sufficient supply to meet all their wants for this kind of clothing. For stock-raising, the grazing lands of the reservation cannot be excelled. Good agricultural land is limited to a few localities, in narrow valleys along the streams; but there is more than enough to produce breadstuffs and vegetables for a thousand Indians perpetually. The post trader's store at Camp Harney, on the reserve, is fifty-five miles from here. The nearest store to the agency, off the reserve, is at Malheur City, 45 miles away. The character of the country adjacent to the reserve is such as to preclude

REF0065987



rapid settlement; and in consequence, the present isolation must continue indefinitely, and thereby the petty conflicts attending close contact with dense white settlements may be avoided.

On the other hand, the agency has been established six years. The fences, never good, are now so far decayed as to render them quite insufficient protection to growing or matured crops of any value. The agency buildings and the two irrigating ditches are all the permanent improvements of any value now here. Lumber for the present fences cost $47.50, and dressed lumber for building cost $85 per thousand. In view of past stringent economy in the support of Indians, it is useless to expect sufficient appropriations to enable an agent to inclose new land, or even to refence the present fields. The subject of mills for this agency has been exhausted in years of correspondence, in which, I am glad to say, the matter has always had the sanction and support of your office. But recommendations, estimates, plans, and specifications will not suffice to build these much needed improvements. Without them, any considerable advancement toward self-support—even by the most industrious Indians—is next to impossible. The nearest mill, of either kind, is 65 miles away, with a rugged mountain range intervening.

The Indians who originally inhabited this region, and who claimed the soil, have all been removed. Their removal was far from being unjust, though made unnecessarily severe. Exile from their country is but mild punishment for the cruelty and fiendish crimes committed by them last summer. However much they may desire it, I deem it unsafe and impolitic to permit their return. Since they left, the agency has been a whole year without an Indian. The only Indians now in this region, with which to repopulate this reservation, are the Weisers, 139; Ochoho's, 100; and the Winnemuccas, perhaps 100 since Leggins left. Of this material, the Weisers participated in the hostilities last summer and have not yet surrendered. Ochoho's band deserted their reservation at Yainax and are now straggling about Fort Bidwell, in disregard of their treaty obligations and in semi-defiance of all authority. Winnemucca's people deserted Pyramid Lake Reservation for this, and soon abandoned it for a worthless life of independent vagabondage around frontier military posts and border towns. Besides, it is now believed that none of these Indians desire to locate here. This is not their home. An Indian's home remains where he was born. Wanting this simple but powerful attraction, there is nothing here to bind them to the place. And even if all these remnant bands were located here, the recent defection in Winnemucca's band, over the treatment of Leggins, destroys all the cohesive power that was to be relied upon by an agent to hold them together for his management and control.

CROPS AND CRICKETS.

For three years in succession the crickets have damaged our grain crops and almost totally destroyed the vegetable crops. This season farmers were induced to drive a large number of hogs over the mountains to feed upon the crickets, which are said to equal acorns as food for hogs. The degree of success attending this trial warrants me in recommending the plan. Lack of hog-proof fences was the worst difficulty experienced and was all that prevented complete success in saving our crops from the ravages of these troublesome visitors.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

I have examined eleven claims of this character, aggregating $20,268.56, during the year. These claims all grow out of the joint raid of the Bannacks and Piutes. Several of the claimants had their houses burned by the Indians on their hostile raid and lost everything they had, leaving themselves and families very destitute. They are plainly entitled to relief, and prompt action on their claims is earnestly recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 18, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office, under date of June, 18, 1879, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report.

On the 15th day of July last I assumed charge of this agency, relieving William Bagley. In consequence of the brief time since my arrival, my annual report will necessarily be somewhat short, owing to a want of personal knowledge in matters pertaining to the business of this reservation.

REF0065988

Upon examination I find that Siletz Reserve is located within the counties of Benton and Tillamook, and is described as follows: Beginning at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency, thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence north along said ocean to the mouth of Salmon River; thence due east to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships west of the Willamette meridian; thence south with said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning; being 24 miles in length by about 15 miles in width, and containing 223,000 acres, of which 23,000 acres only are suitable for agricultural purposes. The tillable lands are found in small bodies lying along the Siletz River. The Indians occupying this extent of country number about 1,000 and are composed of a part of 17 different tribes.

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings consist of one flouring-mill, a saw-mill, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, and shoe-shop, several dwelling-houses for the use of the agent and employés, school-house, and a large and commodious boarding-school house now in course of construction under the supervision of the assistant carpenter, Mr. Peterson, the work of which has and is being done exclusively by Indians, speaking volumes for their ability in workmanship; there are also several barns and outhouses; there are some over 200 houses owned and occupied by Indian families, together with granaries, barns, outhouses, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

There are about 1,100 acres of land cultivated by Indians, 95 of which have been broken during the year; a portion of the growing crops looks remarkably well, while other parts will yield below the average. In some localities I fear the wheat will suffer from rust. The amount of grain and vegetables raised, and now unharvested, during the season, by estimate is as follows: 1,500 bushels wheat; 3,000 of oats; 2,500 of potatoes; 3,000 of turnips; 10 of onions, and 30 of beans. The crop of hay has been harvested, yields well, and is of good quality, and estimated at 88 tons.

EDUCATION.

The day-school has been continued through the year with a principal and an assistant; the number of Indian children in attendance has been from 18 to 60. This disparity of numbers has been owing to the distance a portion of them live from the agency; many of the children are advanced in their studies and appear to take a lively interest in education.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

There has been preaching once each Sabbath during the year, and religious service each Sabbath evening, led by one of the Indians; a class-meeting on each Tuesday evening, and a prayer-meeting on Thursday night of each week, at the agency. There have also been social meetings on other parts of the reserve, from house to house, conducted by Indians, usually accompanied by one or more whites. I have attended many of the above meetings since my arrival, and found a goodly number of the Indians active and zealous in the cause of Christianity.

A Sabbath-school is successfully carried on, sustained jointly by the whites and Indians; attendance good, and manifestly a noble work is being done, giving great encouragement to the superintendent and teachers.

SANITARY.

Whole number of Indians treated during the past year is 196; whole number of births that have come to the knowledge of the physician, 25; and of deaths, 30. There are doubtless many more births in various parts of the reservation, that would more than equal the deaths, but it is a well-known fact that Indian mothers, so far as may be, conceal the birth of their infants from the public, and hence escape the notice of the physician. The tribes are evidently suffering from venereal diseases, both primary and hereditary, which requires great attention; the physician is unceasing in his efforts, not only in the curing of the suffering, but in the giving of such advice as will tend to entirely stop the spread of this class of diseases.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the want of means for a larger agricultural improvement. Many of the Indians are anxious to cultivate the lands, as shown by their gardens, but lack teams and implements; therefore, I would suggest that they be supplied, and such assistance, if rendered soon, would enable them to enlarge their acreage the coming fall.

I am informed by my predecessor that the appropriation made is inadequate to the completion and furnishing of the new boarding-school house, and early attention to the same is desirable, so that the building so much needed may ere long be brought into use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 25, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of June 18th, I have the honor to submit my report for the current year.

This reservation covers an area of 320,551 acres, about one-fourth of which is mountainous and covered with timber; the balance is prairie and rolling land, well watered and adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The number of Indians on the reservation according to the last census is 1,023 members of the *Walla Walla*, *Cayuse* and *Umatilla* tribes and a few *Columbia River* Indians. These Indians are self-supporting, and many of them raise a surplus of hay, cereals and vegetables for which they find a ready sale in the adjoining settlements. A small proportion of them subsist by hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c., more from choice and laziness than necessity, but even these of late years are engaging in farming.

The main occupation from which most of their revenue is derived is stock, of which they own about 26,000 head, mostly horses. Many of them are wealthy in stock, and the yearly revenue derived from this source cannot be less than $10,000. Stock raising is more in accordance with the disposition of these Indians than agricultural pursuits; and as the business is more remunerative and less laborious, it would be a hard matter to wean them from it while the range for stock is so extensive.

The improvements made during the year are not so extensive as formerly on account of the uncertainty existing among the Indians as to what disposition would be made of the reservation upon the expiration of the treaty. Since the agreement entered into by the department with the chiefs last spring (which allows the Indians to take their lands in severalty), those who have decided to remain have cut about 100,000 rails and have fenced up considerable land, and others intend to make further improvements in the fall and spring.

We have built two new houses for them during the present year, and have another under construction. Many Indians are anxious to have houses, but unfortunately the saw-mill was burnt last December, and the supply of lumber is nearly exhausted. The mill-dam and flume are uninjured, and part of the machinery could be utilized if the mill was rebuilt, and the cost of rebuilding it would be a mere fraction of the amount required to furnish the Indians with sufficient lumber to make necessary repairs.

The past has been a trying year for these Indians on account of the hostile feeling of the whites against them, and the many crimes committed against their lives and property for which they have been unable to obtain redress. During the year five Indians were murdered in cold blood and over 1,000 head of stock has been stolen from them, and they are frequently shot at and abused by white men while hunting their stock in the vicinity of the reservation.

Last spring a party of white men in a small town in the vicinity of the reservation shot at three Indians at different times one day. They were arrested by the United States authorities and were taken to Portland for trial, where they were released by the court for want of jurisdiction. The case was then placed in the hands of the prosecuting attorney for the State, during the session of the court in this county, but the principal witnesses against the guilty parties refused to appear before the grand jury and no indictments were found. Efforts have been repeatedly made to bring horse thieves and murderers to justice for crimes committed against these Indians, but they have invariably escaped punishment, until it is evident that the Indians need not expect justice at the hand of the whites, unless they happen to be the guilty parties, in which case they will get justice to the fullest extent of the law, as in the case of the three Indians that were hung in Pendleton for the murder of Coggans last year.

Twenty of the young men of this reservation enlisted as scouts last July for six months, and are serving in Idaho.

The Indians have cultivated 2,000 acres of land this year, being an increase of 300 acres over the previous year. They have harvested 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,200 of oats, 300 of barley, and have cut 700 tons of hay; they have also raised about 1,500 bushels of corn, 600 of potatoes, 50 of turnips, 100 of onions, and 75 of beans, besides about 50,000 melons and 5,000 pumpkins and squash. On the agency farm we have raised 200 bushels of wheat, 400 of oats, 300 of potatoes, and 20 tons of hay.

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There is a day school in operation here with seating capacity for 75 scholars, with an average attendance of 22 scholars. The children show an aptitude for learning and will compare favorably with white children of the same age, but as many of the Indians live ten, fifteen, and twenty miles from the school it is impossible for their children to attend day school, and consequently they are growing up in ignorance for want of a boarding school here.

The missionary labors of Rev. L. L. Conrardy among these Indians are meeting with good success, as is shown by the increased attendance at church. The number of Christians at present is 450. They are, as a rule, sober and industrious, and many of them have adopted the dress of the whites and live in good, comfortable houses.

These Indians, with few exceptions, wish to take their lands in severalty and remain on the reservation, but the persecution of the surrounding whites will be apt to deter many of them from remaining.

The vice of drunkenness is common among the pagan Indians here, and it is almost impossible to suppress the traffic, for no sooner is one batch of whisky sellers disposed of than others take their place and the chances of going to jail for a month or two, which is the only penalty attached to the offense.

I transmit herewith the statistical information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CONROYER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 22, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, together with the statistics accompanying the same:

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation is, as near as can be determined, 522, of which 272 are males, and 250 females. During the winter months the number exceeded 600, owing to a number of renegade Indians being brought here by the military authorities, who had gathered them up along the Columbia River. These Indians are known as the John Day's Indians, having for their leader Hē-ha-ney, an Indian who left this reservation about nine years ago. As soon as spring fairly opened he unceremoniously left, taking most of the John Day's and some of the Warm Springs Indians with him, going across the Columbia with the ostensible purpose of making a home on the Yakama Reservation, but I have yet to learn that he has done so. Those of the John Day's remaining deserve great credit for not following him, but, instead, have taken up land, fenced in a portion of it, and put in some grain and other crops. As near as I can determine, the increase of population, by births, exceeds the deaths by 5 persons, making a gain of that much over last year's resident population.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

During the year nine months school has been taught. The average attendance during that time was 36. The largest average during any one month was 45, the number of scholars being 63. The highest number of scholars any one month was 66, being in last March, during which the average was 42⅞. The lowest number of scholars was in September last, which was 27, with an average of 9.

On the 5th of February a boarding department was started in connection with the day school, to the extent of furnishing all the scholars present a noonday meal, which encouraged a larger and more regular attendance. This department was under the charge of Mrs. I. G. Fee, who acted as matron with great acceptance, instructing the girls how to do housework, and a number of Indian women how to cook, make bread, &c. Rev. R. N. Fee, in addition to his regular duties as a missionary, gave considerable time to teaching the more advanced scholars, with the view of making interpreters of them. The teacher, Mr. C. H. Walker, and assistant, Miss Josie E. Smith, performed faithful and efficient service in the school, the latter taking the smaller scholars and beginners, who made rapid progress under her instructions. Aside from this, she gave a number of the girls instructions in sewing. Taken altogether, the results for the year are more satisfactory and encouraging than for a number of previous years, if they have ever been equaled. Aside from the salaries of the teachers, amounting to but $1,020 (since the services of the assistant did not commence till

the middle of December), the expenses have been about $230, which includes the subsistence supplies furnished the boarding department, and also cost of school books, &c.

APPRENTICES.

Of these I have had six, two in the grist-mill, two in the saw-mill and wagon and carpenter shop, and two in the blacksmith shop, one of whom also acts as assistant farmer. They have made commendable progress, and by another year will be quite well qualified to carry on most of the work in their respective departments of labor.

POLICEMEN.

On the 1st of last January, under your instructions, a police force of three men was organized. Since that time, by additional instructions, the force has been increased to ten members. Their services are not often called into active use, as the Indians have been nearly all well behaved. There have been times when they have rendered good service, notably so last winter in dealing with some of the John Day's Indians who showed insubordination. At that time the force being small, additional volunteer service was called for and given. Lately the force has done good service in trying to rid the Dalles of worthless renegade Indians.

CHURCH INTERESTS.

During the year there have been upwards of twenty additions to the church membership. Regular services have been maintained every Sabbath during the year. During the winter months the missionary work was extended to the Warm Springs and John Day Indians, whose principal camp was about ten miles north of the agency. "They heard the word of God gladly," and our efforts in their behalf are bearing some fruit. There have been hindering causes which have retarded the work, and its results have not been as satisfactory as could be desired.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

The tone of morals seems to be gradually elevating. Seemingly, there has been more of lawless conduct than in former years, but in fact it is evidently so because our facilities for finding out that crimes and misdemeanors have been committed have been largely increased, partly through the services of the policemen, partly because the better class of Indians are more willing than formerly to have arrested and punished those who commit an offense against the laws of this agency and its council, which laws now have practical application to the whole reservation, the Warm Springs last winter agreeing to be governed by the same.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

I have performed a number of marriage ceremonies during the year. The usual custom is for the parties desiring matrimony to apply to the head chief and members of the council, who are supposed to know if any objections exist. Upon their deciding favorably, I am so informed, and the parties usually present themselves after our morning Sabbath service, when they are duly married by me as the chief magistrate of this reservation, which is really a Territory, as far as the Indians are concerned, and independent of State laws.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

As near as we have been able to find out there have been 21 births and 16 deaths during the year, thus giving us a gain of 5 persons, and goes to prove what I have at other times stated, that I believed the Wascoes and Tenuloos were increasing by a small per cent., and it is to be hoped the Warm Springs will yet have the same said of them.

HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

The general health has been good, no disease of a fatal epidemic nature having appeared. A portion of the deaths which have taken place were as much from old age as from any particular disease existing in the system. Most of the cases of sickness have yielded to the prompt and successful treatment of my physician, Dr. W. J. Farley.

MECHANICAL PURSUITS.

During the year I have had the services of two excellent mechanics, John L. and James C. Luckey. Both of these gentlemen have been here at different times as em-

REF0065990

ployés during the last twelve years, and being affable in manners and kind to the Indians have won their highest regard. Hence they have been the right men to induce the Indians to adopt civilized habits and learn to exercise mechanical skill. Their influence has been *decidedly* for moral advancement and Christian civilization as well.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The statistics show a considerable increase over last year of acres cultivated, land fenced and broken, and amount of grain and other crops raised. All the crops have not as yet been gathered, but I am inclined to think they will exceed instead of falling short of my estimates. Notwithstanding the excessively hot and dry weather during the past six weeks, which materially lessened the grain yield, the increased acreage and comparative freedom of the grain from smut will make a much larger yield than for a number of years past, if it has ever been excelled. In the article of wheat alone I estimate 10,000 bushels as against 7,000 last year. Of oats there is a much larger crop than last year. A frost early in July and hot weather since will lessen the yield of potatoes. The department crops have been a partial failure; the wheat a total one, owing to too late sowing for such a season as this has been.

WEATHER RECORD.

No regular record has been kept of the weather here. The coldest and hottest day have been noted down. January 2 was the coldest, the mercury making 5° above zero as against 8° above on the same date the previous January. The highest record was 107°, on the 9th instant, as against 100° on the 31st of July, 1878, the hottest day of last year. For a number of days previous to and after the former date it ranged from 99° to 104°, making this one of the hottest seasons ever experienced at this agency. At no time during last winter did the snowfall exceed 4 inches in depth, and in February, when the snow was upwards of thirty inches in depth at the Dalles, 75 miles north of this agency, at this place there was scarcely enough to cover the ground. In fact this reservation is known all over the country as being one of the best places for stock to winter in that there is on the North Pacific coast.

SUPPLIES OF FOOD.

The present prospect is very encouraging. Many of the Indians have raised enough of grain, &c., to meet their wants for the year to come. Some will have a surplus which will find ready sale to agency employés or neighboring white settlers. Game of all kinds is unusually abundant and within easy hunting distance. The supply of salmon is fully up to average. None need to suffer for want of food if they will put forth reasonable effort.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Most of these are quite old, though in fair repair. The grist-mill will do for some years to come by occasional repairs, but the saw-mill is almost beyond repair. A new one can be built with but little expense on a good-sized stream about 12 miles northwest of the agency. As to this you have already been advised in a previous communication. In a little more than ten months the treaty stipulations will expire as they apply to this reservation, and new buildings will hardly be needed here; but others, or at least a saw-mill, should be erected where it will be the most convenient for the whole reservation. The mill here has cut over 50,000 feet of lumber during the year, and much more was needed.

CONCLUSION.

At no time since my sojourn here has the outlook given more encouragement as to future prosperity and development. I can see a wonderful change from that of thirteen years ago. White persons coming here and witnessing these Indians, and especially during the Sabbath services, are perfectly astonished. They can scarcely realize that "war paint and feathers" have given place to the habiliments of civilized life. May no adverse circumstances ever cause the good work to go backward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 20, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my ninth annual report of the condition and progress of this agency and the Indians under my charge:

It is gratifying to be able to report the continued kindly disposition, good conduct, and industrial habits of our Indians. With few exceptions it is believed they will compare favorably with any other in the service, especially when the amount of encouragement and support they receive from the government is considered.

Anxious as we are to make a good showing as to numbers, we cannot report as many as we did last year, viz, 430; the number this year being only 402. The difference between the births and deaths will not account for it. We know of several, with their families, who come here occasionally, but spend most of their time elsewhere. These we have not counted this year, which accounts to some extent for the difference. Though the number of births and deaths do not show an increase, yet our theory is that they are now increasing in numbers, and that the decrease is accounted for by the rejection from our count of those who spend most of their time elsewhere, and the greater difficulty in getting the number of births than the number of deaths. Our figures to the contrary, we are confident that there is a small increase which future enumerations will show.

FARMING OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTS.

By reference to my statistical report it will be seen that there is considerable increase in products. At the commencement of the farming season this year I called my Indians together and urged upon them the necessity for doing more than ever before, and suggested that they could, by the extra seed furnished by the government, raise all the wheat needed for flour and thus save the funds for other purposes. Many of them seemed to think they could do so, while others expressed doubts. I finally told them that I had concluded not to estimate for any flour, and that they must therefore make extra exertions to provide for themselves. They did so, and many of them changed their locations for better ones, opened new farms, and made strenuous exertions to raise an extra crop. They used all the seed provided by the government and much of their own, putting in a greater number of acres than usual, and in an improved manner. This refers not only to wheat but to other cereals and vegetables.

From the energy and diligence manifested at the commencement of the season, we were sure of a largely increased production, but early in the season the grasshoppers made their appearance in great numbers and for a time seemed to cast a gloom over all our prospects. Indeed at one time I feared nothing would be left, but after the first panic we encouraged the Indians to fight them, as much with a view to see what could be done as with the hope of saving their crops. Most of them did so, and those who went to work energetically saved most of theirs, but some became discouraged and gave up, as did some white people elsewhere, and of course lost nearly all. On the whole much more was saved than was anticipated, so that after all the ravages of these pests, we think, after a careful estimate, that they will have at least 2,000 bushels of wheat left. It is confidently believed they should have had over 2,500 bushels at least, which would have afforded them a pretty good supply of flour. We think the showing in our statistical report, to which you are referred for the amount produced, and which we feel assured, judging from former estimates, will hold out, is a good showing, considering the discouragements with which they had to contend. Of course those who gave up for want of pluck will have very little and will have to depend on bartering with others for what they need. I think it may fairly be claimed that our Indians are making slow, to be sure, but gradual progress in the amount and efficiency of their farming operations, considering the small means at their disposal and the difficulties with which they have to contend.

From the extraordinary dryness of the season our hay crop is very light, so that neither the Indians nor the employés, for the use of the place, have been able to gather as much as usual. After the wheat harvest, which is now pressing us, we may be able to increase the amount of hay, but not to any considerable extent. The cereals seem to be quite as good as estimated so far.

INDIAN STOCK AND OTHER PROPERTY.

There appears to be a greater increase of Indian stock than usual. This arises, it is believed, from their greater care of their stock, and also from a more careful and accurate count than we have been able heretofore to get. Their increase in stock is evidence of their diligence in looking after it and appreciation of its value as a means of future subsistence and aid in their farming operations. Notwithstanding the increase it is noticed that they draw more fully from their cattle, than formerly, for their subsistence. By noticing the number of cattle owned by our Indians (1,124 head), it would seem that they ought to supply all the beef they need. This certainly could be

REF0065991

done were they equally distributed, but while some have more than they need, others have very few, and, as is the case with white people, the most industrious and provident are the best supplied. I would recommend that in the future all the beef needed for this agency be purchased of the Indians themselves, as it will encourage the industrious and provident and stimulate the others to imitate their example. By the means thus obtained they will be enabled to procure for themselves what they would otherwise have to obtain from the government.

They are gradually raising a better class of horses, and utilizing them more and more in their farming operations, having, as might be supposed more taste and genius for the management and use of horses in their industrial pursuits than for oxen.

Five additional wagons, one new and four second-hand ones, have been purchased by the Indians, also several sets of double harness, thus showing a laudable ambition to supply themselves with necessary and useful articles. More labor has been expended in the removal and building of fences and corrals than in any former year, thus necessitating the employment of more wagons and teams at one time than can be made available. These are a great disideratum, and no one thing would so much add to the amount and efficiency of their labors as a good supply.

DISPOSITION OF INDIANS TO ADOPT CIVILIZED HABITS AND USAGES.

We are not able to supply houses as fast as they are desired. Only one frame house has been built, but so anxious are they for them that several have, with a little help from my employés, erected rude log houses for temporary occupancy. Several have furnished themselves with cook-stoves, table ware, &c., and are anxious for tables, cupboards, bedsteads, chairs, &c. Their adoption of citizens' dress is only limited by the supply, and many of them spend their own means to procure it. It must, however, be admitted that some still prefer the Indian costume, but there is a growing disposition to discard it. In their intercourse with our families there is a growing disposition to conform to our usages and desires. Many things which it would be difficult and tedious to name indicate growth towards civilization. Profanity and vulgarity are seldom noticed in their intercourse with the whites.

SCHOOLS, MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

After our last year's experience our hopes of success were not bright as to the maintenance and success of a school, but we determined to give it another faithful trial. I accordingly employed the teacher, and by giving the children dinner to induce them to attend regularly, succeeded in maintaining it for seven months at a cost to the government of $112.37, but the labor of cooking and waiting on the pupils was too great for my wife and the teacher, upon whom it devolved. My wife became sick, so that feature had to be abandoned, and of course the school fell off, and finally the teacher resigned. During the continuance of the school most of the pupils made gratifying progress. Several bright little girls, which was a new feature, gave promise of much usefulness. Altogether we had reason to be pleased with the results as long as it continued, but the time was too short to accomplish much. As stated in my last report, we do not consider these efforts without good results, but certainly not as productive of good as they would be if continuous. As I have heretofore stated, from the distance of the Indian houses and lodges from the agency buildings, and the irregular and careless habits of the Indians, the best results can only be secured by a boarding industrial school, where the children of both sexes can be separated from their families and be taught not only the ordinary branches but industrial pursuits and habits, and the moral culture attended to more than it can otherwise be. The culture of the young is the only hope of this or any other tribe or band of Indians, and I sincerely hope provision may be made for a school such as above alluded to. In a late conversation with our Indians relative to this matter they expressed themselves strongly in favor of such a one, and most of them are pleased when the school is going on, but of course they do not fully appreciate the subject. I fully believe that the small amount necessary to establish and maintain a school here would show as good results as any other place in the service.

No missionary or religious services have ever been inaugurated for the benefit of our Indians, except our regular Sabbath services, upon which they are encouraged to attend, but which of course are inadequate from their being imperfectly understood to produce any marked or decided improvement. The fact, however, that these services, upon which some of them attend, are held and all work ceases on the Sabbath, has a manifest beneficial influence. In this matter again as in the case of the school I am decidedly of the opinion that the labors of at least one missionary would be productive of as much good as in any other field.

TRADING POST.

The want of a trader at this agency has been severely felt for the two or three years last past, and I believe has been a source of much loss and inconvenience to the Indians and employés, as well as an annoyance to the agent. The exceeding smallness of the profits arising from the trade, the stringent regulations of the department, and the difficulty of finding a suitable person who could command sufficient means to carry it on, have heretofore rendered all my efforts to secure one abortive, but within the last few weeks a gentleman every way worthy, and it is believed able to fill the place, has made application, and been recommended to the department for the position. I trust his application will be approved, and so far as may be possible the restrictions be removed so far as this agency is concerned, and especially as to the sale of guns and ammunition. No fear or danger exists in this section making this restriction necessary, and I am clear in thinking that it would be for the best interests of our Indians, as they have to depend on hunting for much of their subsistence.

APPRENTICES AND POLICE.

So far we have been unable to induce any of our Indians to become apprentices. The desire of the department and the importance of the subject has frequently been urged upon the band and individual members of it, but hitherto without success. The head men recognize the advantages and importance of it, but say, which I know is the fact, that they have no power to compel the young men to accept these positions. The only power that can be brought to bear is *moral* suasion, and no motive within our reach is sufficient to overcome their natural dislike of confinement.

We have not fully realized our hopes as to the efficiency of our police service. As was intimated at the time of their first appointment, we did not secure the services of the best men, but had hopes that those we did secure would prove satisfactory. In this, however, we have been disappointed. One of the best resigned, the main reason being want of confidence in and inability to work harmoniously with the captain. The latter we were at length compelled to dismiss for inefficiency and disobedience of orders. We have since been unable to fill either place satisfactorily or to make up the increased number allotted to our agency. There seems to be some prejudice against a police force, hence it is difficult to induce persons to assume a position which is calculated to prejudice other members of the tribe against them. Some of our best men assign their desire to farm as the reason for non-acceptance, which we cannot but approve, as the most industrious can make more than the salary paid for police service. It has occurred to me that it would be well to reduce the number and double the salary, or grant them permission to carry on their farms in addition to or in connection with the police service. Notwithstanding the obstacles, no effort will be spared or motive omitted to secure the adoption of the plans of the department, both as to apprentices and the police service.

DRIVING STOCK ON TO AND THROUGH THE RESERVATION.

During the last and the present year this reserve has become a thoroughfare for driving stock from the south and southwestern part of the Territory, and even from Nevada, to the great injury of the interests thereof. Over ten thousand head, it is estimated, have passed through it from West to East during the present season, thus ruining our grazing and in many places our water privileges along our only thoroughfare for over one hundred miles, and thereby necessitating the expense of carrying forage for animals along the whole route. Some small herds have been located on the reserve for most of the season, contrary to the orders and warnings of the agent. I have called the attention of the department to the matter and received instructions in the premises, which will be fully carried out as soon as practicable. It has occurred to me from the difficulty, and almost impossibility, of protecting the distant part of the reserve, and the inconvenience and hardship resulting to many of the citizens of the Territory from absolute prohibition of transit, that it would be well to rent or lease the western part to some person or persons, whose interest it would be to protect it, the proceeds inuring to the benefit of our Indians. I have understood some such plan has been adopted at other agencies, and in my opinion could be adopted here, with the consent of the Indians, and to their advantage, and save much friction from outside parties. This matter is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the department.

DISCOURAGEMENTS TO INDIANS.

Referring to this matter as presented in my last, I cannot but regret that one of the greatest still remains, viz, the uncertain tenure by which the Indians hold their lands. It is known to them as well as to all others in this Territory that there is a persistent

REF0065992

influence at work to have this reservation thrown open to settlement, and their apprehensions in this regard tend greatly to discourage them. They do not feel that their relations to the Interior Department have been fully and finally determined, and though they have decided the matter for themselves, they cannot divest their minds of apprehensions on the subject. As intimated in my last, I cannot but think that any change in either their location or relations to the government would be injurious to their interests and progress, and that the final settlement would greatly encourage them in civilizing pursuits.

I suppose that as a rule the presentation of wants, difficulties, and annoyances has formed the burden of a major part of the correspondence of agents; certainly they have been a large element in my own, but I congratulate the department and myself that I can to some extent adopt a different tone.

Our mail facilities, which used to be so utterly inadequate, are now all that can be reasonably desired. By the liberality of the Post-Office Department, we have mail three times a week, via Green River City. We can now transact our official business more promptly and satisfactorily, and have frequent communication with the outer world, by which our isolated position is greatly relieved. Another source of gratulation is the direct transmission to us of all our goods and supplies, thus relieving the agent of much labor and anxiety, and the department of some extra expense. They all arrived in good order and were of a satisfactory quality; some few articles, our medicines among them, did not arrive till this spring, but no great inconvenience was experienced. It is believed from the promptness and energy displayed by the department that all will be on hand in due season the present year.

With a sincere desire to perform the duties of my office to the satisfaction of the department, and for the best interests of the Indians and agency under my charge, and thanking the department for the confidence implied in an unsolicited reappointment for a third term, I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE AGENCY,
Fort Colville, Wash., August 1, 1879.

SIR: In submitting my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indian service under my charge, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the Indians on the manifest improvement they have made during the past year. It is daily apparent that they are endeavoring to assimilate their condition to that of white settlers. Their desire to own farms in severalty, to build upon and improve them, is a matter of general observation. They seem to have taken a new departure, and are continually widening the breach between their old customs and their new order of life. This condition of affairs is the result of different causes, the great influx of immigration and rapid settlement of the country convincing them of the necessity of providing permanent homes for themselves, in which they can be protected by the government, and the renewed confidence they feel in the ability of the department to assist them in their endeavors. The agricultural implements generously furnished them by the government are being used to good advantage, and they are greatly encouraged by their excellent crops, which at present promise an abundant yield.

The decision of the department to make no more reservations, but to give the Indians the alternative of going upon such reserves as are already established or adopt the habits of civilization, has had a very beneficial effect upon the Indians of this agency, and they are gradually preparing to conform to that order of things. In this connection it would seem imperative on the part of the government to provide the necessary legislation to enable those who wish to become citizens to do so, as there seems to be no well-defined law on that subject. The applications of Indians to make homestead entries have in some instances been refused, the reason being given that there was no law enabling an Indian to avail himself of that act. As one of the main objections in the mind of an Indian to becoming a citizen is his dread of taxation, I would recommend that some provision be made to relieve him from the payment of taxes during a limited period, as it is only by actual experience of the protection afforded him that he will ever become reconciled to the system.

The importance of erecting agency buildings upon the reservation is constantly more apparent. There has always been a great drawback to this reservation from the want of the necessary agency buildings, none ever having been erected here. Many of the Indians who now hesitate about removing to the reserve would do so if the agent were established there and the necessary mills, shops, school-buildings, &c., were built.

An estimate for the funds necessary for such purpose was forwarded to your office on the 24th ultimo.

It is much to the credit of these Indians that they should have built so many houses, barns, granaries, &c., and done so much fencing with but the assistance of a few nails, axes, and saws from the government with which to accomplish so much. With the price of lumber at $20 to $25 per thousand, it has been a great tax on their limited means to obtain sufficient for flooring their granaries, thrashing-floors, houses, &c.; yet as a general thing their houses are well built.

The growing crops can only be estimated, but they are sufficiently advanced to warrant the statement that they will be greatly in excess of the previous year; the wheat may be placed at 15,000 bushels; corn, 430 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,500 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; onions, 450 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; number of melons, 2,000; pumpkins, 600; hay cut, 100 tons; which is sufficient evidence of progress. Besides this no inconsiderable portion of their living is obtained by working for the farmers and others, their labor being in constant demand at liberal wages; and also in cutting and splitting wood for the contractors for the military post here and at Camp Coeur d'Alêne.

While there is satisfactory evidence of thrift and progress in civilized pursuits in every tribe belonging to this agency, in none is it so apparent as among the Coeur d'Alênes; they excel all others in the number of their well-improved farms and in the crops they raise. They have purchased this spring fifteen wagons, with their own means, and for ten of which they paid one hundred and forty dollars each, and propose to purchase a reaper and thrasher for the coming harvest. With the exception of boarding-school for the education of 25 scholars, they have never received assistance from the government, and they ask none, other than a confirmation of their reservation and some assurance that they will not be molested in their present homes.

The boarding-school established in December last has been in charge of Sisters of Charity, and the progress made by the scholars is satisfactory in every respect. So anxious are the Indians to have their children educated that they urge upon the teachers more than are provided for by the government, and they are educating in excess of that number as many as their limited means will allow.

The Colville school, in which forty scholars are being boarded, clothed, and educated by the government, is also in charge of Sisters of Charity, and has also been conducted with the same satisfactory results; the proficiency of the scholars in their various studies greatly surprised the large number of citizens who were present at the recent commencement. More than double the number of scholars would seek admittance to the school if the facilities were furnished. The desire of the Indians to have their children educated is in keeping with their advanced civilization in other respects.

The missionary work among them is carried on by the Jesuit Fathers, with the same zeal that has ever characterized that order. By their earnest, patient, and untiring efforts they now count their church members by the thousands, and this number is yearly increasing. The Indians have built two small churches, by their own unaided efforts, during the past year, and have hewn the timbers and assisted materially in other ways towards the erection of a large and commodious church at the Catholic Mission.

I inclose herewith the report of the agency farmer, in which several matters of interest are noticed in detail and more fully than I have done in my main report. The statistical report called for is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
Che-we-lah, July 26, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you my report of the farming operations of the Indians within your agency.

On the 16th of April, agreeable to your instructions, accompanied by the interpreter, I left the agency for the purpose of visiting the Colvilles, Lakes, San Poels, Okanogans and Spokanes. On my way down the valley I examined the farms of the Indians along the route. Owing to the excessive rains not much had yet been done, but preparations were being made for commencing work as soon as the weather would permit. At the mission school farm considerable work had already been done. We there found the first wheat sown and up we had seen on the trip; it was looking well; and the little boys connected with the school, from twelve to fifteen years old, who were doing the work of the farm, were busily preparing other land for oats, potatoes, and their gardens. They showed a proficiency and knowledge in their work which you would hardly expect to see in boys of their age.

REF0065993

We then visited the Indian farms near the mission; found their fences had been put in good order, some land already sown, and other being prepared. After visiting some ten or twelve of their comfortable log cabins, erected by themselves, left for old Fort Colville; crossed the Columbia at Kettle River Falls ferry and camped for night at the Indian village. The Lake Indians, who have farms within a few miles of this place, have here built fourteen small log cabins and eight barns or stables; they have also by their own labor erected a small church, a chapel, 18 by 25 feet, with board floor, with a small detached cabin for the occupancy of the Fathers when visiting them. Having all left for their farms, every house in the village was deserted; we took possession of the Fathers' cabin for the night. Upon inquiry of some Indians camped near here we found it would be dangerous traveling to the Okanogan country, Kettle River being very high and dangerous fording (an Indian a few days before having had a horse drowned in crossing), and the snow still so deep on the mountain trail as to render that impassable; we were therefore compelled to abandon that part of our trip.

We then went up the Columbia about 12 miles, stopping at the different farms on the way. The first was Pierre's—about 12 acres, just opening—location and land good, with a chance of disposing of vegetables to the miners in that vicinity; gave him some garden seeds. The next place was Anatole's; about 125 acres under fence, 60 to 60 under cultivation; a good farm, well fenced and cultivated. Anatole was engaged when we were there in hauling rails upon a wagon of his own construction. The wheels were of blocks sawed from logs about 20 inches in diameter, with heavy axletrees, bolsters, stakes, and tongue, and capable when rigged of holding and hauling 20 to 30 rails. During our trip we saw some eight or ten of this style of wagon or truck. Anatole has a good log dwelling, barn, and hen house.

The next place visited was Isaac's; about 100 acres inclosed and 30 under cultivation; good log dwelling; poor barn. The next farm visited belonged to old Edward's band. Small, well-cultivated farms, with good fences and a few very poor barns in the vicinity of their farms, they residing in the summer or farming season in their lodges near the farm, and removing in the winter, bag and baggage, to the village, or collection of houses near the ferry landing and vicinity of the church.

After leaving old Edward's camp, we struck up the mountain and over towards Kettle River; passed three small farms just opening, and came to young Edward's place, a fine farm owned by him, and another, containing about 130 acres, near a small lake. They each had 30 to 40 acres under cultivation. Edward was putting up a fine log barn, and I promised him some nails for the roof of it. From here to where we began the descent to Kettle River passed several fine farms inclosed by good fences, and upon which the Indians were busily engaged in plowing, sowing, and planting. The grazing around in these hills was very fine, finer than anywhere else upon the trip, and equal and in some degree resembling the hills (not quite so rolling, but more elevated) between Snake River and Colfax. We struck Kettle River about 12 miles above its mouth, and a short distance above the farms of Jose's band. On the way down stopped at the different farms. Saw Jose, and his people living right about him—Joseph, Adolph, Adrian, Cornelius, Philip, and Andre; they all have good farms, not large, and with rich soil, but cannot, with the limited number of implements, do as well as they wish to do, and as they otherwise would do if better supplied. Their farms are quite a little distance apart, and they have but one plow (a small one at that) among them all. I told them I would represent the facts to you, and that you would assist them as soon as in your power to do so. Adrian and Philip have not yet decided whether to put in any wheat or not, for by the time the plow came to them for their work the land would be so dry that their crops would amount to nothing and their labor be lost. They need a cradle, scythe and snath (there being some good hay land near them), two augers, and a grindstone. Below this band we came to the farm of Norbet and others. They need a plow and hoe.

After leaving these places, we again ascended the mountain to visit the farms of Quis-tah and his people. They are located some three or four miles from both Columbia and Kettle Rivers, on a most beautiful prairie in this high land. There are two inclosures; the first, of about 100 acres, in wheat, corn, oats, and gardens. This place was owned and occupied by two Indians, who were, at the time we were there, engaged in building fences. After a ride of half a mile, came to Quis-tah's and others' farms, about 300 acres under fence, and two-thirds of it cultivated. Part of their wheat was sown, and two plows were then running, preparing for oats, corn, potatoes, &c. Quis-tah himself, who is a good mechanic, was putting up a fine log dwelling. I noticed near his house four or five hundred feet of lumber and pit-saw frame with saw logs ready to again commence sawing their flooring and other lumber as soon as the farm-work was over. In addition to the house then building, there were four other comfortable log dwellings occupied by families, with log barns for stables and thrashing; log pig-pens, and two hen-houses of log, one for the laying and the other for setting hens.

After leaving Quis-tah's place, we descended to the Columbia, and, crossing, camped

for the night a short distance below the old English boundary commission buildings, and near the old Hudson Bay Fort Colville. The next morning took an early start down the Columbia, via Rickey's Bridge, across Mill Creek. Down Mill Creek, at its mouth on the Columbia, came to the farms of Kasmer, or Cus-i-mer, and his band, Kom-mes, Martine, Pen-wa, Pierre, Joseph, Paul or Somer, and Quil Quil Skolski. Here was a village of seven log dwellings and the same number of barns. The houses comfortable, of hewn logs, and farms well fenced, and some of them well cultivated. We here met Joseph and Qualn-akin, who have farms on the opposite side of the Columbia, and below the mouth of Kettle River. Owing to the high water we could not visit them. They need a plow, set of harness, and cradle. From these farms we kept on to Somer's place, a model farmer. His fences are in good order; he has irrigating ditches, good log houses and was then erecting a log barn and stable, 50 by 18 feet, of peeled logs, with passageway through the center, to be covered with cedar shakes, and for which I promised him some nails. He had, while we were there, two plows running; has a good, strong-made Eastern wagon, and three teams.

The next place was Joe Louis's and his son-in-law Jeremiah's. They had a small field on the bank of the Columbia, but were opening a much larger farm with good land for grain and some low land suitable for hay. They will have a good place. They were putting up a barn the size of Somer's, 50 by 18 feet, also of peeled logs. The next place visited was Quil-lo-asket's, another model farmer, with his log barn 60 by 18 feet, with his thrashing floor and granary (the only Indian seen on the trip thrashing his grain in his barn), two log dwellings, log granary with both wheat and oats thrashed and in the sheaf, an elliptic spring two-horse wagon. We saw him and one of his people leaving for church with a mule and horse harnessed together before this wagon, with half a dozen sheaves of oats in for feed for the horses. Quil-lo-asket himself, with a stove-pipe hat and black overcoat with cape on, driving. From here we went to Pascal's, another good farm of about 80 acres, with log dwelling and barn and a good Eastern-made wagon. A few calves in a pen, around which were some fine-looking cows that the Indians were milking.

From Pascal's to Charley's place. Charley has rather more land fenced in than Pascal, part of which is cultivated for wheat and garden, and the balance used for hay, of which he cuts three or four tons. Charley prides himself upon his vegetables. He showed me beans and two kinds of peas, small and marrowfat, of last year's raising. His irrigating ditch, after using for his land, he runs down to the bank of the Columbia, where it is used by Chinese miners in gold washing, for which they pay Charley $5 per month. A short distance below Charley's house, on the bank of the Columbia, help of only his own people, they have erected a neat little church (log) and a small cabin for the fathers' use when visiting them.

After leaving Charley's place, we intended going to old Charley's, but in some manner lost the trail and were compelled to camp that night in a low muddy place, and where there was but little feed for our animals. In the morning early left, and after a ride of five or six miles came to Ore-poken's, one of the Spokans. From his place we visited the farm of his son; then on over the hills some three or four miles to the trail leading down the mountain to the Spokan River. We here struck a most beautiful flat of 500 or 600 acres, in which there were two or three small Indian farms or gardens of only three or four acres each. From here up the Spokan the travelling was bad and dangerous. We had many streams to cross leading from the mountains to the river, deep and rapid, and one very bad landslide to pass over. We were glad when we again commenced ascending the mountain—a long, steep, and sandy trail. From the summit, a ride of five or six miles, through a fine grazing and wheat-producing country of thousands of acres, with two or three permanent little streams running through it, brought us to the farm of farms of Ah-ma-mollcan, and a mile from there to Whistle-poo-sum's band and farms. At Ah-ma-mollcan camp there are between 200 and three hundred acres inclosed, with probably 150 acres cultivated, and Whistle-poo-sum has, I should judge, nearly 800 acres inclosed. Within the inclosure are the different farms, not to exceed, however, 200 acres in cultivation. The land was so wet and miry that it was impossible to give it a thorough investigation. But little was doing excepting the repairing of the fencing. They were soon in hopes of getting in their wheat. Whistle-poo-sum had no seed wheat. I told him to send to the agency after some.

After leaving this place, a ride of about eight miles through the timber brought us to Haines's, at Walker's Prairie. Glad to get into civilization again and to have a dry place to sleep and to cook our meals. We had had five days in succession of rain and snow, and but two days of clear pleasant weather on our trip.

On the 3d of June we left for the Middle Spokan and Cœur d'Alêne reservation. The first farms visited were those of Baptiste Peone and Fragin and their people, some ten miles north of Spokan Falls. We here found some fine grazing and agricultural lands. The farms of the Indians looked well. Corn was very fine, but still I think early frosts will prevent its ripening. Wheat looked promising. Baptiste has a fine band of horses and also of cattle. The whites, though, are beginning to hem them in pretty closely, but so far there has been no trouble on either side.

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After leaving this place we saw no more Indian farms until striking the Cœur d'Aléne reservation. I was not only gratified but surprised with the improvements made by these Indians. Their reservation comprises a fine body of grazing, agricultural, and timber land, and they are trying, to the best of their ability, to make as much of it available as possible. During our first day's travel on it from its northern border we passed several small farms. Although small patches only, they showed good cultivation, with rather small log dwellings and barns. At night we camped at Indian George's place—three families in log dwellings, with four barns. It being a cold rainy night, and our tent and blankets being wet, they vacated one of their houses for us. They still had quite a quantity of thrashed wheat and oats on hand. Their land showed good cultivation, crops looking very well, but fences not in as good condition as might be.

In the morning early, started for the mission on the extreme southern border of reservation; passed and visited 52 farms, nearly all inclosed, and running from 5 acres to nearly 100 in cultivation, and nearly all having either a small dwelling or barn of logs; three or four of them had from 60 to 70 acres in one piece plowed and sowed with wheat and oats. I was told of two of them whose crop last year of wheat and oats was over 1,000 bushels each. They are independent, purchasing their own implements. They have among them 15 Eastern-made lumber wagons, 10 of which were purchased new at $140 each, and 5 second-hand; many of them have two-wheeled carts for farm use, and five of them have from 3 to 5 yoke of work oxen. They intend this fall to purchase 6 or 6 sulky plows, and a reaping and thrashing machine. There was but one Indian among them all that asked for anything; Abraham, who is paralyzed, wants a set of harness and cradle; he is not able to work himself, and his wife has her husband and two children to provide for. Last spring they had a white man living near the reservation plow their land for them, for whom, to pay, she split rails; and she also, for the mission farm, split 11,000, for which they paid her. I told her by applying to you she would certainly get her cradle and harness. The larger farmers have each good farm implements. There was but one using the old sickle for reaping, and he goes by the name of the *old woman*. The head chief, Saltise, told me that he supposed I was surprised at the small size of his and many other houses; but that as soon as they could supply themselves with sawed lumber they would build larger and better ones near the mission. They have laid out a small village, streets and alleys, &c.

At present many of the Indians are engaged in packing oats to the Cœur d'Aléne post, selling to the contractor there; and also to Spokan Falls, and other adjoining towns, getting from 1¼ to 2¼ cents per pound. I was told in Pelouse City of their coming there and buying oats at 1¼ cents per pound and packing from there to Camp Cœur d'Aléne, making 1 cent per pound. They labor under one great disadvantage with the great quantity of grain raised by them, their long distance from a flouring mill, Pelouse City being the nearest place at which they can get grinding done, some 18 or 20 miles distant from the northern border of reservation. One very gratifying thing is the extreme good feeling existing between the Indians and whites on the line of the reservation and in the adjoining towns of Farmington and Pelouse City, in business and social relations. It is a common thing for the Cœur d'Aléne, when visiting the towns, to call at the hotels or restaurants to get their meals, and paying without hesitation their 50 cents for it the same as whites.

In conclusion, I have to say with pleasure that in all that goes to make them a happy and prosperous people they are showing great progress—in their farms; in their desire for the education of their children; in their religious duties, abandoning their Indian dress and customs for that of the whites; and in taking a great interest in all things tending to their advancement in civilization. During our trip we have visited nearly 120 of their dwelling houses, which compare favorably with the generality of log houses in a new country, and have tried as much as was in our power to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with all that was doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Farmer, Colville Agency.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Wash.

INDIAN AGENCY, NEAH BAY, WASH.,
August 7, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I herewith transmit my second annual report of this agency.

The tribes under my supervision, *Makahs* and *Quillehutes* will, ere long, unless some powerful disturbing element interferes, become one people. The approach to this has been most rapid during the past year. Several cases of intermarriage have

occurred, while mutual good feeling and a strong desire for close unity is observable throughout. Both are an industrious people, with pursuits in common, interests more in common than ever before, and both are also extremely loyal to the United States Government, and obedient to its officers under whose immediate care they are placed. Add to this their friendly feeling toward the whites, whether strangers or whites of whom they have some knowledge, and the establishing of a mail route between the settlers in the Quillehute Valley and this agency; the close proximity of the tribes to each other (the nearest village of the Makahs, "Hoselt," being but 16 miles from the head village of the Quillehutes); the breaking down of the strong barrier of mistrust and jealousy which two years ago held them aloof from each other; all unite in bringing about the amalgamation with these two tribes, so assimilated and peaceably disposed; and if, at any future period, it should be the will of the government to move these Quillehutes on to the reservation, and into the midst of the Makahs, I am satisfied no force will be needed in their case; and although they are naturally endeared to the homes of their forefathers, and express constantly strong fears in this respect, yet I am certain, if the mandate went forth, they would be sadly obedient. And the day will come when this removal will be necessary, for the country they occupy is fast becoming settled; a long stretch of rich loamy prairie extends inland, and it is already dotted with the homes of several families of whites; and these people are sending forth, through the press and otherwise, glowing accounts of this section, while they are already driving their fat stock into the distant markets, and have an established mail route. There can be no doubt, then, that as settlers will surely come in, the necessity for moving these Quillehutes on to the agency will become obligatory.

I would state, however, that at present I think it would not be good policy to move the Quillehutes. There is, and will be for some time to come, sufficient room for both whites and Indians. The Quillehutes themselves give a passive assent to their country being settled, and were it not for the dread of removal, would be more than content, while the settlers need their services, and have no difficulty in obtaining them; in fact, it is to the settlers' interests that these people remain. Again, the Indians are exceedingly moderate, so far as land is concerned; they are not agriculturists, and the land needed by them is in the immediate vicinity of their homes. They are not a scattered people, but dwell principally in one large village, and close to the coast line, where they have on several occasions been instrumental in saving the life and property of sufferers by shipwreck, who invariably receive the greatest care and attention from them, even when expecting no remunerative return. I would therefore urge upon the government that the Quillehutes be permitted to remain in their present homes, and not to be removed on to the reservation until it becomes a necessity, as their homes are but a short distance beyond the limits of the reserve. An order for their removal was given some time ago, but was, happily for them, canceled.

AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS.

Of the agency farm, situated at Hobuck, and distant from the agency four miles, it may be stated that the sandy nature of the soil, and the want of fertilizing material will compel me to discontinue it as a farm, and to let the whole area become a stock range. I purpose breaking new ground at a distance from the present farm site, and nearer the agency, for any additional produce that may be required beyond what can be grown at the agency or Neah Bay Village. My crops at the farm this season will be unsatisfactory, and it would be folly to waste seed and labor another year.

The land under crop at Neah Bay Village and the agency (distant two miles from each other) will bear a better yield; particularly that portion cultivated by the boys of the Industrial School, and if the weather and the worms permit, I shall have a moderately fair yield. The spring weather was extremely late this year, and the humidity of the climate at certain seasons is a great drawback to crops.

With reference to agriculture by the Indians, the accompanying statistics will show a marked improvement in this direction, at least for the people. It should be thoroughly understood that agriculture with these tribes is not an absolute necessity, and will never be in great favor with them. This is not from any distaste for these pursuits, nor from habits of indolence; far from it. I question if the United States Government has in its dominions Indians more industrious than these Makahs and Quillehutes; but their industry tends in another direction. The ocean and Straits of Fuca, upon whose shores they dwell, gives them all they need, and with no niggard hand. The supply never gives out; and, above all, it is an immediate return for their exertions. Little as they have tried agriculture, they are aware that this industry has many drawbacks; that to clear, plow, and plant, meets at times with an uncertain harvest. The army worm and rust made havoc with the crops last year, and the same drawbacks are experienced this year; though so far not to the same extent; whereas to fish is to give them certain returns, and is moreover exceedingly remunerative. Whale, fur, seal, salmon, and dogfish are the main features of their industries, and as they find a ready market, considerable sums are annually realized by them; and, being a race of fish-eaters, they take

REF0065995

by the line what small fish they require, with but little exertion. Viewing the case in this light, but little blame can be attached to them if they do not put aside the harpoon, seal-spear, and lines, for the plow, hoe, and spade. I am desirous to impress upon the department the fact that although I am strongly urged to stimulate my charges to turn their attention to agriculture, and although I have and am doing my best endeavors toward that end, I have, as above represented, so great an obstacle before me, the utility of which is so clear, that no amount of reasoning will make the one to supersede the other; and when the two avocations are tried and compared, the favor is so great on the side of their present industry (that of fishermen), that I or any other man would fall utterly to lead them optionally to agriculture.

The Quillehutes have made considerable progress in the way of buildings, several families have erected very neat houses, thus ignoring the old smoke-dried ranches; and it is to the credit of some of these people that they have not only adopted the white man's habits of cooking their food, and in the cleanliness of their abodes, but that whitewash on the exterior walls, and paper lining, give them a wholesome appearance; and as these people are very hospitable, the settlers, as they come and go, invariably occupy one or other of them; the Indians, proud of the opportunity to vacate for the time being in their favor, giving the whites, particularly the ladies, sole possession, with an abundance of new blankets. All this is very gratifying, and shows the good feeling existing.

These people have also considerable land under cultivation, and the increase is very marked since my last annual report. With reference to the foregoing remarks on Indian agriculture, I may qualify somewhat with the Quillehutes; for their fishing grounds are not so remunerative as those of the Makahs. Although they are a race of fishermen, they depend somewhat for subsistence on the kamas root, but not to any extent; however, it becomes a fact simple, that as their country contains kamas root, they have become habituated to it, and it forms a portion of their food to a limited extent. As the settlers are taking up the land most favorable for the growth of this plant, a substitute is looked for, and I think little difficulty will be experienced in inducing them to continue to increase in the cultivation of their land, if not to the extent of becoming farmers, certainly to a greater extent than will be attained by the Makahs living near Cape Flattery and the Straits of Fuca.

With the Makah tribe, no very marked improvement has been made during the past year in the way of houses. They have, however, done considerable in clearing land of the underbrush, fencing, etc., and they have more land under cultivation than last year; in fact, several of them have very respectable crops in the ground.

It is a pleasure to state that although the morality of these people is not of a very high order (the pernicious practice of free-love being somewhat rife here), I have, by punishment and otherwise, greatly reduced crime in this direction, and cases of infidelity are comparatively rare now. And another mark of progress is the number who wear citizens' dress. All, or nearly all, save the old of the tribes, are, particularly when moving abroad, suitably attired, and one no longer finds the men exposing themselves in a state of half nudity. This has been the result of moral suasion in a great measure, or threats of sterner measures.

Of religious elements there is little or none, beyond the inmates of the industrial school. Unhappily, their experience in this direction has not led to favorable results, and as this occurred before my advent I am in no way responsible.

The belief in native doctors or medicine men is fast becoming a myth among them, but their barbarous rites and ceremonies are still held, though with some attention to decorum, and these old-time ceremonies can only be eradicated with their further advancement, steeped as they are in superstition. In good and bad spirits, who must by such rites be propitiated. I can state, however, their adhesion to these observances is very gradually but surely dying out, and is becoming yearly less demonstrative, and with the further advent of the whites and the school training received by many of the rising generation will eventually die out.

In January last, and in order to try and reduce the commission of so many petty offenses (before alluded to), I appointed five members of each village throughout the agency to act as elders or head-men, whose duty it is to try all cases not of a serious nature, the punishment in each case to be left for my final approval or disapproval. I find this acts admirably; it is a sure way of bringing offenses to light, therefore a strong preventive. It is also a great promoter of cleanliness and decorum in the villages. I strongly recommend it.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Two additional dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the employés have been built during the past year, and many substantial repairs have been done to the other buildings of the agency, which were fast falling into ruin. Much new fencing has also been made, also repairing of old fences; most of the buildings have also been repainted and otherwise renovated.

The agency has been long in need of a good supply of water; the department, however, kindly granted an appropriation for this improvement, and I have had a large dam made to confine the water from above; have built a large tank midway between the dam or reservoir and the buildings, laid 1,100 feet of wood water pipe, and carried an abundant supply of good water into the industrial school and agency premises. A well has also been sunk at Neah Bay Village, and a pump placed in position for the accommodation of the employés in that section.

The department has also granted an appropriation of $1,000 for the erection of a hospital and the procuring of the necessary appurtenances, a need long felt, and which will be commenced as soon as material can be collected for the construction.

CATTLE-RAISING.

The government cattle of this agency are (per last return) 54 head with an increase during the fiscal year of 35 calves, but the greater portion of these stock are small, the larger animals having been killed from time to time for consumption by the industrial school. The Indians own a few head of cattle, also some horses, but until last year they made no provision whatever for them and the deaths overaveraged the increase. Last year, however, some attempt was made by them to cut and cure wild hay, and although totally insufficient, being their first effort in this direction, it was a fair beginning. I am endeavoring to stimulate them to fresh exertion this season (we are now in the midst of our haying). These people don't care for stock, and their horses are of no use to them.

EDUCATION.

The untiring efforts of those under whose immediate supervision the industrial school is placed are bearing good results; a better, more honest of purpose, or attentive school of boys and girls it would be hard to find in any community. The school is a grand success, and its existence has been a blessing to the Makahs, and much of the good done is to be attributed to this institution; several who have now left school and have returned to the tribe can read and write fairly, and are possessed of other branches of knowledge most useful. Their voices have considerable weight with the tribe, and I should be most ready to increase the number of boarding-scholars (now 34) would the appropriation permit of it; so far as room is concerned, double the number could be accommodated.

The boys of the institution are taught all the out-door work and are instructed in the field and garden, while the girls are taught cooking, washing and ironing, making and mending of garments, knitting and darning, making butter, &c. In the school-room they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, the use of the maps, singing, and reciting, and the English language alone is spoken whether in or out of the school-room.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés in every branch of the service at this agency give me entire satisfaction. I may justly speak of them as well up in their duties, exemplary in their conduct, kind and patient where their duties bring them in direct contact with the Indians; and where the employés of an agency show such traits of character, it has a most beneficial effect.

There are three apprentices, two of whom are apprenticed to the carpenter, and one to the farmer, and of the advancement of these youths I can speak in the highest praise

LOYALTY.

I have stated that the Indians of this agency are most loyal to the government. During the war with the hostiles in Oregon last year, these people knew as much of it as we did. Several of them can read, and as they had access to our weekly papers, the young men of the tribe capable eagerly perused them. Their sympathies were entirely with the government, and although General Howard, commanding the Department of Columbia, wrote me that it was currently reported emissaries from the hostiles were tampering with the tribes on this side of the mountains, I am satisfied none ventured among these people, for, such is my faith in their fidelity, they would have handed them over to justice.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The physician's returns show the following: Births, 22; deaths, 13; number treated during the year, 590, which last number (590) include all cases receiving medical aid.

It is difficult to obtain the number of births and deaths with any accuracy, as the

REF0065996

villages of the Makahs are scattered and at a distance, and the Indians are adverse to to giving account of these transactions.

In conclusion, I would insert the following meteorological record, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Jas. G. Swan, inspector of customs and voluntary observer at Neah Bay for the United States Signal Service. I subscribe it here to show the department the extreme humidity of this climate, and it may be taken as a fair average of each year's occurrence.

Meteorological record.

	Temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-fall.
1878.	*Mean.*	*Mean.*	*Inches.*
October	49.31	30.90	12.76
November	41.00	30.41	19.71
December	37.67	30.13	8.48
1879.			
January	30.20	30.05	13.93
February	38.00	30.00	24.35
March	44.02	29.86	23.89
April	45.00	30.19	7.68
May	50.66	30.17	7.14
June	54.66	30.27	1.43

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PUYALLUP, NESQUALLY, CHEHALIS, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Wash., August 28, 1879.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report, being for the year 1879, as United States Indian agent for the different reservations, tribes, and bands belonging to this agency.

RESERVATIONS, TRIBES, AND BANDS.

There are five reservations and tribes, and eight bands not on reservations belonging to this agency, viz:

Puyallup Reservation, containing 18,031.53 acres, and a population of 560 Indians, situated on Commencement Bay, 40 miles north of Olympia, and including 6 miles of the Puyallup River from near its mouth.

Nesqually Reservation, containing 4,717.25 acres and a population of 165 Indians, situated on the Nesqually River, 14 miles east of Olympia, and including 3½ miles of that river, beginning 4 miles from its mouth.

Squaxin Reservation, containing 1,494.15 acres and a population of 100 Indians, said reservation being an island in Puget Sound 10 miles north of Olympia.

Chehalis Reservation, containing 4,224.63 acres and a population of 205 Indians, and situated on the north side of the Chehalis River, about 40 miles from its mouth, and including the mouth of Black River, about 25 miles southwest of Olympia.

Shoal Water Bay Reservation, containing about 340 acres and a population of 103 Indians, situated on the north shore of Shoal Water Bay of the Pacific Ocean, 90 miles southwest of Olympia, by the nearest traveled route.

Gray's Harbor Band, situated on Gray's Harbor and tributaries, about 60 miles southwest of Olympia, and consisting of 164 Indians, men, women, and children.

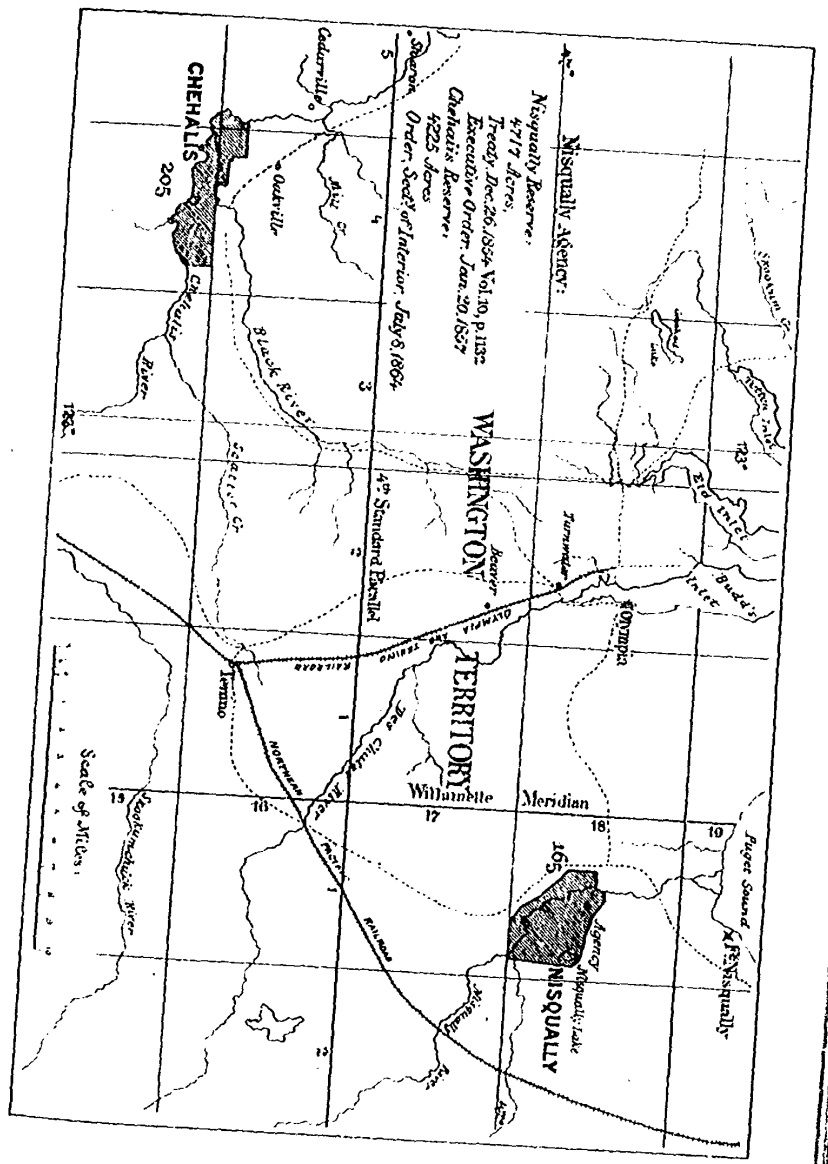
Gig Harbor Band, consisting of 46 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on Gig Harbor of Puget Sound, 35 miles north of Olympia.

Mud Bay Band, consisting of 41 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on Mud Bay of Puget Sound, 8 miles northwest of Olympia.

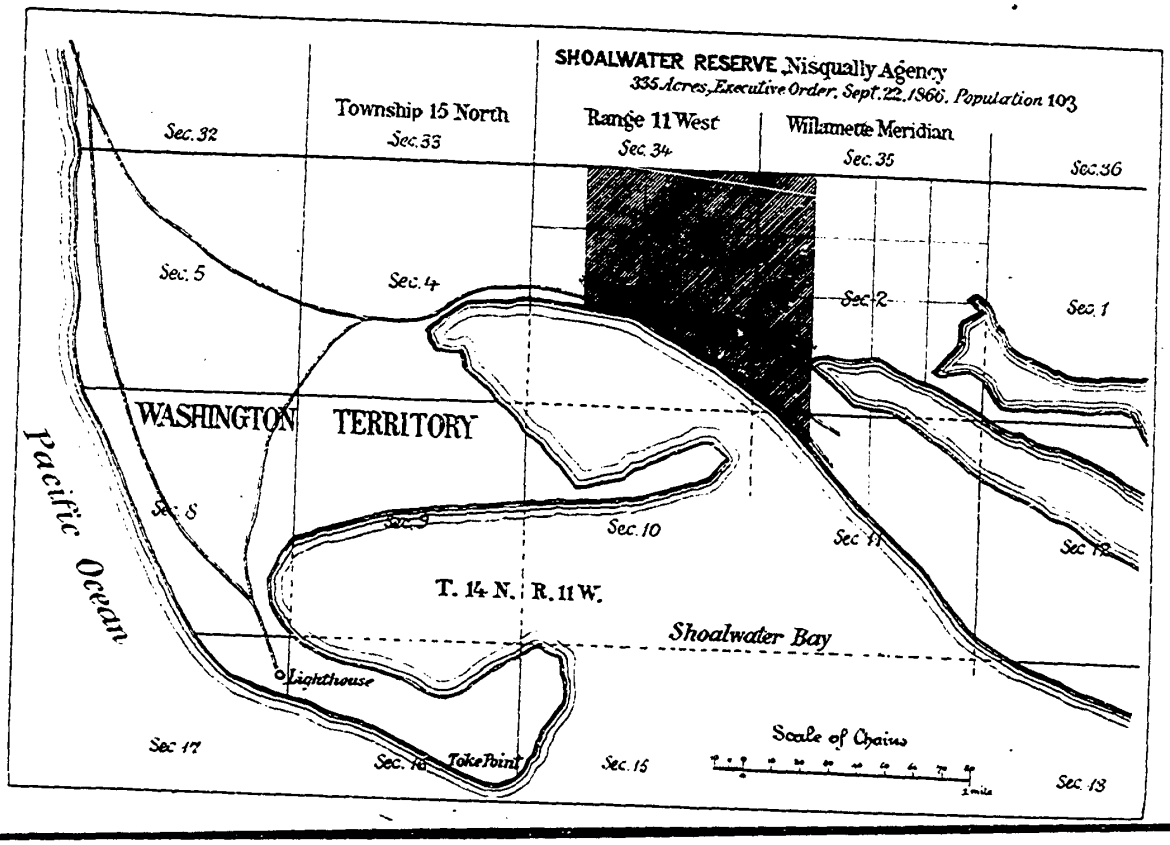
South Bay Band, consisting of 30 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on South Bay of Puget Sound, 6 miles northeast of Olympia.

Olympia Band, consisting of 43 Indians, men, women, and children, and living around Olympia.

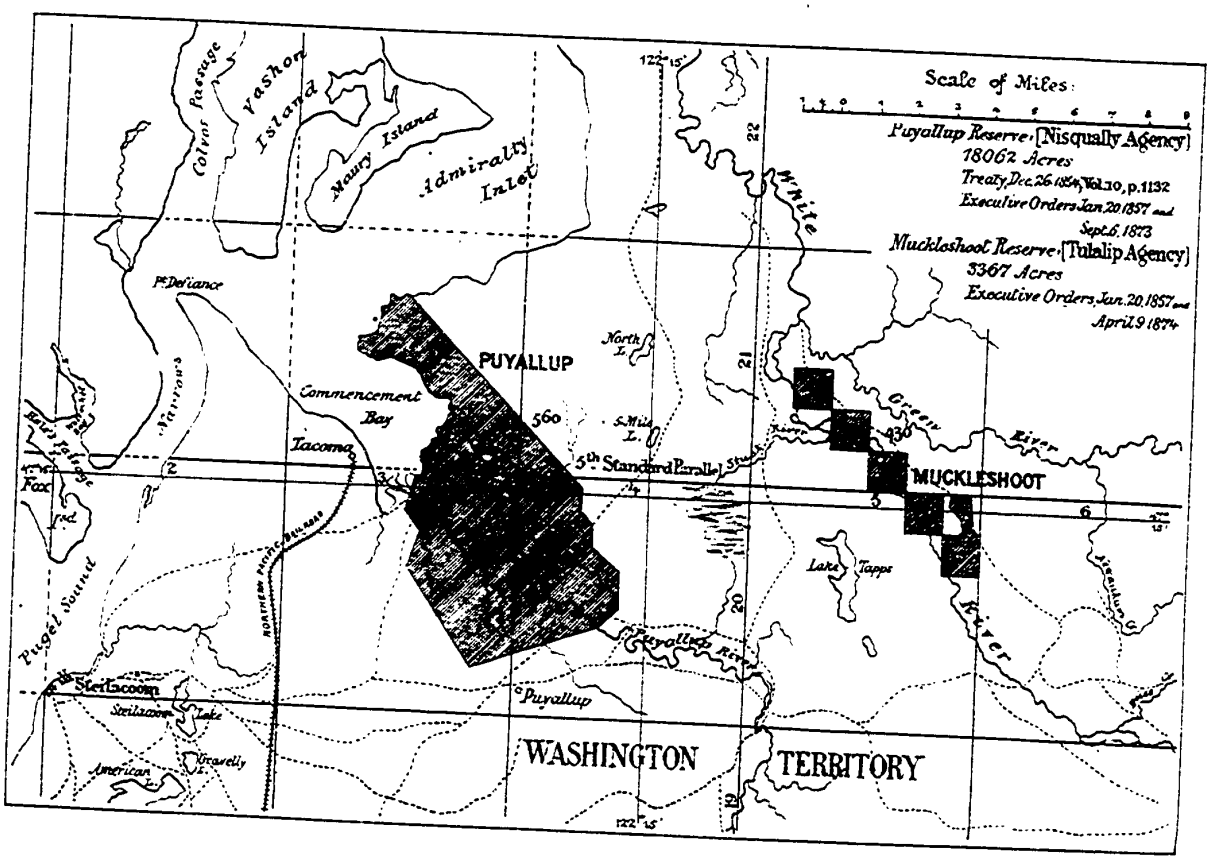
Cowlitz Band, consisting of 66 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on the Cowlitz River near its mouth, 65 miles south of Olympia.



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SHOALWATER RESERVE, Nisqually Agency
335 Acres, Executive Order, Sept. 22, 1866. Population 103
Township 15 North
Range 11 West
Willamette Meridian
Sec. 32
Sec. 33
Sec. 34
Sec. 35
Sec. 36
Sec. 5
Sec. 4
Sec. 2
Sec. 1
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
Pacific Ocean
Sec. 8
Sec. 9
Sec. 10
Sec. 11
Sec. 12
T. 14 N. R. 11 W.
Shoalwater Bay
Lighthouse
Sec. 17
Sec. 16
Toke Point
Sec. 15
Scale of Chains
1 mile
Sec. 13

REF0065998


Scale of Miles:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Puyallup Reserve [Nisqually Agency]
18062 Acres
Treaty, Dec. 26, 1854, Vol. 10, p. 1132
Executive Orders Jan. 20 1857 and Sept. 6, 1873
Muckleshoot Reserve [Tulalip Agency]
3367 Acres
Executive Orders, Jan. 20, 1857 and April 9 1874
Colvos Passage
Vashon Island
Maury Island
Admiralty Inlet
Pt. Defiance
PUYALLUP
North L.
Commencement Bay
Tacoma
560
S. Mill L.
5th Standard Parallel
White
Green
River
430
MUCKLEHOOT
Lake Tapps
Puget Sound
Steilacoom
Steilacoom Lake
American L.
Gravelly L.
Puyallup
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
122° 15'
122° 15'
20
21
22

REF0065999

Cowlitz Klickitat Band, consisting of 105 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on the Upper Cowlitz River and tributaries, about 40 miles southeast of Olympia.

Louis River Band, consisting of 104 Indians, men, women, and children, and situated on the Louis River and tributaries, about 90 miles southeast of Olympia.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

The Puyallup, Nesqually, and Squaxin tribes, and the Gig Harbor, Mud Bay, South Bay, and Olympia bands, all talk the same language and are doubtless branches of one tribe. The Chehalis and Shoal Water Bay tribes and the Gray's Harbor band all talk the same language. The Lower Cowlitz band is the remnant of a once powerful tribe and talks a language different from all others. The Upper Cowlitz Klickitat and Louis River bands talk one language, the Klickitat spoken by most of the Yakamas.

CONDITION, HABITS, ETC.

The condition of the different tribes and bands belonging to this agency is much changed from the wild aboriginal state, especially as to dress. All have discarded the blanket, breech-clout, and leggins, and adopted the style of dress of the whites and follow the fashions as near as their means will permit. Especially is this the case among the females, who are close observers of the fashion follies of their white sisters, and make ingenious and energetic efforts to have their dresses in the latest style. The

DISPOSITION

of the Indians under my care is wholly peaceable, and they cannot be driven into war with the whites or with each other, except by the grossest injustice, oppression, and abuse. The five reservations and eight outside bands before mentioned are more or less intermixed with and surrounded by white settlers, with whom they have daily intercourse, and among whom they find constant employment, upon the proceeds of which they are mostly dependent for the necessaries of life.

SHOAL WATER BAY RESERVATION.

This reservation contains only 340 acres, mostly broken and poor. As stated in my report for 1877 (see report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1877, p. 192), the Indians of this reservation got that portion of the same bordering on the bay surveyed into lots. Upon said lots they have built 20 comfortable frame houses, mostly one and a half and two stories, and generally supplied with stoves and cooking-stoves, chairs, tables, and other furniture like whites. Besides their lots in their new town (which they have named Tokes Town), they have built seven stables, as most of them have horses and cattle, as will be seen by the accompanying statistical report of said reservation. They have but four old-fashioned Indian lodges in said town. They have built six new dwelling houses in said town during the last year. They are very anxious to have a school in their new town for their children, and offer to furnish a schoolroom if the government will furnish a teacher for a day school. But from the fact that these people live by gathering oysters for the whites at various distances from their town and are therefore much of their time absent from their homes, a day school with children boarding at their homes would therefore be uncertain and unprofitable to the children. An industrial boarding-school is therefore the only kind of a school that would be beneficial to them. (See what is said about this reservation on page 141 of report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876.)

REASONS FOR AN INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

Considering the fact that the Indians belonging to the Shoal Water Bay Reservation and for many miles around that vicinity were robbed of their country by our government after assembling them in council at Gray's Harbor, in 1855, over a week, and attempting to make a treaty with them to purchase a vast region of country from them, thereby acknowledging their legal right to it, and then taking it without their permission and without paying them one cent for it (see report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 135, 136), our government rests under a strong moral obligation to make reparation to a small extent to these people by erecting and maintaining an industrial boarding-school on their little reservation for civilizing and culturing their children and preparing them for citizenship; and I respectfully and urgently request that this be done, as at least 25 Indian children of school ages could be readily obtained for such a school, who are now growing up in the ignorance and superstitions of their parents.

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CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

The ancestors of these Indians belonging to this reservation were among those of Shoal Water Bay Reservation and other Indians that were assembled at Gray's Harbor, in 1855, by Gov. I. I. Stevens, to be treated with for the sale of their country, extending from the Cascade Mountains 120 miles west to the Pacific Ocean, and from a short distance south of this place on south 60 miles to the Columbia River. Governor Stevens had the intended treaty drawn up at his office in this place. You will find said treaty signed in part and recorded in the treaty record sent to your bureau with records of the office superintendent Indian affairs of this Territory when said office was abolished in 1874. The chiefs and headmen of the various tribes composing the council referred to refused to sign the treaty unless some articles were added defining reservations which they desired, as none were mentioned in it. But Governor Stevens refused to allow it to be altered in the least, telling them that their Great Father at Washington, who loved them and knew what was best for them, would assign them reservations where he thought best for their good. The Indians could not see this, and after debating the matter with them several days, Governor Stevens left in disgust and the council broke, never to be reconvened.

The present Chehalis Reservation was set apart by direction of the Secretary of the Interior nine years afterwards, July 8, 1864, and contains 4,224¼ acres of land, over half of which is bottom lands of the Chehalis and Black Rivers, rich, but heavily timbered. I had a commodious boarding-school building erected there in 1872, and an industrial school was commenced there about the beginning of 1873, and continued with from 20 to 40 pupils till June, 1875, when it was discontinued for want of funds. Since then, there being no employés at that reservation to encourage, advise, and direct the Indians and hold them on to the civilizing process, most of them have retrograded morally and in prosperity. But I am much pleased at having received within the last few days a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of 17th ult., authorizing me to nominate teachers and reopen the industrial boarding-school at Chehalis Reservation. This I will do as soon as I can get some repairs made, procure the necessary supplies, and find the *right kind* of persons for teachers, which is the matter of most importance, as upon the selection of proper teachers depends the efficiency of the school. (See report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1872, p. 331.) The statistical report of the Chehalis Reservation, herewith sent, shows that the Indians of this reservation have 76 head of horses, 26 head of cattle, 13 dwelling-houses, 8 lodges, 18 stables, 10 wagons, 351 acres of land inclosed. Raised this year, wheat, 360 bushels; oats, 611 bushels; potatoes, 285 bushels; pease, 165 bushels; timothy hay, 106¼ tons. This reservation will be waked up by the industrial boarding-school and its employés, and do much better next year.

NESQUALLY RESERVATION.

This is one of the treaty reservations of the Medicine Creek treaty, the first treaty negotiated by our government with the Indians in the limits of this Territory, December 24, 1854, though it is not exactly a treaty reservation, as it was designated at a council held with the Indians who were parties of that treaty in August, 1856, in exchange for one of the reservations set apart at said treaty, which the Indians refused to accept when they found out what it was. The present Nesqually reservation contains 4,717.25 acres, about three-fourths of which is poor sandy upland, only fit for pasturage, and mostly prairie, though fir and oak bush es are fast spreading over these prairies. The Nesqually River runs through the reservation east and west. There are strips of bottom land along each side of this river, amounting to about 1,350 acres, mostly rich land, but heavily timbered, except what little has been cleared. There was a farmer employed at this reservation by the government for the Indians some years after it was set apart, but with very little perceptible benefit to them. There have been no government employés there since I took charge of this agency, consequently no perceptible change has taken place among them, except slow decay.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THEM.

I appointed a council of three chiefs, with two sheriffs to keep order, to try and punish for minor offenses, with right to appeal to me. Such is the case with all the reservations under my charge except Puyallup, where they have a chief of police and six policemen. I have frequent cases of appeal to try. I visit the Nesqually and other reservations as often as possible, and convene the Indians and advise, instruct, and encourage them as much as possible. I have had the Rev. M. G. Mann, teacher at Puyallup, to visit the Nesqually Reservation, 25 miles distant, as often as possible, and preach to the Indians there, which has resulted very encouragingly, as he is about to organize a church there of about 20 members. This reservation has much good grazing land, and, with my encouragement and assistance while superintendent of Indian affairs Washington Territory, they got the whole reservation inclosed for the benefit of their own live stock and to exclude that of neighboring whites, and I have encouraged them to own cattle and sheep. The accompanying statistics of that reservation shows that they have 85 head of horses, 63 head of cattle, 23 head of sheep and 8 head of hogs, 19 houses, 16 stables, and 5 lodges. As before stated, their whole reservation of 4,717¼ acres is all inclosed. Within this inclosure they have individual inclosures amounting to 310 acres and 65 acres under cultivation, and have raised this season 270 bushels of wheat, 420 bushels of oats, 2,300 bushels of potatoes, 360 bushels of turnips, and 45 tons of hay; and a number of them have gardens in which they have cabbages, carrots, parsnips, and other vegetables, and some fruit trees.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION.

This reservation, being an island (as before stated), is inclosed by water. It is heavily timbered with fir almost wholly, and requires much labor to clear and prepare it for cultivation. The land is disposed to be sandy and of a secondary quality, but will produce wheat, oats, and timothy, potatoes and other garden vegetables, in all parts, and in some places luxuriantly when cultivated. This reservation is the only remaining treaty reservation of the original three set apart and defined in the treaty, the other two being changed. The Squaxin being the best of the original three, the agency was established on it and good agency buildings put up, such as a dwelling-house and office for agent, barn, blacksmith-shop and carpenter-shops, school-house, and residences of physician and other employés, and a wharf and warehouse built, &c., and considerable land cleared around the agency, fruit trees set out, &c. But the agency was only retained there a few years, and was removed with the government employés to Puyallup, much the largest and greatly the best reservation belonging to this agency. The exchange was made in 1856. After the removal of the agency from Squaxin, all improvements ceased and slow decay commenced there and still continues. Most of the buildings erected there by the government have either rotted down or are in ruins. Most of the cleared land is covered with bushes, except a few acres of good meadow, which has been kept fenced and is mowed yearly for hay. A few of the old fruit trees are still standing and produce some fruit amid the wild bushes that have grown up around them. The Indians have huts and a few tolerably good frame houses at various points around the shore of their island reservation, and in a few places have little meadows and patches of potatoes and occasionally other vegetables. But they depend for subsistence almost wholly upon fishing, oystering, and working for the whites in loggings camps and on farms, and only use their houses on their reservation as headquarters in bad weather and when they are out of employment. I had the Squaxin with the most of the other reservations in this Territory surveyed into 40-acre lots in 1873, and have used every effort to induce them to select claims, improve, cultivate, and make permanent homes on them. I have got plenty of fine promises but very little performance on this reservation.

A FACT PROVED BY MY EXPERIENCE,

beyond a doubt, is that it is just as impossible to get Indians who have grown up with wild indolent Indian habits to settle down to separate permanent homes, improve, cultivate, and subsist from the soil like white men, without good white employés to encourage, direct, and hold them up to their work, as it is to get vines of any kind to grow up from the ground without walls, posts, or poles to cling to and support them. Therefore it is useless folly for our government to give any wild uncultivated Indians a reservation without at the same time providing them with energetic, conscientious, skillful employés to be constantly with them, with authority to direct and power to hold them to their homes and to the work necessary to obtain a subsistence from the soil. The statistics of the almost deserted Squaxin Reservation herewith sent has no progress to show towards civilization.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

The fact proved by my experience, as above mentioned, is most signally demonstrated by the Puyallup Reservation, which has not been wholly without the presence of government employés for about twenty years, and where the Indians have made and are now making rapid progress in genuine Christian civilization. The fact as to whether the presence of government employés among Indians conduces to their progress in civilization or not depends wholly upon the charatoter of the employés. If they are selfish persons, who take employment among the Indians wholly for the purpose of making money, and care nothing for the good of the Indians, their presence among them will be more of a curse than a blessing. But, on the other hand, if the employés are unselfish, and their highest object in seeking employment among the Indians is the good

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of the Indians, and they are skillful and possess good judgment, energy, missionary zeal, &c., then their presence is a constant blessing to the Indians. It did not take me long to learn these facts, but it did take me some years to find the right kind of persons for employés. I have heretofore been allowed only teachers for one school and that at Puyallup. I have been tolerably successful in finding the right kind of persons at that school, and the consequence has been that there is a live, growing Presbyterian church at that reservation of 225 members, and, as will be seen by the accompanying statistics for that reservation, the Indians thereof have 1,550 acres of their formerly heavy timbered lands under fence in 127 separate farms and inclosures, 1,054 acres under cultivation this year, upon which they have raised 1,050 bushels of wheat, 4,600 bushels of oats, 160 bushels of garden corn, 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,200 bushels of turnips, 600 bushels of pease, 500 bushels of onions, and 975 tons of hay, besides quantities of cabbages, parsnips, melons, beets, carrots, &c., and have 320 horses, 360 head of cattle, 254 head of hogs, 125 head of sheep, 3 mules, and many of them have fruit trees, and are increasing in all these things, and are fast becoming self-reliant and dependent upon their farms for subsistence.

The council of that reservation, composed of six chiefs, has abolished the old superstitious practice of temanimous, witchcraft, incantations for the sick. Last fall an old man over seventy years old shot and killed a temanimous doctor under the belief that the doctor had bewitched and killed some of his children. I had the old man arrested for murder, but the grand jury refused to indict him. This was unfortunate as it leads them to believe our laws do not punish for such matters. I was in hopes of having him hung to deter others from like offenses. This action of the grand jury was only last week. I will now have to turn the old man over to the council of this reservation to be punished as they may direct. The council of this reservation have also abolished gambling and the selling of women, wife beating, adultery and like offenses, for all of which they punish severely, and there is really not a more orderly and law-abiding community in this Territory than on said reservation. This state of things has been much assisted by

THE INDIAN POLICE,

six of which have been authorized and appointed on said reservation. Each one of these takes pride in his position, and they are very watchful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and may be depended upon to obey instructions with the most scrupulous certainty. From my observations of the Indian police system I think the government by strengthening and perfecting it could rely upon it with certainty to look after unruly and hostile Indians.

THE EIGHT BANDS BELONGING TO THIS AGENCY,

not on reservations, amount to about 600 Indians of all ages and sexes. They are much cattered among the whites, by whom most of them are employed from time to time in various kinds of work. Some of them have taken homestead claims, and in this I encourage them. They frequently come to me to settle troubles between each other, and between them and the whites.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That provisions be made for giving Indians fee-simple titles to portions of lands on their reservations, under proper restrictions as to permanent settlement, improvements, buildings, &c., and unalienable for, say, ten years. No titles should be given to an Indian for such lands until after he has settled upon and improved them to a specified extent, and given evidence of permanent settlement.

2. Provisions should be made compulsory for putting all Indian children in industrial boarding-schools from the time they are five years of age till eighteen years of age under proper instructions. This would insure the civilization of our whole Indian race within one generation.

3. Provision should be made for enfranchising Indians, after they are properly qualified, with all the rights and privileges of American citizens, as readily and as fully as foreigners obtain said rights. Such a law would do much to stimulate and encourage Indians to prepare themselves for citizenship. There is now no specified way by which an Indian can obtain said rights be his qualifications what they may.

Herewith inclosed I send the annual report of the teacher of the industrial boarding school at Puyallup Reservation.

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

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 20, 1879.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report for this agency for the year 1879.

Not as much progress has been made as I had hoped for, yet all things considered, I believe quite as much improvement has been made as in any previous year. When I took charge of this agency April 1, 1878, I realized that unless more attention was paid to agriculture but very little improvement could be made in the industrial habits of these Indians, and as there was but little land cleared suitable for cultivation, my first effort was to clear some land suitable for that purpose, and have it ready for planting this season. I succeeded in getting about twelve acres cleared near the agency, and five acres cleared on that part of the reservation occupied by the *Queets* Indians, twenty miles up the coast. While the land is not as well cleared as it would have been with white labor, I consider it a very good work for Indians who had never before performed such labor. I paid the Indians $20 per acre in annuity supplies, and am satisfied that the amount, $340, was profitably expended. The Indians are cultivating nearly all the land I had cleared, but the work is done very imperfectly, and it cannot be expected that the work will be well done unless an employé is with them almost constantly to direct and assist. The farmer and team are kept busy a large part of the time hauling supplies from Gray's Harbor to the agency, and the carpenter acts in the double capacity of carpenter and blacksmith. Neither of them have much time to work with the Indians or direct them in their work, nor can the team be spared to help them in rolling the logs together or plowing, consequently the Indians must of necessity dig up their land with the mattock, spade, and hoe. There are but two Indians on the reservation that have teams that will work, and it would be too great a breach of Indian rules for them to assist other Indians in plowing.

If the department would allow this agency an assistant farmer and another team, more than double the amount could and would be raised on the same area. No assistance could be rendered the Queets with an agency team; the spurs of the mountains project so far into the sea as to prevent horses or cattle being taken up the coast, and the forest is too dense to allow travel inland. With all the disadvantages we labor under, the Indians will raise four times the amount of vegetables raised last year by them. They will harvest this year 400 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of rutabaga turnips, and fully 200 bushels of carrots, beets, pease, and onions. This does not include the amount raised by the *Hoh* Indians; they are not living on the reservation, and could not give them the same attention given the *Quinaielt* and *Queet* Indians. I furnished them some seed at planting-time, and sent one of the large school boys to instruct them. They make favorable reports of their success in farming, and will probably harvest 100 bushels of vegetables, perhaps more. Their farming is all on Destruction Island.

There will be raised by the employés and school, 150 bushels of potatoes; 500 bushels of rutabaga turnips; 150 bushels of carrots; 50 bushels of beets, onions, and pease, and 100 bushels of oats. The oats will not ripen enough to thrash, and will need to be cut and mixed with mill-feed to make suitable feed for the team.

The hay crop is considerably larger than last year. After I finished having last year, I had the logs and brush on the meadow land gathered up and burned. The benefit derived is seen in the increased growth of hay; we have cut and secured ten tons for government use, and the Indians have cut and secured fifteen tons. The meadow land is on the opposite side of the river two and a half miles above the agency; we cannot get to it with a wagon, and have to carry the hay to the river on poles and boat it down to the agency.

I have done what I could to induce the Indians to dispose of their horse and substitute cattle; last year they had two head of cattle, now they have fourteen head. This increase of cattle indicates a change of Indian habits in the right direction.

Two houses have been built for the Indians during the past year, and I intend to build six more this fall and winter. I have had the Indians instructed in making shingles, and they are given to understand that unless they make their own shingles, no houses will be built for them. I have also required them to gather up all the lumber that is washed on the beach by the tides. The promise of new houses has stimulated them to action, and they now have enough shingles ready for covering their houses and have gathered nearly half the lumber needed to build them.

There has not been quite as much increase in the number of scholars as I anticipated, two only having been added since my last report; there are now thirty-two. All of the children of the Quinaielts of suitable age for the school except one, are in regular attendance; the Queets and Hohs are so far away that I cannot have the same influence with them, and I find it a difficult matter to compel them to allow their children to attend school. These children when brought to school are very wild, wholly unaccustomed to restraint, and the school-room and school discipline is to them almost like a prison. Toil, care, patience, and perseverance are required to instruct them in the rudiments of education and industry; they do not understand a word of the English

language; have no idea of civilization, and it is very difficult to make them understand what is required of them; all of the larger scholars are required to work two hours each day; the boys in various employments of farm labor, and the girls in general housework. Education in industrial habits is quite as necessary as education in the school-room. The employés are all church members, and have a Sabbath school every Sunday morning, for the benefit of the scholars, and a prayer-meeting in the evening; all of the scholars are required to attend both services.

The clothing, shawls, hats, and shoes purchased last year in San Francisco for this agency were entirely too small, and cannot be used. The purchasing agent must have thought he was purchasing for an infant school, and was not particular about the quality of the hats and shoes. I have the goods on hand, and cannot use them. Supplies of suitable sizes are very much needed to supply the place of the worthless goods; several of the boys are without coats and hats, and the pants of the larger boys are too ragged to appear respectable even in an Indian school. Suitable clothing and clean linen are indispensable to success; without the clothing, cleanliness is an impossibility.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has slightly improved; the old Indian practice of tamahnous is continued by some of the older and more superstitious ones among them, but to a less extent, and is evidently dying out. The agency physician has been very attentive to his duties, and his successful treatment and care of some difficult cases, has had a good influence with the more observing ones; 513 cases have been treated by him during the year.

The Indians have been somewhat excited during the past year by the statement of some designing persons, that they would soon be removed from this reservation, and their lands sold. I gave them to understand that there was no probability of their being removed; that the statements were only made to excite and give them trouble, and that I would be advised if such a movement was contemplated, and would inform them. They expressed satisfaction for the assurance I gave them that no removal was intended.

The employés and their wives are earnest, active workers, and have done what they could to carry on the work of civilization among this people. S. W. Dickerson and wife and J. H. Brewer and wife have been here five years, and are deserving of special mention. The others, though but recently employed, show commendable zeal, and I hope more will be accomplished in the year to come than has been done in the year that has past.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

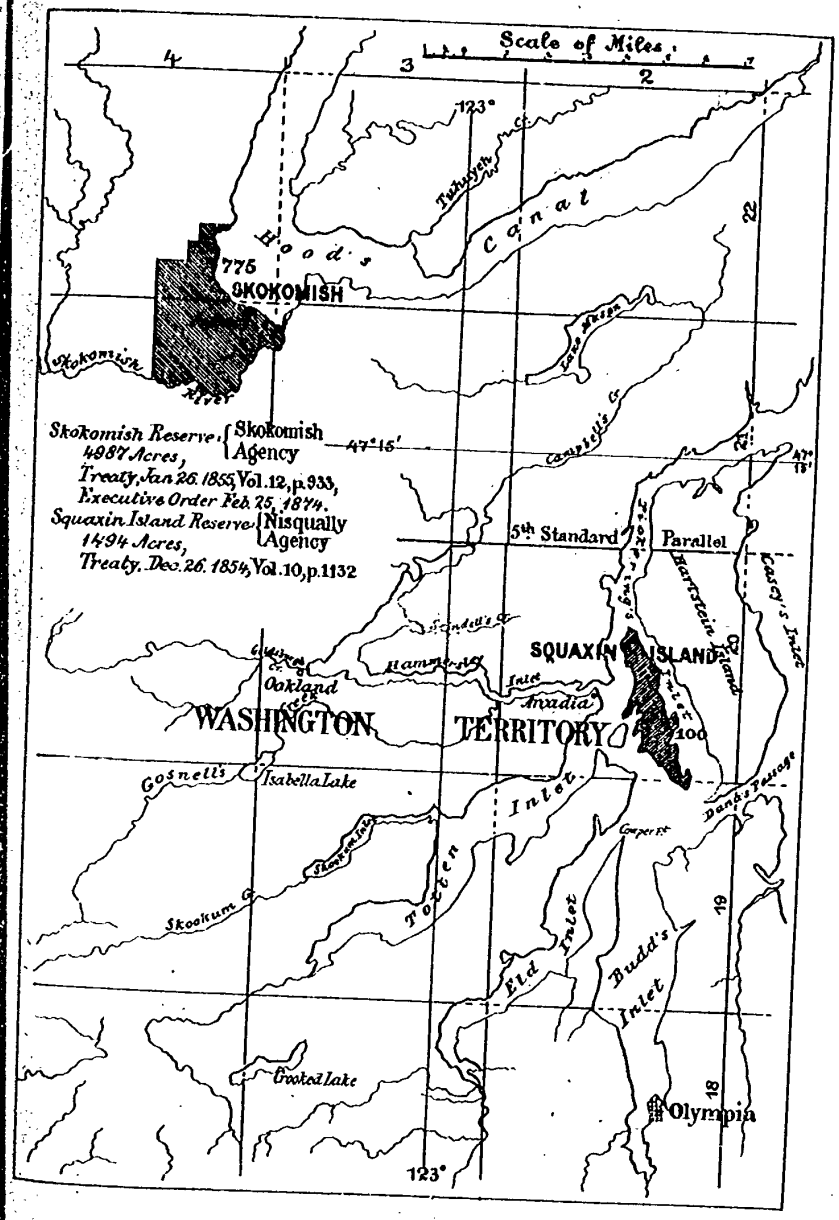
SKOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my ninth annual report of the Skokomish Indian Agency.

The Indians under my charge are composed for the most part of two tribes, the *Skokomish* or *Twanas*, numbering about 250, who make their home on the reservation, and the *S'Klallams*, numbering about 525, who live at a distance from the agency. Both tribes were parties to the same treaty, are under the same obligations, and entitled to the same privileges; but owing to the circumstance of the reservation having been located in the heart of the country, belonging to the former, and 100 miles away from the homes of the latter, only the Skokomish Indians have availed themselves, to any extent, of the advantages offered by the government for their benefit. Efforts have repeatedly been made, and different means tried, to induce the S'Klallams to move onto the reservation, but without success. Their love of home is so strong that, rather than leave their own country and have the use of land free on the reservation, they have in many instances bought land near home; rather than have lumber and tools furnished them on the reservation they have earned and bought them themselves; rather than be fed on the reservation they have earned their own living at home. The result of all efforts to consolidate these two tribes on one reservation has convinced me of the futility of all future efforts to consolidate the different tribes of Puget Sound and vicinity on any one or more reservations.

THE S'KLALLAMS

live in about ten different villages, along the shores of Puget Sound and the Straits de Fuca, at distances varying from 50 to 175 miles from the agency. Three or four of these villages are near saw-mills, where the men work, many of them regularly, either in the mills or loading vessels with lumber, or on the steamboats belonging to the milling companies. The others are remnants of old Indian villages, advantageously situated, either for fishing purposes or near white farming settlements, where they



find employment, either in transporting the farmers and their produce and supplies in their canoes, or in helping them to clear their land and plant and gather their crops. Many of them have either bought or taken up land, which they are improving as they are able, and seem to be striving to imitate those who live on the reservation. Among those who have land of their own, I have distributed during the past year 300 fruit trees, and also agricultural tools and some materi[illegible] for building houses. The desire and determination among them to own land seems to be growing. Some new lands have been surveyed during the past summer in their country, and several of them are locating claims there already, while others are negotiating for the purchase of land from the whites.

At Jamestown, the largest village among them, and the residence of the head chief, the Indians own all the land, some 200 acres, acquired by purchase. They have a neat village; have built a church and school-house, in which, at government expense, there has been kept up a day school through the entire year. I visited this school in June last, and found present about 20 scholars, none of whom had been to school more than fifteen months, and most of whom could not speak the English language before they commenced going to school, and yet every one in the school could read and write sufficiently well to spell their words on their slates, while many had acquired a good knowledge of arithmetic and geography. They have also kept up religious services every Sabbath and a weekly prayer-meeting every Thursday evening, both of which have been well attended. Here, at the comparatively small expense of six or seven hundred dollars a year to pay a teacher, as much advancement has been made through the efforts of one man as the expenditure of ten times that amount would have accomplished in moving and consolidating them, and they are now all contented and happy. This day school, which was started as an experiment, has proved a success, and has convinced me that one advantageous method of dealing with these Indians would be to throw them on their own resources, make them amenable to the laws, and provide them means of education. Their necessities will make them industrious; the example of their white neighbors will incite them to habits of civilization, and the benefits of education will gradually become apparent to them, so that they will avail themselves of the advantages offered them. Then, with the care of an agent, to see that the laws preventing drinking are properly enforced, and their children made to attend school, no further drain need be made on the public treasury for their aid or support.

THE SKOKOMISH

Indians have made less progress than they would have done had they received the patents they have been so long expecting for the lands they are occupying, and which have been alloted to them. Their habits are generally good. As a rule they are temporate and industrious; their children attend school regularly; some of their young men are learning the various trades taught by the employés, and are doing well, and they might, and I have no doubt would, in a few years become a productive class of citizens were they not losing their confidence in the government's ever giving them titles to their homes. They have good comfortable houses, small patches of land cleared, which is very productive, and a good start made for further advancement, but they will not, unless forced to do so, clear up more land until they know whether it is to be theirs, or whether they are to be moved to some other reservation. I very much regret this long delay in giving them titles. White men will not go on to the public domain and clear up land and make improvements thereon unless they have a legal guarantee of title, and why should we expect Indians to do so? In another year the treaty will expire. The government will then be under no treaty obligation to aid them farther. If they have titles to their homes they will improve them; if not, many of them will leave and drift aimlessly about, eking out a bare existence, with no object in view, except the gratification of their present desires.

During the past year they have made about 300 rods of fence, have cleared about 25 acres of land, set out about 700 fruit-trees, and very much improved many of their dwellings. The school has been well sustained, and grown in numbers and interest. Their health has been quite good, and their intercourse with the neighboring whites has been peaceable and harmonious. Their only productions for sale are hay and potatoes, and the difficulty to get work has driven many of them to hunt and fish who would gladly work for wages if they had the opportunity.

At the agency a new blacksmith's shop has been erected 14 by 22 feet, but most of the improvements made this year have been for the Indians. Some changes have occurred among the employés, and a full-blooded Indian, one of our former scholars, now very successfully discharges the duties of carpenter.

The efforts of the missionary have been felt in the general good moral tone that is prevalent among the Indians. Peace and quiet, health and prosperity, obtain in all departments, for which we are grateful to the all-wise Ruler of events and things.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0066004

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency from the date on which I relieved my predecessor, A. N. Marion, February 18, 1879.

It is gratifying to me to say that since my arrival here, peace, harmony, and good will have prevailed among the Indians subject to my charge, and habits of industry and thrift are becoming more noticeable day by day, particularly on the Lummi and Muckleshoot Reservations, where the land is unsurpassed by any in the Territory, and yields a return that amply repays the Indians for the time spent in cultivation.

Many of the Indians take advantage of the privileges allowed them by nature and many fine little farms can be seen that would do credit to a more civilized community. During the year numbers who have been heretofore strangers to farming, seeing the growing prosperity of their companions, have taken hold in earnest, and are now hewing homes out of the forest.

The land on the Tulalip, Madison, and Swinomish is of such a poor quality that it affords but little encouragement to the Indians to follow farming as a business, for with the exception of a few small swails or marshes it is high and gravelly, and thickly covered with a dense growth of fir, cedars, and spruce. It requires an immense amount of labor to clear a few acres, and even when in a fit condition for planting the yield is so small that it is truly discouraging, and would tax the continuity of a more industrious and determined people than the Indians.

THE SCHOOLS

have been prosperously carried on, and it is pleasing to note the marked advancemen made. The children appear anxious to learn, and every encouragement and advantag is afforded them by the good Sisters of Charity, who labor untiringly and persistentl in their great work of educating and civilising them. The boarding-schools are con ducted in an orderly and systematic manner, and everything is neat and in its place and in fact it is carried on with the regularity of clock-work.

Preparations are now under way to build an addition to the female-school house, which is much needed, owing to the narrow and cramped quarters they now occupy, and the growing desire of the Indians to have their children educated and instructed in the manners of the white people. In all, there are five schools on the different reservations, two boarding and industrial, and three day schools, at which there has been an average attendance of 101 scholars, of whom 37 are capable of reading and writing the English language understandingly, and working in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. Some of the older and advanced scholars are well acquainted with geography, grammar, and United States history, and their penmanship is excellent. Taking all into consideration, the schools have been conducted ably and well, and too much praise cannot be lavished on the instructors for the commendable manner in which they acquitted themselves.

The sanitary condition, with the exception of a few months during the winter and spring, has been good, and although the physician has no lack of patients, the complaints in many cases are more imaginary than real. Scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases.

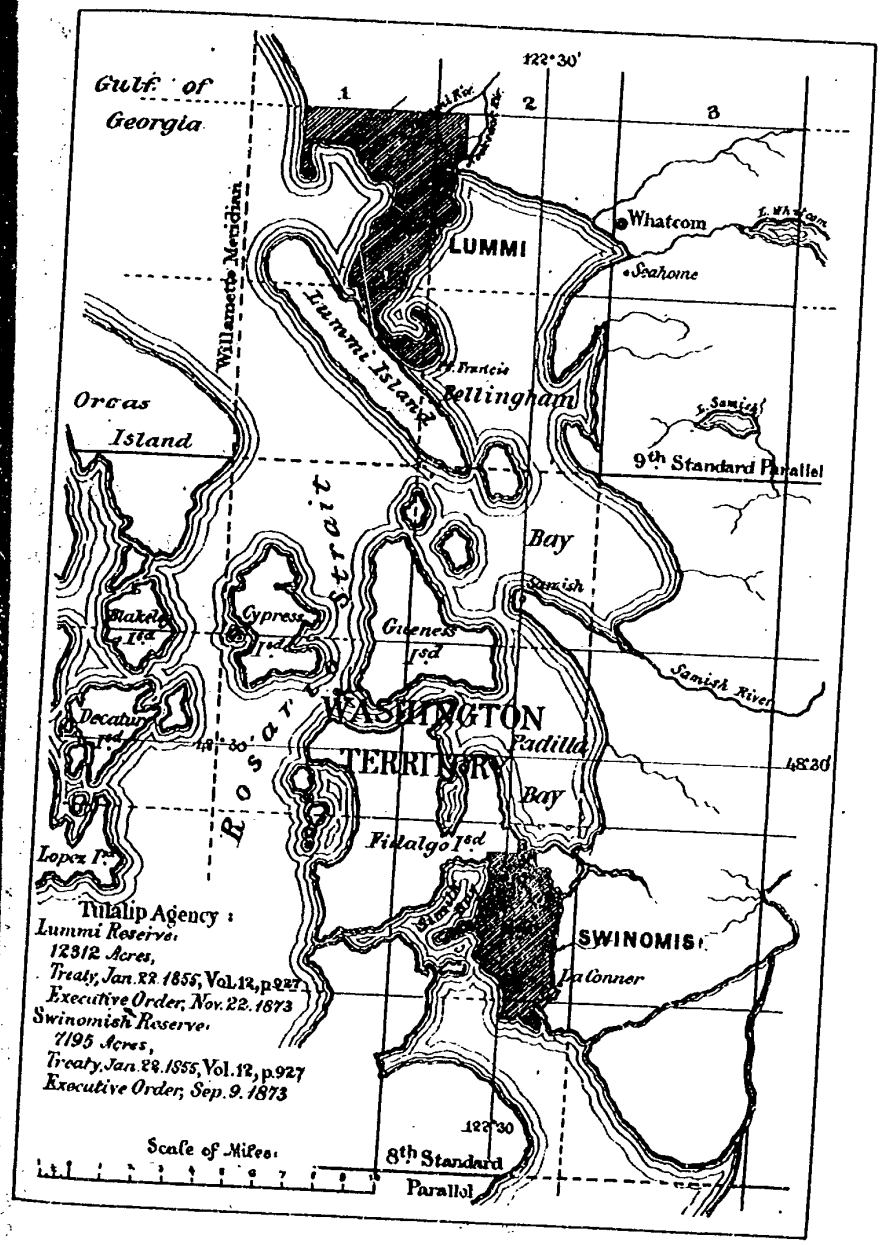
The agency is assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church. The officiating priest is Father Boulet. There are five churches, one on each of the reservations. The greater portion of the Indians are Catholics, and are very zealous in their devotion and belief.

NO CRIME

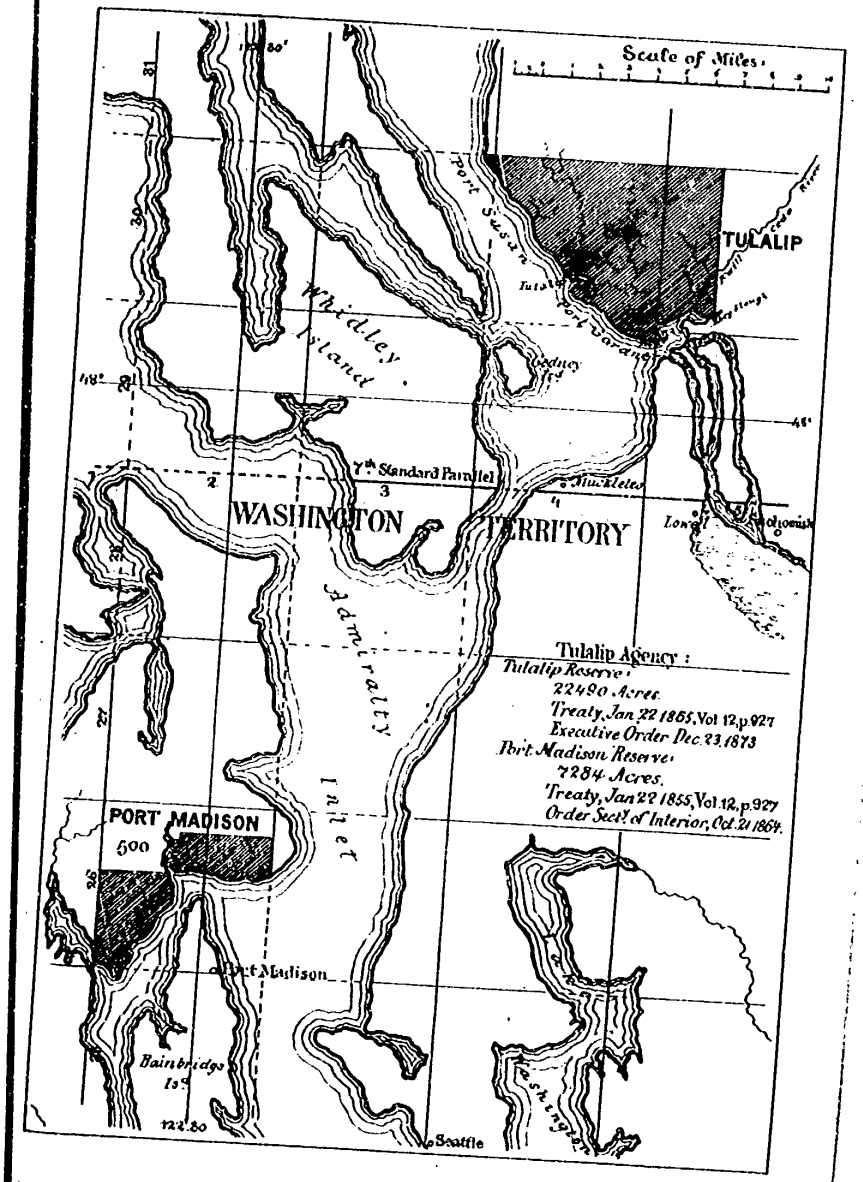
of any serious nature has been committed; little breaches of conduct occur from time to time, but owing to the untiring vigilance and watchfulness of the police the vicious and unruly habits of the Indians are greatly subdued.

AGRICULTURE.

About one-third of the Indians belonging to this agency are engaged in agricultural pursuits; the remainder are either laboring for white people at different points on the sound or follow their old customs of fishing and hunting for a living. About 800 acres of land is now under cultivation, which is divided up into fields of from two to forty acres each. The production is small for the amount of land planted, and can be attributed to no other reason than the lack of experience and want of proper instructions. This will, however, be in a great degree remedied during the next year, as there is now stationed at Lummi a practical and experienced farmer who will use all the means in his power to promote the interests and welfare of the Indians under his guidance.



REF0066005


Scale of Miles
TULALIP
Whidley Island
Port Susan
Port Gardner
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
7th Standard Parallel
Admiralty Inlet
PORT MADISON
500
Port Madison
Bainbridge Is.
Seattle
Tulalip Agency :
Tulalip Reserve:
22490 Acres.
Treaty, Jan 22 1855, Vol 12, p 927
Executive Order Dec 23 1873
Port Madison Reserve:
7284 Acres.
Treaty, Jan 22 1855, Vol 12, p 927
Order Secty of Interior, Oct 21 1864.

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One of the greatest wants on this agency is lumber, as many of the people who have lived heretofore in their miserable huts are now striving to build for themselves comfortable houses. The saw-mill is poor in the extreme and can saw, with the best management, not more than 200 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. It is my intention to have it thoroughly overhauled and newly constructed during this summer and fall if possible. The mill is splendidly situated, and there is an ample supply of water, if properly utilized, to run the saw all the year round.

The wharf which was on my arrival only half completed is now finished, and there has been built on it a commodious warehouse, which makes a decided improvement in the convenience as well as the appearance of the agency.

Severable comfortable houses have been constructed during the year, and the employés have labored faithfully and honestly in the discharge of their duties.

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

JOHN O'KEANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash. Ter., August 25, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourteenth annual report of this agency.

Following the instructions received from your office last fall, in relation to Chief Moses, I sent messengers to him requesting him to come to the station for a talk. He came with six of his head men and staid about one week, the last of November. I talked with him freely in reference to coming to this agency with his people. He replied General Howard had given him encouragement that a reservation would be given him and his people. He was not prepared to say anything about coming here until he heard from Washington. If he did not get the reserve he would then talk with me about bringing his people to this agency; would come if that was the decision of the department.

I took the opportunity when they were here to inquire of them if they knew the men that murdered Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, July, 1878; if so, could they tell me where they were living, and if they would assist in finding them and bringing them to justice. Moses said his people had told him who they were; he did not know them personally; they had not lived in his camp nor among his people, but thought they were living about forty miles from him. Said he would furnish five of his men to go as guides to assist a party of whites and the Indian police of this agency to arrest said murderers. Fifteen of our Indians (ten policemen and five others) were selected, and the whites at Yakama City raised thirty men to go in company with said Indians. Arrangements for meeting, starting, and all the plans of operation were perfected at Yakama City. It was agreed that Moses and his men should go a day before the company, and make arrangements for crossing the river at a point on the Columbia where they could swim their horses. Moses learned as he was leaving Yakama City that a meeting had been held to raise ten men to go on the road before him and kill him and his men as they were returning. He went with his men as he agreed and made arrangements for the company to cross the river; the company did not go to the place where he had provided for crossing; went twelve miles below. The knowledge Moses had of the meeting held to raise men to waylay him on the road, and the party not coming to the river to cross as agreed, and the report that reached him after he got home that the police and volunteers were coming to take him and put him in jail at Yakama City, made him backward in furnishing the five men as he agreed with me. He came down (as the volunteers reported) with about sixty men in a hostile attitude; had a talk with the man chosen as captain of the volunteers. Moses did not at that time furnish the men, but left the party and returned to his camp.

Three days later he started with nine of his men to join the party (as he says) to assist them in taking the murderers. Before he and his men reached the volunteers they camped for the night. The company saw their camp-fire and made for it, supposing it was where the murderers were; the camp was surrounded and found to be Moses and his men; they were taken prisoners. All were disarmed, and five were allowed to go after the murderers with a promise to bring them in. They went, arrested one, and as they were about to arrest another he shot himself and died immediately.

Moses and four of the men taken were brought to Yakama City and confined in jail. They did not have any formal or legal examination. They remained in jail one week. I persuaded the citizens to let me take charge of him and his men. I took off his arms and, under a guard to keep him from being killed, brought him and his men to the station, where I kept them for three months. Efforts were made at different times to take him from me and return him to the jail. I resisted and kept him safely until word

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was received from the honorable Commissioner to send Moses and party to Washington for a council.

This order I communicated to the authorities at Yakama. They agreed they would not disturb or arrest him. I released him to return to his people and make arrangements to go to Washington, with a promise that he would return within four weeks, or sooner if needed, to start to Washington. I sent for him after he had been away ten days. He gave the messenger a promise to be at the ferry on the Yakama River in four days; he wished me to make arrangements for him to cross. I took the opportunity to meet him at the appointed time and place, to keep him from being harmed by the whites. I arrived at the ferry (30 miles from here) before Moses and his party, and found the sheriff with a posse of men that were guarding every crossing on the river for 20 miles or more, with a sworn determination to take him, dead or alive. I returned to Yakama City and remained until next morning, when Moses was brought to Yakama by the sheriff; court was called; Moses was arraigned; the prosecution gave notice they were not ready for trial; the court adjourned twenty-four hours. At the second calling of the court the prosecution claimed not ready, and asked an adjournment of eight days. It was clear to my mind that the plan was to prevent him from going to Washington as ordered, and to confine him in jail until the October court. I proposed to waive the examination and enter bail for his appearance at said court, which was accepted. I brought him to the agency and in a few days started him for Washington. The vexed question is now settled.

THE PIUTE AND BANNACK INDIANS

came to this agency on the 2d of February, 1879, numbering 543. They were brought by the military, Captain Winters in command of two companies of cavalry from Camp Harney, at an expense (as the captain informed me) of about $50,000. They came to this agency without my having any official notice of their coming, and of course no arrangements for giving them rations. I received them and receipted for them on the 10th of February, and moved them from the lower part of the reservation to within six miles of the station. We built a house 150 feet long for them before they were received, when they were sheltered from the storm, which began the night after they were moved; the storm continued a week; snow was three feet deep. They were in a very destitute condition. Money was received from the department, articles most needed were purchased and issued, which has made them comfortable. When the weather became warm I said to the able-bodied men they must go to work. They said that was not what they came for. They refused at first to work. I said to them kindly, but firmly, if they did not work I should not feed them. I ordered them to meet me next morning; they came, were furnished with tools and put to grubbing. They cleared more than 100 acres of land and helped to make two miles of post and board fence. They had no teams or tools. With the help of the department teams, they doing what they could, the land cleared was put into wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The wheat has yielded a harvest of 926 bushels; the vegetables are not gathered. They cut 75 cords of wood for the agency, and manifest a willingness to do what they are told, and will, if they are encouraged and kept at work, do much toward supporting themselves.

SCHOOLS.

Sixty of their children were gathered into a day-school, seven miles from the station on the 1st of April, and continued until the 30th of June. George Waters and Sarah Winnemucca were employed in teaching them; their attendance was uniform, and they improved rapidly. Our boarding-school at the station, the latter part of the year, did not do as well as was desired. A change for the better is confidently expected when the schools reopen.

MILLS.

The grist-mill was incapable of doing the work. We have put on an addition, purchased a new run of stones, a smutter, with belting and the needed fixtures. The mill is now in excellent order, having two run of stones. The whole expense does not exceed $800. The water saw-mill is out of repair and needs a thorough overhauling. The steam saw-mill, plainer, shingle-machine, and turning lathe are in good condition. The agency buildings are all in good repair.

STOCK.

The stock of the agency is in fine condition, constantly increasing in numbers and value.

SHOPS.

The shops of the agency have been supplied with tools and material, so as to make each department thrifty. We instruct apprentices in all the shops and mills.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital suffered inconvenience from the delay of the medicines—not being received for six months after they were purchased. The general health of the Indians has been better this year than in years past. The children are becoming healthier; fewer deaths, and more births.

The Indians of the agency have generally been orderly, and increasingly industrious the past year. A very great effort has been made by some of the whites outside of the agency to get the Indians to renounce their tribal relation and leave the reserve and take land outside. This is done by evil and designing men, who are using every means and measure to break up the reservation, so it may be thrown open to the whites and the Indians driven to parts unknown. I repeat, what in substance I have said before, the great want of the service is not more money, soldiers, or police, to keep order, to make the Indians of the nation quiet and self-supporting, but *practical business, Christian men in every department*, that can govern and instruct, by precept and example, how to work and how to live. Educate them to till the soil, make them mechanics, develop their muscles in holding the plow, splitting rails, making fence, chopping wood, and all kinds of work done in civilized life.

My acquaintance with the Indians of this coast for thirty-two years, and having charge of this agency (with the exception of eighteen months) since September, 1864, I speak *understandingly* when I say the Indians of the nation may be made self-supporting; keep them separate and distinct from the whites, in possession of *good land*, with a title to the same—extending the laws of the United States over them—punishing them for their crimes and giving them an opportunity of testifying in our courts, so their wrongs may be redressed and justice may be administered.

I have the honor to report the refunding to the United States Treasury at the end of this fiscal year an unexpended balance of $8,214.59.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 1, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs of this agency.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians by tribes at the last enrollment was: *Oneidas*, 1,470; *Menomonees*, 1,460; *Stockbridges*, 120—total 3,050.

THE ONEIDAS

are head and shoulders ahead of the other tribes in agricultural pursuits; they are self-supporting and entirely dependent upon their own industry for their subsistence, their annuities from the government amounting to only about 68 cents *per capita* per annum. Many of them have some of the finest farms in Northern Wisconsin and raise large and valuable crops. What is particularly desired by them is the

Allotment of lands,

which would be a great incentive to them to further industry in agricultural pursuits.

Schools.

They have four schools on the reservation that are well attended. One is taught by Rev. E. A. Goodnough, an Episcopal missionary; the second, by Rev. S. W. Ford, a Meth-

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odist missionary; the third, by Miss Mary Ford; the fourth, by Fred. A. Cornelius, an Oneida Indian and a graduate of Lawrence University. The last two named receive no compensation from the government for their services.

Crime and drunkenness.

From the peculiar situation of the agent, being on the Menomonee Reserve, some forty miles distant, he cannot see or hear of as much as he ought to, and many get off scot-free. It is only the most aggravating cases that are brought to his attention. Two cases of liquor selling have recently been prosecuted in the United States court and the parties are suffering the penalty.

THE MENOMONEES

are now about through with their harvest, and by referring to my statistics you will observe a very handsome yield. Everything did splendidly this year except the wheat crop; a dry rust struck it in July and ruined almost all of it. Corn, oats, and rye all yielded well. Great care and attention was given by almost every family to the cultivation of vegetable gardens, and their labors have met with marked success. Their

Grist-mill

has ground during the past year a trifle over 3,000 bushels of rye and wheat; or rather, I should say, mashed that amount, for the mill has been fifteen years without any improvements or repairs of any consequence being made; it is now, however, being thoroughly overhauled by an experienced millwright, and in the course of three weeks more we expect to have a mill capable of making as good a straight grade of flour as anybody's, for which the nation at large will rejoice. Their

Saw-mill

has turned out 237,402 feet of lumber, some of which was issued to Indians to build houses, and sheds for wagons and implements, and the balance sold by my predecessor to citizens adjacent to the reservation.

Schools.

The scholars of the industrial boarding-school have made commendable progress in their studies the past year; present indications are that no difficulty will be experienced in having a full attendance the coming year. The accommodations, however, are very limited and ought to be doubled by the erection of another building.

The health

of the tribe for most of the year has been good, until within the past two months whooping-cough and measles have carried off a number of children. The diseases seem now to be narrowing down, having had their run.

Moral and religious.

The standard of morals is steadily advancing. The Catholics are the only religious denomination on the Menomonee Reserve; they have two churches, with a membership of about one-half the tribe.

Crimes and misdemeanors

committed the past year have been very few. The worst thing to contend with is the liquor-traffic; eighteen complaints have been sent to the United States district attorney for the prosecution of persons selling and giving liquor to Indians, and several warrants are now in the hands of the United States marshal for their arrest. I am determined to make vigorous war against this class of offenders, and hope to bring to punishment more than usual by the aid of the

United States Indian police,

which is just now being organized here for the first time. There will be some stationed on each of the Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee Reserves. They have not yet entered upon their duties, but will in a few days, and I have great hopes as to the good they will accomplish in detecting those engaged in the illegal liquor-traffic and in bringing them to an account.

Other sources of revenue.

The Menomonees during a year and in their seasons make a good deal of money from the sale of berries, furs, and maple sugar, the product of the latter each year amounting to between 60 and 80 tons. The surplus not required for home consumption is mostly bought by the post-trader here. The sugar nets the Indian about 8 cents per pound; on an average crop of say 70 tons, brings the tribe an income of over $11,000 per annum from that source alone. It is made, however, in the early spring at a fearful cost of health and to the utter abandonment of homes, farms, stock, and everything for the time being.

THE STOCKBRIDGES,

as of old, have their tribal quarrels, being divided into three factions. They are continually planning and scheming to get the advantage of each other. They are a small band, numbering only some 120, but they make as sharp and keen a warfare against their enemies as one would see among the shrewdest politicians. They have a

School,

taught by an Indian who is a Presbyterian minister and a member of the tribe. One-half of the children on the reserve do not attend school, or are not allowed to. The so-called Indian party, whose funds support the traders, will not permit the so-called old-citizen party to enjoy any of its benefits, and even extend their partisan warfare so far as to shut the school-door against little children.

The annuities

of the tribe amount to some $30 *per capita* per annum, which, with their industry in agriculture, affords them a comfortable living.

Trespass.

Three cases of timber-stealing, committed during the last winter, have been reported to the United States district attorney and are now being prosecuted.

CONCLUSION.

The full statistics inclosed of each tribe separately, which covers all points of interest, and are compiled by careful estimates based upon the most reliable information to be obtained from the most intelligent members of the different tribes, and the records of the agency form in themselves a complete report, to which your attention is invited.

Very respectfully,

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., September 1, 1879.

SIR: The *Chippewas of Lake Superior* (under which head are included the following bands: *Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, Grand Portage, Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac de Flambeau,* and *Lac Court d'Oreille*) number about 5,150. They constitute a part of the Ojibway (anglicized in the term Chippewas) formerly one of the most powerful and warlike nations in the Northwest, embracing many bands and ranging over an immense territory extending along the shores of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior to the steppes of the Upper Mississippi. Of this great nation large numbers are still found in Minnesota, many in Michigan, and a fragment in Kansas.

The bands above mentioned by name are at present located on several small reserva-

REF0066009

tions set apart for them by treaty of September 30, 1854, and April 7, 1866, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, comprising in all about 695,200 acres. By act of Congress of May 29, 1872, provision was made for the sale with the consent of the Indians of three of these reservations, viz: the Lac de Flambeau and Lac Court d'Oreille in Wisconsin, and the Fond du Lac in Minnesota, and for the removal of the Indians located thereon to the Bad River Reservation where there is plenty of good arable land, and where they can be properly cared for and instructed in agriculture and mechanics.

The reasons which influenced the department in recommending the above legislation were: First. That on their present reservation these bands are completely surrounded and interpenetrated by evil influences from which at Bad River Reservation they would be measurably exempt. Second. That in their present location they have no sufficient funds to allow them to make beneficial improvements on any considerable scale, while by the sale of their land they would realize a capital sum sufficient to handsomely establish them on the Bad River and provide them with stock and tools.

Under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854, and April 7, 1866, these Indians (excepting the Bois Forte bands) have a limited annuity (two installments still due), in coin, $5,000; in goods, &c., $8,000; agricultural implements, &c., $3,000; educational purposes, $3,000, and an annual appropriation for the support of eight smiths and shops, and two farmers, of $9,220. The L'Anse band in Michigan participate in these annuities. The Bois Forte bands, under treaty of April 7, 1866, receive limited annuities (thirteen installments still due) as follows: in money, $3,500; in goods and other articles, $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; for support of blacksmith and assistant, $1,500; for support of teacher, purchase of books and stationery, $800; and for instructor of Indians in farming, purchase of seeds, tools, &c., $800.

The greater part of these Indians at present lead a somewhat roving life, finding their subsistence chiefly in game hunted by them, in the rice gathered in its wild state, and in the fish afforded by waters conveniently near. Comparatively little is done in the way of cultivating the soil. Certain bands have of late been greatly demoralized by contact with persons employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the line of which runs near one (the Fond du Lac) of their reservations.

Portions of this people, however, especially those situated at the Bad River Reservation, have begun to evince an earnest desire for self-improvement. Their agent says of them that—

"No people ever responded more readily to efforts in their behalf than the Chippewas of Lake Superior to the noble Christian policy of the government. Many live in houses of rude construction, and raise small crops of grain and vegetables; others labor among the whites, and a number find employment in cutting rails, fence-posts, and sawlogs for the government. In regard to the efforts made to instruct the children in letters, it may be said that, without being altogether fruitless, the results have been thus far meager and somewhat discouraging. The majority of the parents profess to wish to have their children educated and ask for schools, but when the means are provided and the work undertaken, the difficulties in the way of success to any considerable extent appear in the undisciplined character of the scholars, which has to be overcome by the teacher without parental co-operation, and in the great irregularity of attendance at school, especially on the part of those who are obliged to accompany their parents to the rice-fields, the sugar-camps, or the fishing-grounds. A few years ago the American Mission Board established a mission and boarding-school among the Bad River bands, which gave promise of future good; quite a number of the Indians became converted to the Christian religion, but the board, in consequence of the unfriendly attitude of the government agent, withdrew from the field, the Christian bands of Indians became scattered, and the children of the school returned to their homes. Since then the property of the mission has passed into the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions and the school has been, under a contract with the Department of the Interior, re-established with more encouraging prospects."

I copy the above from pages 18 and 19 of the Hon. Francis A. Walker's Annual Report for 1872. From this report it will be seen to what a deplorable condition a tribe of Indians can be brought; after spending *over 40 years in efforts at civilization under the old policy of making treaties*, 18 years under a good treaty with ample funds at command, and over 40 years of labor by agent, farmers, and teachers, we find *"portions of these people, however, especially those situated at Bad River, have begun to evince an earnest desire for self-improvement."* Many live in houses of rude construction. As to instruction in letters, the "result has been meager and somewhat discouraging." Thus speaks the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs November 1, 1872. Up to this time we find no statistics on record as to farm work or any kind of labor performed by this people. Their treaty funds squandered, without a cow, ox, horse, or pig; without a fence, and living in *rudely constructed houses (perhaps bark wigwams)*. Their subsistence was chiefly game, wild rice, and fish afforded by waters conveniently near. A scheme was put on foot by which a portion—Lac Court Oreille, Lac de Flambeau, and Fond du Lac bands—were to be reduced still lower in the scale by selling their lands, under the comforting assurance that this would bring *funds* to *"provide them with stock and tools."*

By a carefully prepared statement it appears that there has been appropriated for the Chippewas over nine millions of dollars. It is reasonable to suppose that the Lake

Superior bands have received one-fourth of this amount, and yet, up to 1873, more land must be sold to get funds to *provide stock and tools*. Remarks are unnecessary. "Verily, verily, Justin man is uncertain."

The present agent took charge of this agency in the fall of 1873, and in the fall of 1874 he made the following report. (See annual report for that year, page 122.) Houses owned by Indians, 50; cattle owned by Indians, 107; hogs owned by Indians, 2; feet of lumber sawed, 508,000; Cords of wood cut, 1,075; value of furs sold, $17,000; number of houses occupied by Indians, 147; number built during the year, 29; 1,000 fish-barrels made; 500 barrels of fish caught; $1,000 worth of vegetables sold; 10; tons of rice gathered; 405 gallons sirup made; 100 tons of sugar harvested; cranberries, &c., sold, $8,550. (See page 113 same report.) Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians, 615; number of acres broken during the year by Indians, 225; produce raised by the Indians during the year, corn, 870 bushels; oats, 690 bushels; potatoes, 5,160 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; and 420 tons of hay cut. This was done under the policy of requiring an equal amount of labor for its value in goods and supplies. This was done under the stimulating assurance that land in severalty *would be given as provided by treaty of 1854*. This was done under the humane policy of treating every Indian as the *equal of his white neighbor*. This policy has been continued through the past six years with about $2,000 of an appropriation to each reservation, out of which to pay salaries of necessary employés, purchase of goods and supplies, office expenses, &c., with a gradual yearly increase in the acres cleared, fenced, and plowed, and a corresponding increase in the produce raised.

The following statement will show the increase as compared with former years starting with 1872 (when the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported as above that the Indians were *beginning to show a desire to cultivate lands*, &c., when there was nothing to report. Also, 1874, after one year of the present agent's administration, and the estimated product of this year's labor, under the present policy of issuing not a single cent's worth of supplies without its value in labor of some kind, see what faithful employés can do with "Lo, the poor Indian."

Statement showing condition of the Indians in 1872, 1874, and 1879, with increase of wealth in property and product of their labor during those years.

Kind and quantity.	Reported estimates from Hon. Com'r. Walker's annual report, 1872.	Reported estimates from agent's annual report, 1874.	Reported estimates from agent's annual report, 1879.
Number of acres under cultivation	None	615	1,415
Wheat raised, bushels	do	No report.	55
Onions raised, do	do	do	70
Corn raised, do	do	870	1,339
Potatoes raised, do	do	5,160	17,375
Oats raised, do	do	690	890
Peas raised, do	do	No report	525
Beans raised, do	do	do	230
Turnips raised, do	do	500	5,175
Hay cut, tons	do	420	518
Horses owned, number	do	50	22
Cattle owned, do	do	107	257
Swine owned, do	do	2	66
Acres broken by Indians during year, do	do	225	137
Rods of fence built by Indians during year, number	do	No report	2,700
Melons raised, do	do	do	100
Pumpkins, do	do	do	7,000
Lumber sawed, feet	do	508 M	No report.
Wood cut, cords	do	1,075	595
Sugar made, tons	do	106	94
Sirup made, gallons	do	415	275
Furs sold, value	do	$17,000	$22,700
Houses occupied by Indians, number	do	147	285
Houses built during the year, do	do	29	84
Wild rice gathered, tons	do	10½	64
Vegetables raised, value	do	$1,000	$3,500
Berries, &c., gathered, do	do	$3,500	$8,550
Butter made, pounds	do	No report.	1,100
Canoes made, number	do	do	25
Moccasins made, do	do	do	12,000

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As referred to above, the treaty of 1854 provides that the "President may assign to each head of a family or single person over 21 years of age 80 acres of land," &c. For six years this people has been waiting, watching, and praying for this article of their last treaty to be complied with. They have been assured by the agent that the Indian Office was in full sympathy with them in this matter. First, the surveyors were sent by the Indian Office to run the boundary lines of the 80s. The same year, a special agent of the office was sent out to assist in making allotments. Then another two years lost in waiting, watching, and praying. Last year, at the earnest solicitation of the agent, the honorable Commissioner ordered Col. E. J. Brooks (now the respected chief clerk of the office) to this agency to revise the old list and make new allotments. Under these orders Colonel Brooks and the agent visited Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac Court d'Oreille reservations, where the lists were revised. Allotments were made to 436 persons claiming lands under the provisions of article 3 of the treaty of 1854. These lists were prepared and sent forward in September of last year. We were confident of having patents by the following spring. We, with the Indians, rejoiced that our prayers had been answered; that the Great Father would now give us relief; that the patents would be forthcoming. Indians and employés went to work this spring with happy hearts, singing, "The patents are coming, hi, ho," &c. But, for some unknown reason, no patents have yet reached us, and the Indian heart is almost broken. The old, old story of broken promises, plighted faith, &c. It is reported among the Indians that these patents are held back by a "ring," who have eyes on the timber. Certainly the honorable Secretary and Commissioner will not allow this suspicion to rest in the minds of the Indians. Let us comply with at least one treaty stipulation. Send us the patents, and let the young men of this agency be happy.

During the past two winters the agent has been on detail with a committee of the House of Representatives (Hons. J. H. Stewart and George Beebe) investigating what has been termed "old arrearages matters." The result of this investigation has been published in the Congressional Record of March 1, 1879. From this report it will be seen that the Indians' claim for large arrearages under former treaties is not without *just cause*. After showing in this report by abstracts, statements, &c., that over $100,000 is *still due* these Indians, Dr. Stewart says:

> Now, Mr. Chairman, what is our duty as the guardian of all the Indians under our jurisdiction? Think of their past history, and our relations to and responsibility for their condition. But a century ago and they were still the undisputed owners and occupants of the great share of this continent. They struggled in deadly conflict for the mastery with our pioneer ancestors in the valleys of the Tennessee and Ohio, among the mountain gorges and along the banks of the beautiful streams of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. They compelled the Government of the United States to recognize their rights to the soil they occupied, and to treat for the purchase of the same upon conditions alike honorable to their prowess and their patriotism; but, to our shame be it said, we have not scrupled to cajole them with promises under the sacred form of treaty stipulations. We have not scrupled to cast aside the responsibility of those promises as a worn-out garment whenever it seemed popular or advantageous to do so.
>
> The cruel duplicity, the grasping avarice, the hollow mockery of good faith that have characterized the fulfillment of our treaty obligations with the Indians from the earliest times to the present day constitute a chapter in our history that will ever be a by-word and a reproach.
>
> If we sometimes find them fierce, hostile, and revengeful; if they are cruel, and if they sometimes turn upon us and burn, pillage, and desolate our frontiers and perpetrate atrocities that sicken the soul and paralyze us with horror, let us remember that two hundred and fifty years of injustice, oppression, and wrong heaped upon them by our race with cold, calculating, and relentless perseverance have filled them with the passion of revenge and made them desperate.
>
> But while in numerous instances such unhappy results have followed in the train of this systematic injustice, yet in the case of the Chippewas of Lake Superior no such revengeful acts can be laid at their door. They have borne with a patience that pervades but few of their Christian brethren their numerous wrongs and insults.
>
> It is now twenty-five years since they were solemnly promised an adjustment and payment of the moneys unlawfully withheld from them. During the greater portion of that period a majority of them have been in a condition of perennial hunger and destitution, yet they have continued to follow with no sign of wavering or deviation in the straight path of duty and friendship for the whites, without expectation of reward and with but slender hope of justice, while the fierce and restless Sioux have demanded and received as a premium for their misbehavior millions of dollars' worth of provisions and supplies.
>
> Mr. Chairman, this should not be so. We should not neglect our friends that we may reward our enemies. We should be just ere we become generous. Our national Constitution forbids any law that shall impair the obligation of contracts. If our Magna-Charter so plainly points out the duty of individuals, municipalities, and corporations in the matter of keeping good faith with each other, how indifferent must be the credit attaching itself to the national government that constantly neglects or refuses, without cause or provocation, to fulfill its most sacred obligations to a people who by reason of their weak and helpless condition are unable to enforce their rights.
>
> I trust, Mr. Chairman, that Congress may be brought to see the impropriety and inhumanity of such a course, and take early action to remedy these wrongs and remove this standing reflection upon the good faith of a government that assumes to afford a home for the oppressed and downtrodden of all climes and nationalities.

I would call particular attention to a report from the Rev. I. Baird, missionary at Odanah, in this agency, and report of Robert Pew, esq., teacher on Red Cliff Reservation, which I herewith copy and make part of my report, as what is said by Messrs. Baird and Pew of the Bad River and Red Cliff bands, respectively, will apply equally well to all the others of this agency.

ODANAH, BAD RIVER RESERVATION, WISCONSIN,
August 1, 1879.

DEAR SIR: As you will soon be making your annual report, I take this opportunity of forwarding you a few items respecting matters on this reserve. For over six years now I have labored in the capacity of a missionary under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions among this people, and during all this time I have witnessed a steady upward tendency. During the past year, particularly, drunkenness and the coarser vices incident to a semi-barbarous race have not been nearly so frequent. For the most part, as good order and quiet are maintained here as in any country village or settlement where they have all the machinery of law, courts, officers of justice, &c., to procure it.

In material wealth there is vast improvement over five and six years ago. There is now, comparatively, little absolute poverty and suffering. The great majority are, for an Indian community, in comfortable circumstances. It is true that there is a considerable of time squandered in drumming and dancing, but as long as their pent-up wild natures only find vent in such a harmless way to their white neighbors, no one need be much troubled. As long as there are Pagans among them, so long will the drumming and dancing likely continue. Let Christianity but get a little deeper root and broader hold among this people, and very soon they will slough off those old heathen rites and ceremonies. I do not think it advisable to attempt to suppress drumming and dancing by any coercive measures whatever; better far let these old heathen rites die out of themselves, and then there can be no hard feeling or cause for reproach. By steadily following up the present policy, *i. e.*, by giving the most help to those who do the most work on their own lands, those old Pagan rites will be steadily and surely undermined, and will soon topple over of themselves.

In the matters of farming and industry these people have made great and rapid strides. You certainly are highly favored in having so excellent a farmer on this reserve. It gives me very great pleasure in testifying to his eminent ability and self-denying faithfulness to promote the best interests of the Indians. Under his careful and skillful management at least twice the amount of land is cultivated, and owing to the draining and fencing that has been done the crops gathered are two and three times larger than heretofore. There are about 25 families that now live almost entirely off of the proceeds of their farms, when seven years ago there was scarcely one. The people are becoming thrifty, industrious, and frugal. Eight or ten years more of such management will give them a good start on the highway of civilization.

In education the people have been favored with a day school and also a manual-labor boarding school. The daily average attendance in the day school, including the boarding scholars, was 60. The average attendance of pupils in the boarding school for the year was 104. The largest number present any one month in the last-named school, 22; and the whole number enrolled for the year, 25. The whole number enrolled in the day school was 112. A principal and assistant teacher were kept very busy, besides having help from monitors. The progress made was very good indeed. The daily ration given at the close of school worked admirably, and abundantly repaid the small outlay.

The religious interests of this people have not been neglected either. Two regular Sabbath services and a Sabbath school have been kept up, as also a weekly prayer meeting. The attendance upon these services has been encouraging. Two series of protracted or camp meetings were held, one in the spring and the other in the fall. At the latter a huge amount of enthusiasm, excitement, and religious fervor were developed; a considerable of good was the result, though not so permanent as we could desire. Some 18 were added to the native church (Presbyterian), a number of children baptized, and several marriages solemnized. The religion of the once despised Nazarene is finding its way to the hearts of this people, and just in proportion as they come under its purifying and elevating power do you see marked signs of improvement. It has been demonstrated to us again and again that there is no civilizer like the Gospel of Christ. The purity of its teaching, the sublimity of its matchless doctrines, and the lofty morality it inculcates are just what is needed, energized, and vitalized by the mighty Spirit of God to change these wild savages into peaceful, law-abiding, self-supporting citizens. It is true the government can't send out missionaries or teach religion, but it only follows the dictates of the wisest economy and the highest prudence when it countenances and encourages the sending out of teachers and missionaries to labor amongst its wards. Let the Indian once fairly understand the pure, holy teachings of the Great Spirit's book and embrace the same, and "Indian probleme" will soon be a thing of the past.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. BAIRD,
Superintendent Odanah Indian Mission.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

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BUFFALO BAY, *July* 27, 1879.

DEAR SIR: It is with more than ordinary pleasure I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the Red Cliff Government Indian School, commencing July, 1878, and ending June, 1879.

Five years ago first of next month I opened the school in this place. On taking a review of that time it is interesting to note the advancement which the school has made. Then, several young men and girls came to school who did not even know the alphabet. Now, nearly all the little boys and girls can not only read understandingly, but most of them can write and cipher. The number under my charge is 53 half-breeds; males, 25; females, 19; Indian males, 4; females, 4. Of the 59, 11 left the reserve in the spring. Forty-five pupils have been admitted to the school during the year. The number of scholars in attendance this year three months or more is 20; boys, 14; girls, 6. The number of Indians under the age of 18 who can read is 48. Adults over 30, 10. Largest monthly attendance, 32; largest average, 19. The number of months taught, 9.

The painting of school-room and sugar-making rendered it impossible to teach the ten months. The standing of the pupils in their respective classes is as follows: Reading, fourth book, 4; second book, 16; third book, 8; first book, 15; A B Cs, 2; 30 write tolerably fair; 28 cipher well; 7 in addition, 17 in multiplication, 2 in division, and 2 in fractions.

It gives me great pleasure in summing up this report to add, in my opinion, and it is the popular one of the people, that the Indians on this reserve are now advanced enough in education and agriculture to take care of themselves without any government aid.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

ROBERT PEW,
Government Teacher.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

I inclose herewith statistics compiled from farmers', teachers', and other employés reports, for your further information.

Respectfully submitted.

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK AGENCY, WYOMING,
August 11, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report, with accompanying statistics, in accordance with printed instructions received from the office, dated June 18, 1879:

The number of Indians belonging and who have remained at the Shoshone and Bannock Agency during the year past is as follows: *Shoshone and Bannocks*, 1,250; *Northern Arapahoes* and a few *Cheyennes* consolidated with them, 900; making a total of 2,150 Indians. These Indians have remained quietly on the reservation during most of the year. Nearly all of them, however, went away during the last winter on their usual annual hunt and laid in a large amount of meat and secured a great many robes and furs. They are constantly improving in their condition and habits, but there is still room for greater improvements in this respect. Their disposition is peaceful, and they are desirous of persevering in learning the ways of the whites, especially in tilling the soil and in raising cattle. Their progress in these things will, I think, bear favorable comparison with that of any other tribe of mountain Indians. The mixed-blood population of these tribes are but few, and of squaw-men, the bane of most Indian agencies, there are but one or two at this agency. Although several opportunities have presented themselves for incorporating such with the tribes, it was thought best not to allow white men to marry squaws and settle upon the reservation, believing that squaw-men seldom benefit a tribe of Indians. This appears to be the wisest course to pursue, and if the same plan was adopted at all agencies they would find their people more tractable.

SCHOOLS.

There have been two boarding-schools opened during the year, one for each tribe. We had no suitable buildings for conducting the schools, but, by permission of the office, Indians were hired and timber was brought from Wind River, 18 miles distant, they assisting to saw the lumber and erect three buildings for the purpose. Owing to the distance and the slow progress of procuring logs for lumber, the frames were covered with canvas, and although they are excellent for summer, will be worthless for

winter use. Advertisements were printed during the year inviting proposals for the erection of suitable school buildings, but the bids were too high and consequently contracts were not awarded.

The schools are sustained entirely by the government, except a portion of the salary paid to one of the teachers is borne by the church.

A small farm in connection with each school is worked by the Indian youths of the school. The Arapahoes planted 25 and the Shoshones 9 acres in wheat, potatoes, and other garden vegetables, which last are being used for the benefit of the schools in addition to their regular rations issued to them by government.

The number of children of school age is: Shoshones, 400; Arapahoes, 300. With proper facilities most of them could be brought within the influence of the schools. From 75 to 80 youths of both sexes have attended the schools very regularly during the last half of the year. The progress made by them, both in the school-room and on the farm, is gratifying and reflects credit upon the respective teachers, Mr. E. Ballou of the Arapahoes and J. W. Coombs of the Shoshones.

MISSIONS.

The care of the religious training of the Indians devolves upon the Protestant Episcopal denomination, which contributes $300 per year toward the support of the teachers for the Shoshones. It has also contributed a box of Bibles and books for Sunday-school work. It has as yet done nothing for the Arapahoes. Very much good might be accomplished by sending a missionary to this field and erecting chapels. But, for reasons known to the church authorities, nothing in this direction has so far been attempted. It is believed that well-established missions at Indian agencies are of the first importance.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

On the 10th of April last, one of the Shoshones engaged in the peaceable occupation of herding cattle upon the reservation was found murdered in the foothills, within nine miles of the agency. The affair was shrouded in much mystery. However, after an investigation, which required several months' time, the responsibility of this crime was traced to the hostile Bannacks, and one of the murderers was recently detected stealing horses from the Crows, and met his death at their hands. This relieves the Crows from all suspicion, which the Shoshones had at one time, that some members of that tribe had committed the deed. The above constitutes the only great crime committed upon the reservation during the year.

Many misdemeanors have been enacted by a few incorrigible members of the Shoshones and Arapahoes, by frequently leaving the reservation without permission, visiting the settlements on the south, where they obtain whisky from whites living in that locality and bringing it upon the reservation. As they ply their vocation principally during the night-time, it is impossible, without an efficient detective, to arrest the wrong-doers. Furnishing Indians with whisky is a growing evil in this community, and unless checked in some way the consequences will be fearful. An Indian will sell anything which he possesses, or can steal from his neighbors, for money to buy liquor with. Much trouble has arisen in this way during the past few months.

AGRICULTURE.

Shoshones have farmed 225 and the Arapahoes about 25 acres the present season. About 60 in all have broken and fenced small patches of ground of their own. This plan is meeting with more favor with the Indians than formerly, and were it not for the very great difficulty we experience in getting fencing and other timber at this agency, and using the Indians in breaking the tough sod, their progress in this direction would be much more rapid. The Indians plow old ground easily enough, but it will evidently take them a long while to make a success of breaking new ground. Ten acres of ground will support a family. There is scarcely a family in either village who could not farm that amount of land when fenced and broken. Yet it would take them several years to fence and break that amount of land of themselves. The cheaper plan, therefore, would be for the government to break and fence each field separately, and the Indian can then extend the same as he is taught and learns how.

THE UNITED STATES POLICE FORCE.

Five men were enlisted in this force from the Arapahoes one year ago. They have been generally faithful in the performance of their duties. The Shoshones have uniformly refused to engage in the service, claiming that the wages were too small and that the Shoshones did not need a police force. Although strong arguments have been used,

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none of the Shoshones have responded, and Washakie has endeavored to dissuade the Arapahoes from keeping up their force on their part, and says the "Shoshones are not white people."

MORMON INDIANS.

Before the Shoshones were placed upon their present reservation, many of them had been baptized into the Mormon Church. These were taught by the Mormon bishops that it was necessary that they should report at Zion (Salt Lake City) once every year, for the purpose of renewing their covenant. Therefore, every spring or summer, a good many of the Shoshones silently fold their tents and slip away. They practice this every season. As there are no policemen in their tribe, and it being illegal to use the United States Army in bringing back these runaways, the Indians have the advantage.

SETTLERS.

The settlers upon this reservation who were located upon the land prior to July, 1868, still hold their claims, and this to the detriment of the Indians. These claims against the government ought to be paid the claimants, who would then give up their improvements to the use of the Indians.

DIFFICULTIES.

The greatest difficulties existing at this agency in teaching Indians to work is, 1st. Not having a sufficient number of white employés to attend to the repairing, and teach the Indians at the same time, and do commissary duty. 2d. Have not heretofore been supplied with enough farming implements. 3d. Having no suitable place to keep supplies in or to properly issue the same. 4th. Not being permitted by law to issue rations to Indians in quantities to last them longer than three days. 5th. Indians refusing to work when their rations are exhausted.

APPRENTICES.

One Shoshone youth has worked nearly a year at the blacksmith trade. No others have been employed because there has been no place at the agency where they could stop. When suitable shops are built the apprentices can be procured. I have the honor to inclose herewith letters from Mr. Ellis Ballou and Mr. Joseph W. Coombs, teachers at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit a brief summary of my school work for the year ending July 1, 1879. The school commenced as a day-school in July, 1878. The attendance was fair, but rather irregular. Indian parents have no control over their children to force them to attend school, and no disposition to compel them to work. Some of the pupils lived quite a distance from the school, and consequently could not attend more than one session daily. Notwithstanding the difficulties we had to encounter, the pupils made very good progress in the day-school; new scholars were added from time to time, and when the Indians left, to go on their annual hunt, I had as many scholars registered and as good an attendance as any time previous. They started out on the hunt in October, and left but eight scholars at school, who attended quite regularly and made good progress. In the month of March we erected a frame building 40 by 30 feet, covered with cloth, capable of accommodating 40 pupils, and had it completed when the Indians returned from their hunt, for the purpose of starting an industrial boarding-school. The Indians seemed well pleased with the arrangement, and returned most of their scholars to school. The experiment, so far, has proved a success, and works far better than a day-school. Many of the pupils can read English understandingly, and write a very fair hand with a pencil. Some of them speak good English and can work simple questions in the first four rules of arithmetic.

We have had Sunday-school service every Sunday during the year, and many of the pupils have committed to memory the Lord's Prayer, creed, and most of the ten commandments. We have about twelve acres under cultivation, and all the work has been performed, voluntarily, by the pupils, with my assistance. The crops are looking very well. Our school-buildings must necessarily be uncomfortable in winter unless some means can be employed to cover them with boards. We shall endeavor to make the best of them until more suitable buildings can be erected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

August 11, 1877.

JAS. I. PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. COOMBS, *Teacher.*

REPORT OF ARAPAHO BOARDING-SCHOOL.

My first class of Arapaho youth, six in number, commenced school in January. The quarters assigned were very small, and it was thought best to instruct these six boys through the winter and use them for assistants when more commodious buildings could be secured. The next week, however, four more pupils were brought in, and their parents insisted that they, too, should be admitted. Thus it continued, week after week, the parents pleading so hard for their children to be instructed, till the quarters became so crowded that we feared sickness would be the result, and so told the interpreter that it would be useless for them to bring in more children till we were provided with more room.

But we soon found that they were not to be put off so easily. Two more parents presented themselves with their boys, saying if we would only instruct them, the boys would sleep out in the wagons, so we received them on such terms. Others kept coming in, saying they, too, would sleep out of doors.

Finally we told them we could not nor would not receive any more till larger quarters were furnished. One man was so angry at his boys being turned away that he refused to let them come after our new tents were put up and we had sent him word to bring in his children. He considered himself slighted, and has not got over it yet.

These tents are a very poor substitute for buildings, very much like out of doors, not even furnished with seats or desks. We have endeavored to make the most out of the means at command, and the pupils have advanced beyond our expectations. We fail to see wherein these wild boys and girls of the mountains are less apt at learning than white children. Not one of them knew a letter or a single word of English when we commenced teaching them, except that some of them had, by some means, learned to swear a little in broken English. A few days after the first lot came in, and I was teaching one of the larger boys to milk, he astonished me by swearing at the cow; I suppose that some of the tribe had learned a little of the ox-driver's vocabulary.

There are boys and girls in my school who have been under training only three months who can work quite readily in the first four rules of arithmetic, with small numbers; can read little words; can point out the different States and Territories on the map, giving the capital of each; and can point out the principal rivers and lakes of the United States and Canada. They can also sing twenty or more tunes, of which exercise they are particularly fond. Two of the girls have excellent voices, and only require proper training to make fine singers.

Some of the boys have become very good plowmen and teamsters. They harness the team and drive to the post by themselves, of errands.

We met with unexpected difficulties in our farming operations. Indian farms were opened and cultivated for a mile or two along the ditch on which we were dependent for water. At the time our crops most needed irrigating we could get no water. Finding that our oats and wheat would not fill for want of water, we cut it green and stacked for cow-feed. This, perhaps, will prove quite as valuable to the school as the grain would, but we much deplore our short crop of vegetables.

We can see no good reason why a portion, at least, of the rising generation of Arapahoes may not become self-supporting, good citizens. The tribe, so recently off the war-path, desire to be taught the better way. The interest manifested by the parents in visiting the school and expressing their gratification at seeing their children learning the ways of civilization is truly encouraging.

We trust that we shall soon have suitable buildings, suitably furnished.

August 10, 1879.

JAS. I. PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

E. BALLOU, *Teacher.*

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REPORT OF THE UTE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 27, 1878.*

To the President:

The undersigned beg leave to report that by authority of an act of Congress approved May 3, 1878, Edward Hatch, William Stickney, and N. C. McFarland were appointed by yourself a commission to negotiate with the Ute Indians, the purpose of which fully appears by instructions issued June 29, 1878, from the Department of the Interior, which instructions are as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Washington, June 29, 1878.*

"SIR: By direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior you were notified by letter from this office, dated May 24 last, that the President had designated you, Hon. William Stickney, of this city, and N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kans., to act as a commission to visit and endeavor to secure from the Ute Indians, in the State of Colorado, their assent to the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 3, 1878, authorizing negotiations with the said Indians for the consolidation of all their bands at one agency, to be located on or near White River; and for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in said State.

"Each member of said commission having signified his acceptance of said appointment, the following detailed instructions are given for the guidance of the commission in the performance of its duties under said act:

"The commission will convene at Fort Garland, Colorado, at the earliest date practicable, thence proceed without delay to the Los Pinos Agency, and, after consultation with the agent in charge thereof, assemble all the different bands of said Indians in open council, at such time and place as you may deem most convenient and desirable for the accomplishment of the object of the commission.

"Agents N. C. Meeker, of the White River Agency, Joseph B. Abbott, of the Los Pinos Agency, and F. H. Weaver, of the Southern Ute Agency, have each been notified of your appointment and instructed to afford you all the assistance in their power in securing a full attendance of the different bands of Utes, and in the promotion of the objects of the negotiations. Agent Abbott has also been instructed to provide the necessary subsistence for the Indians during the council.

"You will fully explain to said Indians, when assembled in council, the purport of said act, and the object of your visit to them, taking care in all cases that you shall be clearly understood by them.

The precise objects of your negotiations are set forth in the bill, which is as follows:

"'*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into negotiations with the Ute Indians, in the State of Colorado, for the consolidation of all the bands into one agency, to be located on the White River, or near said river, and for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in said State, and to report his proceedings under this act to Congress for its consideration and approval.'

"It is the desire of the department to allow you the largest latitude in conducting your negotiations. You will, therefore, take the act as your guide and make such an agreement with the Utes as you may be able, and may consider to be for the best interest of the government and the Indians.

"Any arrangement or agreement entered into with said Indians for the cession of any portion of their reservation should be executed and signed by at least three-fourths of the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and in every instance the assent and concurrence of at least a majority of each and every band of said Ute Indians is requisite to give validity to the results attained through your negotiations.

"To avoid any possible difficulty or misunderstanding in the future, you are instructed to make every effort and use every reasonable inducement to secure unanimity on the part of the Indians in the approval of any cession or agreement that may be made.

"Particular care will be exercised in selecting a location for the future settlement of those Indians to secure a sufficient quantity of arable land to enable them to become, by agricultural pursuits, a self-supporting people. You are instructed to thoroughly impress upon the minds of the Indians the fact that any agreement entered into by them will be binding only upon its ratification by Congress.

"Any agreement entered into will be signed by the Indians as hereinbefore directed, and by each member of your commission, and you will transmit the same to this office, with a detailed report of your action in the premises, and such recommendations upon the subject as you may deem fit and proper.

"I inclose herewith a copy of the treaty of 1868, creating the Ute Reservation; of the Brunot agreement of 1873 (ratified by Congress April 29, 1874) reducing the area thereof, and of a map showing its present boundaries; and the said act of Congress of May 3, 1878.

"You will each be allowed a compensation of $10 per day and your necessary expenses while engaged upon this duty.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. M. LEEDS,
"*Acting Commissioner.*

"Brevet Maj. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
"*Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., Santa Fé, N. Mex.*"

William S. Stickney was appointed, by the Secretary of the Interior, clerk of the commission.

On the 19th of July, 1878, William Stickney and W. S. Stickney left Washington, and were joined July 23 by N. C. McFarland at Topeka, Kans., and by Edward Hatch at Manitou, Colo., on the 27th. The commission organized at Manitou July 30, 1878, by appointing Edward Hatch chairman. All the commissioners and clerk present.

At Manitou, William Stickney, suffering from indisposition, deemed it inadvisable to proceed with the commission, and resigned his position, which resignation was accepted, and Lot M. Morrill, being there present, was appointed in his place.

The commission, having been directed to go to the Los Pinos Agency by way of the Southern Ute Agency, proceeded by rail to Alamosa, Colo., and, after making preparations, on the 8th of August started for the last-named agency.

Before leaving we engaged Col. Albert H. Pfeiffer, who had previously for a long time resided with the Indians, and in whom they had confidence, to act as interpreter, and to assist generally in promoting the objects of the commission. It is but due to Colonel Pfeiffer to say that his services were of great value. He knows nearly all the Southern Utes personally, and had a good influence in conducting the negotiations.

On the third day out Mr. Morrill, suffering from ill health, returned to Fort Garland. This was considered by the other members of the commission as very unfortunate in the prosecution of its business.

On our way we came up with the Muache band of Indians, who were removing from the Cimarron country in New Mexico to the vicinity of the Southern Ute Agency.

On the 14th of August we arrived at the Southern Ute Agency, and found some of the Indians present, who stated that it would take a week to summon a council. We had made all the arrangements in our power, and supposed others had been made, to have the Indians meet us on or soon after our arrival, but in this we failed. We also expected to find arrangements made so that we could pay the Indians something on indebtedness then existing, arising from the purchase of the San Juan mining country by the Brunot agreement of September 13, 1873; but we found no such arrangements had been made.

Such proceedings were then had that on three different days we held councils with the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands. They insisted that they had been overreached in the agreement of 1873; that they intended to sell nothing but the minerals; that the government had not complied with the agreement; that they understood that a large amount of money was to be paid the Utes yearly; and that, so far as they were concerned, they had received nothing. They absolutely declined to go into a general council at the Los Pinos Agency, said they would not go to White River to live, did not wish to part with their present possessions, and asked that the government should pay what it had promised. They claimed that their country was overrun with stock, and that they were thus deprived of their grass; but we were informed and believe that some of the stock-men had an understanding with the Indians that they should be allowed pasturage on the land by the payment of nominal sums. We are of opinion that this class of stock-men seriously impeded negotiations, on account of their interest in having the Indians remain in their present location.

From actual observation it became apparent to us that the Indians could not longer remain on the narrow strip compassing the southern part of their reservation without more or less collision with the settlers closing in on both sides. But they refused to take action. In the mean time we suggested that perhaps they would be more inclined to move to the east on the headwaters of the Chama, Navajo, Blanco, and San Juan Rivers, a country in which there is good grass, and but little encroached upon at present with settlers. To this they replied that if they moved at all they would go there. By authority given us we made them presents, in such articles as we deemed most useful, to the amount of $363.62, and leaving Colonel Pfeiffer to ascertain what they might say on further consideration, we left for the Los Pinos Agency.

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We may here remark that one great difficulty in negotiating with the confederated bands of Utes consists in the fact that they hold the reservation in common, and yet, as between themselves, they have, by common consent, made partition of the territory, and utterly refuse to come together for conference. This makes it necessary to treat with them in detachments; and this plan is further hindered by the fact that there is considerable hostility between Ignacio, chief of the Weeminuches of the Southern Utes, and Ouray, chief of the Tabequaches at Los Pinos Agency. By the agreement of Brunot, of 1873, Ouray seems to be recognized as head chief of all the Utes; but, as a matter of fact, the Southern Utes utterly repudiate him, and he has no influence with or control over them. The fact that he was by the Brunot agreement to receive $1,000 per annum for ten years greatly incensed other Indians, who claim that they would not have signed the agreement if they had so understood it.

We further suggest, in passing, that the buildings at the Southern Ute Agency have never been completed; no floor has been laid, and they are scarcely habitable.

Proceeding by way of Animas City, Silverton, and Ouray, we arrived at the Los Pinos Agency, on the Uncompahgre, on the 29th day of August. Here we had several conferences with the Tabequaches, who said they had no claim on the land south of the San Juan mining country, and would agree to anything that the Indians occupying that part of the reservation might do in respect to the sale of it. We found that trouble had arisen, and more was likely to grow out of a tract of the reservation which juts down into that portion ceded to the government by the agreement of 1873, which is a part of the Uncompahgre Park, and which lies near the town of Ouray. The arable portion of this tract is very valuable, as it is the only land near Ouray capable of furnishing grain and vegetables. This portion is already occupied by settlers who are cultivating it. The Indians demanded that the settlers should be moved. We explained to them the necessity that existed for the cultivation of this land, and endeavored to purchase it; but they said they had no land to sell to people who would not pay for what they bought before.

We had requested the White River Utes to meet us here, and a few of them, accompanied by Capt. A. M. Curtis, interpreter, came. They also said they had no claim on the southern part of the reservation, and would do anything necessary to relinquish their title. We instructed Captain Curtis to make preparation for the purchase of $500 worth of goods for them, which we would thereafter cause to be distributed.

Finding nothing more could be accomplished, the two acting commissioners returned to Fort Garland and joined Mr. Morrill. Here we found Colonel Pfeiffer, who had returned from the Southern Ute Agency with a proposition in writing from the Mauche, Capote, and Weeminuche bands, which is, in substance, that they were willing to exchange their lands for a location on the headwaters of the Piedra, San Juan, Navajo, Blanco, and Chama Rivers on such terms as might be agreed upon, provided the government would pay them the previous indebtedness. The proposition as forwarded by the Indians is hereto attached, marked O.

Mr. Morrill, being desirous of returning home, was requested to go to Washington, report to the department, and make arrangements for money if the proposition should be favorably received, and the commission adjourned to Denver.

The commission did not deem it necessary to visit the White River Agency, but instructed Mr. Stickney, clerk of the commission, with Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, who had been detailed to render us any proper assistance as escort, to proceed to that agency and also to the Uintah Reservation in Utah, to procure the relinquishment of the Indians there of any rights they might have to the southern portion of the reservation in Colorado, and to report generally in relation to the White River country, and the condition of the agency and the Indians. The report of Mr. Stickney, with the release and relinquishment, is herewith submitted, marked P; and the separate report of Lieutenant McCauley, with accompanying drawings and maps, is also submitted, marked Q.

The Department of the Interior, having signified its approval of the action of the commission, placed at its disposal $28,000, with instructions to pay $17 *per cap'ta* to such of the Utes as would agree to relinquish their rights to the southern portion of their reservation. It was determined to secure $20,000 from the Carson Mint in standard silver dollars. Permission was granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and after some delay, caused by the necessary time to procure the silver, the commission started for Pagosa Springs, whither it had summoned the Indians for further council.

In the mean time Mr. Stickney, escorted by Lieutenant McCauley, was detailed to the Los Pinos Agency to secure in writing the consent of the Tabequaches to the proposed exchange by the Southern Utes, and, if possible, to purchase the tract of four miles square above mentioned. He succeeded in obtaining such written consent, which is herewith submitted with his partial report, marked R. The delegation of six Indians from the Tabequaches, referred to in Mr. Stickney's report, is now here for the purpose of negotiations.

Arriving at Pagosa Springs, we succeeded, after further delay, in securing the attendance of the Indians; and such proceedings were then had as resulted in the execution of the agreement herewith submitted, marked S. We also obtained as complete an enumeration as possible of the names, sex, and age of the persons composing the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands, which is also herewith submitted, marked T.

We paid, as instructed, $17 to each man, woman, and child; in case of families, to the head thereof, and to lone and single persons of full age, individually, in all to the number of 903, taking the proper receipts therefor.

An account of the moneys received for payment to the Indians and the expenditure thereof by the chairman of the commission, to whom the same was intrusted, is also herewith submitted, and also the account of the clerk of the commission relating to the expenditure of the fund appropriated by Congress for the use of the commission, of which he was constituted by the department disburser.

It will be seen, then, by this report, if it shall be confirmed—

First. That the Southern Ute Indians, to wit, the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands, have released to the United States all their right and title to and interest in the Confederate Ute Reservation in Colorado.

Second. That the other Ute bands, to wit, the Tabequache, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah, have released to the United States all their right and title to that part of the reservation lying south of parallel 38° 10' except the said four miles square.

Third. That the amount of land to which the title is fully secured is 1,920,000 acres.

Fourth. That the President is to define the boundaries of a new location on the headwaters of the Piedra, San Juan, Navajo, Blanco, and Chama Rivers, in Colorado, with an agency to be established thereon.

Fifth. That the said three bands of Southern Utes have been paid $17 *per capita* on the indebtedness arising out of the Brunot agreement of 1873, amounting to $15,334.

And, in conclusion, we beg leave further to say, that we have seen a considerable portion of the territory to which it is proposed to remove the Southern Utes, and found it to contain plenty of pasturage, with more arable land in the valleys than the Indians will be likely to cultivate; and that much of the Territory relinquished will be eagerly sought after by settlers, some of whom have already turned their attention in that direction; that the buildings at the Southern Ute Agency are of but little value, and the loss from their abandonment will be trifling; that the new agency, to be located probably on the Navajo, will be much nearer railroad, and, consequently, the transportation of supplies will be greatly cheapened and quickened. The new reservation need not consist of more than 500,000 acres.

We believe that the three bands called Southern Ute Indians compose about one-third of the whole Ute tribe; and that in all they do not exceed three thousand. If this arrangement is completed it will leave not more than fifteen hundred Indians occupying the remainder of the reservation in Colorado, of which there will still be left about ten million acres; for it is to be remembered that there are about five hundred Uintahs in Utah. This reservation should be greatly reduced, and the remaining Indians, if possible, consolidated at one agency. There is more disposition among *them* to unite than there is in any portion of them uniting with the Southern Utes. The amount remaining due these Indians on the Brunot agreement should be paid them at once, and it is probable that they may be quite willing to take part of it in stock, particularly sheep, and other articles which would be useful to them.

It may not be necessary to say that large numbers of our citizens are locating, and desirous of locating, in the mountainous districts of Colorado, not only for mining but also for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

If we have not been able to effect the consolidation of agencies so much desired and so very desirable, we think we have averted dangers which were threatening and imminent to both Indians and settlers.

The non-military members of the commission desire to mention the attention and kindness everywhere shown by the Army, and to recognize the substantial aid which it afforded in the progress of our business.

All of which, with the minutes of the commission, is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth United States Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, Chairman Commission.
N. C. McFARLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 26, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: On the 22d day of October I received the instructions appended as paper marked A, from General Hatch, chairman of the commission.

The following is therefore submitted as my partial report:

I left Alamosa, accompanied by Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, on the night of the 23d of October, with $2,000 in standard silver dollars, the same amount in checks on the

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First National Bank of Denver, and five boxes of goods as presents for the Indians. In due time we reached our destination with both money and goods.

Most of the Indians were hunting when we reached the agency, but messengers were soon dispatched, and in a few days a council was convened, and as a result I have the pleasure of submitting to you the release of the reservation south and west of the San Juan district by the Tabequaches. (See paper marked B.)

For reasons which I deemed satisfactory the agent preferred that the presents purchased by the commission at Alamosa should be paid for out of the tribal funds in possession of the chairman, rather than by certified vouchers issued by the agent; I therefore submit herewith a receipt for all the goods delivered to the Indians. (Paper marked C.)

It was with considerable difficulty that they were induced to receive the presents, Sapovanero, the chief, declaring that the Great Father must not think it necessary to send presents every time he wished a favor of them. The money they requested me to return to the Great Father, or pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington with it; they declined to receive it, as it had not been given them when promised. They evidently feared that it was a ruse to purchase the Uncompahgre Park, in regard to which they declined to treat. Finding them very anxious to have a delegation visit Washington, I was encouraged to believe that if a few of the leading men of the tribe could talk with the President in person, the sale of the four-mile square could be effected.

Authority was requested to take such delegation to Washington, and permission having been granted, I sent Capt. U. M. Curtis, whom I have engaged as interpreter, to bring them from the agency here.

As soon as any definite conclusion is come to in regard to sale of the park I will report it at once to your honorable body.

After Lieutenant McCauley witnessed the issue of the presents to the Indians he returned to Alamosa.

The checks and unexpended balance of the $2,000 cash, together with duplicate receipts, have been returned to the chairman, as per his receipts appended and marked D, E, and F.

Very respectfully,

W. S. STICKNEY,
Secretary Ute Special Commission.

To the honorable the UTE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

ROOMS UTE COMMISSION,
Alamosa, Colo., October 22, 1878.

SIR: You will proceed to the Los Pinos Agency and endeavor to obtain the consent of the Ute Indians to sale of all land south of 38°. The land now important to secure is the Uncompahgre Park adjoined to the town of Ouray.

It is believed the payment of so much of their annuities to the Tabequaches, now the only tribe whose consent is required to relinquish this land south of parallel 38.10, can be obtained, and that the amount of $4,000, with the goods authorized purchased by the Indian Department, to be issued by the agent under the direction of this commission, will obtain the consent of these Indians to disposal of their lands at such a sum as the commission may believe it is the interest of the government to pay and for the Indians to receive.

You will assist the agent in the issue of the goods purchased by him, as directed by the Indian Department, in letters dated July 17, 1878.

You will obtain the signatures in the manner designated by Department of the Interior, in letter of September 25, 1878, copy of which is inclosed. You will understand that only such Indians are to be paid the money annuity as agree to sell and remove from the Uncompahgre Park. The question of their future reservation is a matter to be hereafter decided by the President, through the Department of the Interior, on such action as Congress may take.

If the Indians will not sign an article to relinquish the land upon payment of this money *per capita*, you will return the money, or such balance as you may have on hand upon making payments under these instructions, with report of your action, notifying the commission of your arrival at Alamosa.

Lieutenant McCauley, Third Cavalry, is ordered to report to Los Pinos Agency, to assist and witness payment of annuities, and will accompany you on your journey.

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brevet Major-General and Chairman Ute Special Commission.

W. S. STICKNEY, *Secretary Commission.*

P.

FORT GARLAND, COLO., *November 27, 1878.*

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the commission held in Denver September 11, and also by a supplemental telegram dated September 24, 1878, the secretary, accompanied by Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley as escort, was instructed to "proceed as speedily as possible to the White River Agency, to complete arrangements already made with U. M. Curtis, interpreter; to report as to the condition of the Indians and the agricultural capacity of the country, and to secure from the Indians, in writing, their consent to the sale of that part of the reservation immediately south and west of the San Juan mining district," and then "to proceed to the Uintah Agency with the same instructions."

In pursuance of these instructions I beg leave to present the following as my report:

Thursday morning, September 12, 1878, Lieutenant McCauley and myself took the Denver Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne, and thence the Union Pacific to Fort Steele, in all about 284 miles, reaching the last-named place at midnight.

Major Thornburgh, commander of the post, received us and kindly accommodated us at his own table.

The following day was occupied in securing an outfit with which to make the trip. The officers of the post placed at our disposal a buck-board and a pair of mules. At Rawlins, some sixteen miles distant, I hired a guide and an extra pair of horses, which were sent ahead as a relay.

Saturday, September 14, we left Fort Steele for the agency, riding that day about sixty miles. From the fort to Pine Grove, the ranch where the relay awaited us, is an alkali country, generally rolling, and with very little vegetation save sage-brush and grease-wood. After leaving Rawlins we passed but one house, and that is about sixteen miles out. From the grove to Snake River the road crosses the Continental Divide, a series of high mesas separated by arroyas of greater or less depth. These table-lands abound in game, and furnish good summer ranges for cattle. Grass and sage-brush are the products of the soil, except on the banks of an occasional stream, where the cottonwood seems to thrive.

The second day we rode about fifty-one miles, crossing Snake River Valley to Fortification Creek. This valley, about two miles wide at the crossing, is beautifully located, partially protected by high plateaus, and with good mountain pastures at its head. The river is lined with cottonwood and the bottom-land well covered with grass. On our return, about eight miles above the river-crossing, we passed a mild soda-spring, the only mineral development of the valley reported.

Quite a number of settlers have already located along the river, an Indian trader, still doing a flourishing business, being the pioneer. The principal occupation is stock-raising; the cattle ranging about the mountains in summer, and sixty or seventy miles west and south in the winter, where the grass is not covered with snow. Little is done at farming, the settlers having no chance to grind their wheat nor market for their vegetables. But most of the usual crops, except corn, so far as they have been tried, seem to do well.

The third day we crossed the Bear River, known on the map as the "Yampa." Like the Snake, this valley, though sparsely settled, is used principally for cattle-ranges. The season being short and the demand small, little or nothing is done in the way of farming. The Indian trader at this post, the nearest to the agency, has a small garden, and supplied us with fresh tomatoes and very fine potatoes of his own raising.

From this valley to the agency, about sixty miles, the road crosses mountain ranges of no mean height; but before sundown Tuesday, the 17th, after riding in four days about two hundred miles, we reached the White River Valley and the Indian agency.

The agent, Mr. N. C. Meeker, received us very cordially, and introduced us to the scanty quarters and poor fare of the agency boarding-house.

Wednesday a council was convened, and, as a result, I have the pleasure to submit herewith the written consent of the most of the chiefs and headmen, viz, thirty-four in number, to "whatever disposition the Capotes, Muaches, and Weeminuches may make" of the southern and western strips of the reservation. (See paper marked A.)

The Indians were very friendly, and wished the Great Father to distinctly understand that they, the White River Utes, do not want to fight nor in any way incur the displeasure of the whites. In regard to the late murder in Middle Park, they disclaim all connection. Washington, who was present at the murder, claims to have advised Piah against it, but his counsel was disregarded. Piah has not yet returned to the agency. If he could be caught and punished by the government authorities, the effect on the Indians would unquestionably be for the best, and would have a tendency to prevent an early repetition of the crime.

Mr. Curtis, employed as interpreter by the commission, presented his report as to the arable land between the Los Pinos and the White River Agencies. It is submitted herewith, as paper marked B. I also approved his action in proceeding to Middle

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Park so promptly with seven of the leading Indians to prevent any further trouble by an apprehension on the part of the settlers that a general outbreak was imminent.

The presents ordered by the commission for these Indians had not arrived, and as the agent has no interpreter, I instructed Mr. Curtis to remain until they came, and with the agent to distribute them to the Indians who had assisted the work of the commission.

On my return, the goods having reached Bear (Yampa) River, I stopped a day at the trader's store to inspect them and approve the bill. A duplicate bill, marked C, is appended.

The condition of the White River Indians and the agricultural capacity of their country seem to be but little known outside of the agency and its vicinage. The old distinction of the Yampa and Grand River bands is rapidly disappearing, and they all call themselves "White River" Utes. The chief no longer has absolute authority, but acts only in accordance with the will of a majority of his councilors. They are all well off; hardly an Indian has less than twenty-five ponies. All have good guns and an abundance of ammunition. Game is plentiful, and the Indians are rich from their hunting. They hunt off the reservation, going two, three, and four hundred miles north, preferring to keep their own game intact until the rest is gone. They also own in common fifteen hundred head of cattle, from which herd the beef is supplied. None of these cattle are supposed to be killed without the consent of the agent.

The White River Valley is so mild and so well protected in winter that the herd can graze within sixteen miles of the present agency during the whole season. This is the place to which the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered the removal of the agency. There the valley is wider, and the fall of the river so great that irrigating ditches are being easily constructed, and a fall of sixty feet for milling purposes can be secured. The agent is already breaking up the ground, and hopes to obtain a wheat crop at least by next season.

The settlers on Snake and Bear Rivers regard this valley as far superior to their own, and better adapted for grazing and agricultural purposes than any other part of this country. All seemed to concur that at least five thousand Indians could be supported there; the agent, a professional farmer, claiming that he can support ten thousand people in that valley and its subsidiaries. He also says: "This White River range on the reservation is unequaled in the West, and it possesses the great advantage of not being trespassed upon by any other herds; a condition that diminishes the labor of herding and reduces the losses by estrays and stealings. This range has a money value of at least $50,000. There is no section comparable with it south of the divide between White and Grand Rivers."

This country seems much better adapted for cultivation than the Uncompahgre Valley. It lies south of the mountain ranges, which protect it from the extreme cold; it is fully as near a railroad, about 175 miles over a good natural road, and is well removed from the settlers. Should it be thought best to consolidate the Los Pinos with the White River Agency, there certainly would be no difficulty in supplying them; the White Rivers probably have not more than 400, certainly less than 600, and your honorable body has already approximated the number in Ouray's band as about 1,000, making a total of, at most, 1,600 Indians.

In reporting as to the needs of these people, I would beg leave to call attention to the necessity of a police force. The agent has not secured his quota allowed by law, deeming such a small number insufficient to compel obedience. Some of these Indians need something more than moral suasion. While the majority mean well, and would probably prevent any open outbreak, the few who are ill-disposed can make great trouble for the agent, and commit depredations in the vicinity of the reservation with little fear of being punished. A Ute police could do much toward preventing a repetition of the Middle Park calamity, and be of great value in securing the guilty should any insubordination occur.

Another want now felt at the agency is a trading-post. At present the nearest is sixty miles, and the next fifty miles beyond. If these trips of one and two hundred miles for barter could be checked, it would undoubtedly help to keep these people on the reservation and localize them. Certainly some good might be effected by allowing any and all traders to build first-class buildings at the agency and do their trading there. Liquor should, of course, be prohibited, but to make the experiment a success ammunition will have to be sold, though that may be easily regulated by the order of the agent or the chief of police. So long as the present system of the government obtains in regard to the rations of the Indians, they will have to hunt, and it seems but fair that under certain restrictions they be allowed to buy their powder and lead at reasonable prices, and that, too, on the reservation.

The Indians had considerable to say about the money that was due. They seem less anxious for the money itself than to have the debt in some way discharged. There are a few things they would be benefited by having, and I will ask your permission to enumerate them:

First. A grist-mill. It will be difficult to make these Indians self-sustaining without such a mill; and if it were built with their own money, they would probably take a greater interest in learning how to manage it. At present, I am informed, the government pays 9 cents a pound for flour delivered at the agency; the agent estimates it would cost 3 cents a pound if he had a mill.

Secondly. About twenty-five short-horned bulls. Most of the cattle belonging to the Indians are of the long-horned Texas stock, and an infusion of the short-horned breeds would not only improve the milking qualities of the cows, but also increase their average weight. If the other band is located here, the herd without great expense could be enlarged sufficiently to meet the demands of all the Indians without the aid of beef-contractors.

Thirdly. About twelve stallions, well adapted for draught purposes. The Indian ponies are of very little use, except under the saddle, and if work-horses will be needed for farm purposes, either they must be purchased and taken into the country or else the native stock must be improved. The Indians think much of their ponies, and any effort tending toward their improvement would be gratefully appreciated.

Fourthly. A good stock of farming implements and seeds. The agent reported that several families had expressed their willingness to work, but he had no tools for them. They do not need expensive articles, but something strong and durable, likely to stand the hard knocks novices will give them. Of seeds the staples are most needed.

Fifthly. An increase of the police force allowed by law. This agency would, under the general act, be allowed eight or nine policemen. At the start, if the agencies are to be consolidated, it would probably be well to have the number increased to fifty, the extra to be paid from the tribal fund. Fifty men carefully chosen, required to be at or near the agency, might help to keep the rest of the band from going so far from the reservation. The first year or so such a force would need a chief, and a good man can now be secured for twelve or fourteen hundred dollars. I refer to Capt. U. M. Curtis; he has great influence with these Indians, has lived with them for many years, speaks their language well, and has led them as soldiers. In Mr. Curtis the agent would not only have an interpreter, a want he sadly feels at present, but would also have in charge of his police a capable man, respected and looked up to by the Indians. At least work in such a position could be easily tested by a year's trial, it being his duty not only to keep the Indians quiet and orderly, but make them remain on the reservation; provided, of course, traders at the agency are permitted to sell ammunition, though it be in limited quantities, and subject to the order of the agent.

In conclusion, whatever is to be done should be done quickly. It is very important that they should be put to work early in the spring, and if they are henceforward to live under a new *regime*, the sooner it is introduced to them the better.

It is certainly to be desired that the buildings at the new agency will be of a somewhat more civilized character than the rude log huts at present occupied. The Indians learn only by imitation, and with the good saw-mill now on the reservation, plenty of lumber, and the good supply of employés, there is nothing to prevent the erection of comfortable homes, and at the same time models fit to be copied.

I left the agency on my return Wednesday night, September 18, and reached Fort Steele Monday, the 23d of September.

Having received telegraphic instructions to proceed to the Uintah Reservation, escorted by Lieutenant McCauley, I left Fort Steele September 24, arriving at Salt Lake the evening of the following day.

Thursday, the 26th, was occupied in fitting up for the trip. A wagon warranted to carry us over the mountains and a guide were hired.

Friday morning at sunrise we started, and had gone but twenty miles before the wagon broke down. Finding it useless to attempt the mountains with a broken wagon, to save time I hired a horse and sent our driver as courier over the trail to the agency, requesting the agent to procure of the Indians their release to the country south and west of the San Juan district; I returned to Salt Lake City. While waiting for the return of the courier I received a call from Tabby, chief of the Uintahs, and Tuckawanna, subchief. They each expressed themselves as pleased with the work they are doing at the agency and as willing to sign the release. The courier returned with a letter from the agent, to the effect that the Indians were out hunting, but as soon as possible he would convene them and secure their signatures to the release. About a month later I received this document properly signed and witnessed, and take pleasure in presenting it herewith [D].

From the Indians met and Agent Critchlow it would seem as if their needs were about the same as at White River. They particularly requested that stoves, wagons, and harness be given them, in addition to whatever stock and farming implements might be sent. (See Mr. Critchlow's letter, marked E, herewith submitted.)

As requested, I reported on Saturday, October 20, at Fort Garland, to the chairman of the commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. STICKNEY,
Secretary Ute Special Commission.

The Hon. UTE COMMISSIONERS.

REF0066017

AGREEMENT WITH THE CAPOTE, MUACHE, AND WEEMINUCHE UTES.

Articles of convention and agreement entered into at Pagosa Springs, in the State of Colorado, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1878, between the United States of America and the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians, witnesseth:

That whereas Edward Hatch, Lot M. Morrill, and N. C. McFarland, under the authority of an act of Congress approved May 3rd, 1878, appointed by the President to negotiate with the said Indians for the relinquishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes: Now, this may show that the said United States of America, by its said commissioners, and the said Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Ute Indians have agreed as follows:

First. The said Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians agree to release and relinquish to the said United States of America all their right to and interest in the Confederate Ute Reservation in the State of Colorado, and especially to the southern portion thereof, to wit, that part lying south of the parallel of thirty-eight degrees and ten minutes (38° 10′), of which they are now in occupancy; and they agree to remove to the territory hereinafter mentioned in the second article of agreement, during the spring and summer of the year A. D. 1879, and as soon as an agency shall be located and buildings erected on the said last-named territory.

Second. In consideration of the release and relinquishment aforesaid by said bands, the United States of America, by its said commissioners, agrees to set apart for the use and occupancy of said bands of Ute Indians a reservation on the headwaters of the Piedra, San Juan, Blanco, Navajo, and Chama Rivers, in the State of Colorado, the precise boundaries of which reservation to be hereafter defined by proclamation of the President. And the said United States of America further agrees to establish on said last-named territory, during the spring and summer of the year A. D. 1879, an Indian agency, and to erect proper and suitable buildings therefor.

Third. And the said bands of Ute Indians also agree that they will not obstruct or in any wise interfere with travel upon any of the highways now open or hereafter to be opened by lawful authority in or upon said last-named reservation.

Fourth. This agreement shall not be binding until confirmed by Congress and the President of the United States.

Witness the signatures of said commissioners on behalf of the United States of America, and also the signatures of the several members of said bands of Ute Indians.

(Signed) EDWARD HATCH,
Col. 9th Cavalry, Bt. Maj. General, Chairman Commission.
(Signed) N. C. McFARLAND.
(Signed) LOT M. MORRILL.

Muache Utes.

George Bent, his x mark.
Le Nora, his x mark.
Pawache, his x mark.
Nanise, his x mark.
Friday, his x mark.
Chereche, his x mark.
Achiaco, his x mark.
Damano, his x mark.
Gurochampe, his x mark.
Augustina, his x mark.
Ananetonia, his x mark.
Mose, his x mark.
Tesaughit, his x mark.
Pinariche, his x mark.
Quavo, his x mark.
Chreitch, his x mark.
Antonia Colloron, his x mark.
Augarmoiche, his x mark.
Gio Eua Blanco, his x mark.
Nacoro, his x mark.
Jho Blanco, his x mark.
Jangardo, his x mark.
Cassador, his x mark.
Coneoche, his x mark.
Cuoharat, his x mark.
Aucotoche, his x mark.
Panouse, his x mark.
Ucanea, his x mark.
Panconie, his x mark.
Ouchopajanao Ooh, his x mark.
Parbador, his x mark.
Chanlao, his x mark.
Conhoconaucho, his x mark.
Canarugto, his x mark.
Baloue, his x mark.
Cawoway, his x mark.
Cachocha, his x mark.
Tomacota, his x mark.
Quajaoguche, his x mark.
Pechrosato, his x mark.
Wanchiuo, his x mark.
Miguel, his x mark.

Egulia Colle, his x mark.
Poggegar, his x mark.
Francisco, his x mark.
Losoou, his x mark.
Monchus, his x mark.
Chiospa, his x mark.
Wetor, his x mark.
Walapa, his x mark.
Mattachow, his x mark.
Pistake, his x mark.
Parblo John, his x mark.
Cimmiron, his x mark.
Drocha, his x mark.
Peah, his x mark.
Cawamminova, his x mark.
Tous, his x mark.
Oho Blanco, his x mark.
Uncopuche, his x mark.
Joseph Holt, his x mark.
Juan, his x mark.
Josa, his x mark.
Topach, his x mark.
Tiena, his x mark.
Jack, his x mark.
Pincha, his x mark.
Chevala, his x mark.
Pachaeca, his x mark.
Anguilla, his x mark.
Buckskin Charlie, his x mark.
Tomiceta, his x mark.
Catanaw, his x mark.
Antonia Marcia, his x mark.
Manuell, his x mark.
Quellieno, his x mark.
Jose Agnes, his x mark.
Canopa, his x mark.
Casenarao, his x mark.
Longchin, his x mark.
Apache, his x mark.
Coho, his x mark.
Cathemora, his x mark.
Neyodona, his x mark.
Pewee, his x mark.
Lowns, his x mark.
Piwaso, his x mark.
Atala, his x mark.
Carawatch, his x mark.
Tagawich, his x mark.
Aucocha, his x mark.

Capote Utes.

Tapaciche, his x mark.
Mokja, his x mark.
Savara, his x mark.
Chavas, his x mark.
Chavas, son of 1st, his x mark.
Polone, his x mark.
Coreneo, his x mark.
Coreneo, son of, his x mark.
Antonio, his x mark.
Jose, his x mark.
Juananohl, his x mark.
Prisento, his x mark.
Chayonia, his x mark.
Chelneco, his x mark.
Tabawatche, his x mark.
Conejo, his x mark.
Parappa, his x mark.
Padre, his x mark.
Ubbique, his x mark.
Carriver, his x mark.
Washington, his x mark.
Quinca, his x mark.
Stallan, his x mark.
Tenientio, his x mark.
Moreno, his x mark.
Borego, his x mark.
Antonio Jose, his x mark.
Diago Martini, his x mark.
Juan Annochou, his x mark.
Martin, his x mark.
Tapachio, his x mark.
Americano, his x mark.
Joseph, his x mark.
Taciachoco, his x mark.
Punchie, his x mark.
Taucia, his x mark.
Soutch, his x mark.
Padro Pagio, his x mark.
Makacha, his x mark.
Pochoka, his x mark.
Tienna, his x mark.
Phillupia Martino, his x mark.
Sabata, his x mark.
Aunas, his x mark.
Topiache, his x mark.
Tanclarchie, his x mark.
Carinco, his x mark.
Tupra, his x mark.
Martini, his x mark.
Chatta, his x mark.
Sogio, his x mark.
Quatao, his x mark.
Ulegandra, his x mark.
Coho, his x mark.
Porache, his x mark.
Cunnecha, his x mark.
Chavanugh, his x mark.
Tarawitch, his x mark.
Francisco, his x mark.
Manwell, his x mark.
Ontiohucho, his x mark.

Weeminuchee Utes.

Quatrao, his x mark.
Alegandriao, his x mark.
Colorado, his x mark.
Careeto, his x mark.
Navies, 1st, his x mark.
Navies, 2nd, his x mark.
Beaquacha, his x mark.
Setnash, his x mark.
Necaroa, his x mark.
Ucalta, his x mark.
Teriapia, his x mark.
Quape, his x mark.
Paujuasa, his x mark.
Petago, his x mark.
Antonia Josa, his x mark.
Jose Lalos, his x mark.
Negachae, his x mark.
Poah, his x mark.
Poseqiihe, his x mark.
Maruchs, his x mark.
Pajuache, his x mark.
Chevato, his x mark.

REF0066018

Qheeno, his x mark.
Cunapancho, his x mark.
Quachits, his x mark.
Mucheguoto, his x mark.
Nativedava, his x mark.
Muthea, his x mark.
Veneo, his x mark.
Tepujuecho, his x mark.
Caravase, his x mark.
Nucauch, his x mark.
Pano, his x mark.
Jose Antonio, his x mark.
Beago Curva, his x mark.
Aucategaube, his x mark.
Naturach, his x mark.
Sequine, his x mark.
Jero, his x mark.
Ignacio, his x mark.
Clego, his x mark.
Tavante, his x mark.
Quajue, his x mark.
Cavason, his x mark.
Saparigo, his x mark.
Juarra, his x mark.
Tavanah, his x mark.
Ecodiao, his x mark.
Marinna, his x mark.
Mucheguote, his x mark.
Pinneeh, his x mark.
Jose, his x mark.
Meahen, his x mark.
Pineneho, his x mark.
Ancategnapa, his x mark.
Cavason, his x mark.
Charlie, his x mark.
Jose, his x mark.
Concupacha, his x mark.
Sevato, his x mark.
Jose, son of Gevato, his x mark.
Charlie, son of Geveto, his x mark.
Aparich, his x mark.
Chapo, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, certify that we were present and are witnesses to the signatures by mark of the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Indians to the foregoing agreements, and that they were twice read in their presence and understood by them.

(Signed) THOMAS M. F. WHITE,
Interpreter Southern Ute Agency.

(Signed) ALB. W. PFEIFFER,
Interpreter, Commission.

We, the undersigned, certify that we were present when this agreement was read to the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee Indians and witnessed their assent to the same.

(Signed) FREDERICK KASTEN.
(Signed) WILLIAM JACKSON.
(Signed) JOHN GEARY.
(Signed) A. R. PAXTON.
(Signed) W. S. PEABODY.
(Signed) JOHN PEABODY.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 18, 1878.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Yampa and Grand River Utes of the Ute Indians, do hereby consent to whatever disposition the Capotes, Muaches, and Weeminuchees, and their representative bands, may make of that part of the Ute Reservation immediately south and west of the San Juan mining district.

1. Jack, his x mark.
2. Douglas, his x mark.
3. Somerick, his x mark.
4. Colorado, his x mark.
5. Washington, his x mark.
6. Ebenezer, his x mark.
7. Judge, his x mark.
8. Gramina, his x mark.
9. Uncachief, his x mark.
10. Jim, his x mark.
11. Tsaquiceeh, his x mark.
12. Charvis, his x mark.
13. Arapahoe Joe, his x mark.
14. Tsausauricket, his x mark.
15. Oornvich, his x mark.
16. Papita, his x mark.
17. Sowpatch, his x mark.
18. Tagowoch, his x mark.
19. Johnson, his x mark.
20. Unceepis, his x mark.
21. Dana, his x mark.
22. Cotumip, his x mark.
23. Cariets, his x mark.
24. Guero, his x mark.
25. Rainbow, his x mark.
26. Ike, his x mark.
27. Tomozo, his x mark.
28. Patchouljacket, his x mark.
29. Qurgo, his x mark.
30. Bill Hunt, his x mark.
31. Apah, his x mark.
32. Aheoitz, his x mark.
33. Uncapashet, his x mark.
34. Quinkent, his x mark.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLO.,
September 18, 1878.

I hereby certify that I interpreted the above agreement to the Indians before signing, and that they understood it just as it is written.

U. H. CURTIS,
Interpreter for the Ute Special Commission.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, COLO.,
September 18, 1878.

We, the undersigned, were present at the signing of the above document by the Yampa and Grand River Indians, and are hereby witnesses to their marks.

WM. S. STICKNEY,
Secretary Ute Special Commission.
C. A. H. McCAULEY,
2nd Lt. 3rd Artillery,
Actg. Eng'r, U. S. A., on duty with Ute Commission.

The above interlineation, viz, "Yampa and Grand," was made before signing.

W. S. S.
C. A. H. M.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH, *October* 31, 1878.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Uintah band of Ute Indians, do hereby consent to whatever disposition the Capotes, Muaches, and Weeminuchees, and their representative bands, may make of that part of the Ute Reservation immediately south and west of the San Juan mining district.

1. Tabby, chief, his x mark.
2. Tuckawana, subchief, his x mark.
3. Antero, subchief, his x mark.
4. Yank, his x mark.
5. Dayid, his x mark.
6. Wanrodes, interpreter, his x mark.
7. Cutlip Jim, his x mark.
8. Bod Ridley, his x mark.
9. Mountain, his x mark.
10. Robinson, his x mark.
11. Mountain Sheep, his x mark.
12. Sours, his x mark.
13. Jim Duncan, his x mark.
14. Louey, his x mark.
15. Atoines, his x mark.

I hereby certify on honor that I have explained to the Indians the meaning of the foregoing paper, which they have signed, and that I have witnessed said signatures.

WANRODES, his x mark, *Interpreter.*

OCTOBER 31, 1878.

We hereby certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signatures of the Indians from No. 1 to No. 15 to foregoing agreement.

HENRY FITZHUGH.
EDWARD T. AYER.

OCTOBER 31, 1878.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLORADO,
November 11, 1878.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Tabequache tribe of the Ute Nation, do hereby consent to whatever disposition the Capotes, Muaches, and Weeminuchees, and their representative bands, may make of that part of the Ute Reservation immediately south and west of the San Juan mining district.

Sapavaneri, his x mark.
Billy, his x mark.
Shavano, his x mark.
Wass, his x mark.
Tom, his x mark.
Sani, his x mark.
Colorado Chiquito, his x mark.
Colorado Grande, his x mark.
Tomasaraka, his x mark.
Sagebush, his x mark.
Johnson, his x mark.
Mah-va-is, his x mark.
Me-poo-sels, his x mark.
Ah-cah-poor-kevetch, his x mark.
Cajo Chequito, his x mark.
Mah-ootch, his x mark.
See-up, his x mark.
Al-as-ket, his x mark.
Sang-toos, his x mark.
Tu-goo-rutch, his x mark.
Wah-up-nenet, his x mark.
Pan-till-on, his x mark.
Ki-oots, his x mark.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLO.,
November 11, 1878.

I hereby certify that I interpreted the above agreement to the Indians before signing, and that they understood it just as it is written.

JESUS MORENO,
Interpreter for the Agency.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY, COLO.,
November 11, 1878.

We, the undersigned, were present at the signing of the above document by the Tabequache tribe of Ute Indians, and are hereby witnesses to their marks.

WM. S. STICKNEY,
Secty Ute Special Commission.
JOSEPH B. ABBOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REF0066019

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO REAPPRAISE KAW LANDS IN KANSAS.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *June* 15, 1878.

SIR: The undersigned, commissioners appointed to reappraise the Kaw Indian lands in Kansas, have the honor to submit the following report:

Pursuant to instructions from your office dated November 30, 1877, the commission convened in Council Grove, said State, were individually sworn and affirmed, and selected Thomas S. Huffaker as chairman of the board. Preliminary to active field operations, careful and thorough inquiry was made in the best informed and most reliable quarters to ascertain the average depreciation in the prices of real estate since the appraisement of 1872, and the present cash value of lands outside, but in the vicinity of the reservation. Full information was also obtained as to the facilities for transportation from the Indian lands in question, and the market value of all agricultural productions, and every effort was made to secure reliable data upon which to base an equitable reappraisement.

Securing the service of a surveyor and flagman the commission entered regularly upon its field-work and prosecuted the same with all practicable speed. During the winter and a portion of the spring months unprecedented rains and swollen streams greatly retarded our labors, but in view of the magnitude of the task, and the difficulties to be surmounted, we felicitate ourselves upon the dispatch with which we have completed an exceedingly difficult and laborious duty.

The result of our labors we respectfully submit as follows:

1st. A schedule embracing all the unpaid-for "trust lands" in said reservation described by the smallest legal subdivision, together with the appraised value of each tract, and a statement of the nature and value of the improvements thereon (where such were found), and the names of the former and present occupants of such improved lands.

2d. A schedule containing a similar description and valuation of all the unpaid-for lands in the "diminished reserve," with a statement of the nature and value of the improvements made thereon by the government, and by individuals, with the names of the former and present occupants thereof.

3d. An abstract showing the names of all settlers upon, and claimants of, the "trust lands," with a description and valuation of the tracts claimed by each, with the nature and value of the improvements thereon, and the names of the former and present occupants of the same.

4th. A journal of the daily proceedings of the commission.

In all cases where two or more persons claimed the same lands, we have reported the names of all as contestants, our instructions expressly forbidding us to take testimony as to questions of settlement, and, by consequence, priority of right.

The second and third abstracts required by said instructions cannot be furnished, for the reason that no unclaimed improvements were found upon the "trust lands," and no improvements, whatever, made by Indians, were found upon the "diminished reserve."

Many improvements, such as buildings, breaking, and fencing, reported by the commission of 1872, have since disappeared or become worthless, and do not appear upon the schedules submitted herewith.

We have the honor to say that, after careful personal inspection of every tract of unpaid-for land upon the entire Kaw Indian Reservation, we have appraised the same at what appeared to us, acting unanimously in all cases, to be its present actual cash value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. S. HUFFAKER,
H. W. JONES,
M. H. NEWLIN,
Commissioners.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS.,
December 20, 1878.

SIR: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed to reappraise the Kaw Indian lands in Kansas, have the honor to submit our final report.

Reassembling here pursuant to instructions from your office dated October 25, 1878, we deemed it advisable after full consultation to re-examine some portions of said lands. In this work we spent several days, after which we agreed upon a basis of

increased valuations for the various localities, and took a recess to await the completion of the clerical work by our secretary. Reconvening, we now submit this report, with accompanying papers, as follows:

1st. Schedule of all the unsold and unpaid-for Kansas Indian trust lands in Kansas, embracing areas, valuations, character and value of improvements, and names of settlers thereon.

2d. Abstract of settlers upon said trust lands, showing tracts occupied or claimed by each, with appraised value of same and nature and value of improvements upon each 40 acres legal subdivision.

3d. Schedule of all unsold and unpaid-for Kansas Indian diminished reserve lands in said State, embracing areas, valuations of lands, character and value of improvements, and names of persons by whom the same were made.

4th. A journal of the daily proceedings of the commission since reassembling as aforesaid.

Our action has been unanimous and harmonious in all cases, and the work in hand has been completed with all possible dispatch and economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. S. HUFFAKER,
H. W. JONES,
M. H. NEWLIN,
Commissioners.

Hon. E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Recapitulation of the appraisement of the Kansas trust lands in Kansas.

Town.	Range.	Number of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
14	8 E.	6,193.65	$9,946 69	$2,074 00	$12,020 69
14	9	5,411.97	8,060 90	1,670 00	9,730 90
14	10	5,423.86	8,155 81	1,225 00	9,380 81
14	11	1,727.02	2,630 55	345 00	2,975 55
15	8	16,694.02	24,414 75	6,291 00	30,705 75
15	9	21,043.81	29,834 09	4,810 00	34,644 09
15	10	19,960.07	28,324 07	4,380 00	32,704 07
15	11	6,271.46	9,407 25	400 00	9,807 25
16	8	8,042.93	13,206 31	2,919 00	16,215 31
16	9	9,557.56	14,226 66	3,125 00	17,351 66
16	10	18,200.83	28,705 84	4,810 00	33,605 84
16	11	5,899.68	10,161 13	970 00	11,131 13
17	10	11,993.45	25,113 48	12,450 00	37,563 48
17	11	2,337.44	4,968 99	2,185 00	7,153 99
18	11	47.55	71 33	.....	71 33
Total	.....	137,893.19	217,408 75	47,654 00	265,062 75

Recapitulation of the appraisement of the Kansas Indian diminished reserve lands in Kansas.

Town.	Range.	Number of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
16	8	10,244.67	$18,869 80	$5,081 00	$23,950 80
16	9	9,905.47	26,102 17	10,700 00	36,962 17
16	10	2,642.41	4,949 20	1,705 00	6,654 20
17	8	24,459.37	36,990 73	7,447 00	44,437 73
17	9	21,849.96	43,776 51	22,220 00	65,996 51
17	10	6,017.56	19,087 13	9,285 00	28,372 13
18	8	1,594.64	2,054 93	115 00	2,169 93
18	9	1,513.24	2,344 01	665 00	3,009 01
18	10	343.02	857 99	700 00	1,557 99
Total	.....	78,570.34	115,122 46	58,008 00	218,130 46
Kansas Indian trust lands	.....	137,893.13	217,408 75	47,654 00	265,062 75
Kansas Indian diminished reserve lands	.....	78,570.34	155,122 46	56,008 00	218,130 46
Grand total	.....	216,378.47	372,531 21	105,662 00	478,193 21

REF0066020

LETTER OF CHIEF SPOTTED TAIL TO THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Rosebud Agency, Dak., July 29, 1879.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I want to tell you a few words. Everything you told me to do I always did as you said. My friend, ever since we gave our country up we were to be one body, and were never to have any trouble with the white people. I always advise my people not to go anywhere, but to stay home and be like white people. They always listen to me. Any thing you want me to do with my people, I am very glad to take hold and work in your cause. My friend, the same as white men we are good hearted, and like to visit each other as the whites do. I like the white man and want to be like him. When you have relatives sick you want to go and see them; so do I. This agency is a good country; so I stay here. I sent a young man to Cheyenne Agency to see a sick sister, with a pass from my agent, but they did not respect it. When he reached Cheyenne Agency they shot at him and tried to kill him. He came back, and I feel bad about it and tell you these words. I want you to know we have a good agent, and when he gives us a pass we want it respected, and do not want trouble. They have a military agent at Cheyenne Agency, and the soldiers are bad. Because they make trouble there, some of the people want to come to this agency, for we have a good country and behave ourselves and work. I am an Indian and know the Indian ways, and know those people have come near stampeding because of their bad treatment. Up on the Missouri, when those people come and visit us we feed them and use them well, and send them back home. When any Indian goes there they take his horse away and put him in jail. This will make trouble, and I want them to stop it. I want to tell you these last words. I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I want no more scouting; I have had my belly full. We want to freight and work the ground. I never laughed but once; that was when the agent of the Lower Brulé's said I kept his people here. They visited us and I fed them, for they were starving, and my people gave them 350 head of horses and sent them all home to their agent. That is a military agent, and the military want to make trouble, and want to run this agency, but I have had enough of them. The military are reporting lies to you about me and my people; they are not true; all they want is to make trouble.

Since we have been here my people have had no whisky; wherever the military are, there is always whisky, and that makes trouble. The reason the Indians run away is because of the military and whisky, and they are not treated right.

I want you to come here and stay a month and see how it is. My friend, this is all I have to tell you.

his
SPOTTED + TAIL.
mark.

Witness, LOUIS RICHAUD, *Interpreter.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 13, 1879.

SPOTTED TAIL,
Chief of the Brulés:

MY FRIEND: I have received your letter of July 29, and shall inquire into the matters which you lay before me.

I hope to spend a few days at the Rosebud Agency about the end of this month, and then to see you.

Very truly your friend,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH, AND FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 47.—AN ACT for the relief of the Domestic and Indian Missions and Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. (February 4, 1879.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment, to the Domestic and Indian Missions and Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, the sum due under contract with the United States for clothing and tuition furnished to the pupils in the Pottawatomie mission-school in Kansas, for the quarters ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

CHAP. 87.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes. (February 17, 1879.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

* * * * * * *

For support of industrial schools at the Otoe Agency, the amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of the lands of said Indians in Nebraska, six thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

* * * * * * *

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of this amount shall be used for the pay of a physician and for purchase of medicine; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars: *And provided,* That of the sum appropriated there be expended one thousand dollars for the support of the school and a farmer for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi at to agency in Iowa.

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

* * * * * * *

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek Agencies, three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

For support of industrial schools and for other educational purposes for the Indian tribes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Collecting and subsisting Apaches and other Indians of Arizona and New Mexico: For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said tribes of Indians to the Indian Territory unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by act of Congress.

For the support of the Tonkawa Indians at Fort Griffin, Texas, four thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided,* That the sum shall be expended under the direction of the commanding officer at Fort Griffin.

Pay of Indian police: For the services of not exceeding eight hundred privates at

REF0066021

five dollars per month each, and not exceeding one hundred officers at eight dollars per month each, of Indian police, and for equipments, to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That Indians employed at agencies in any capacity shall not be construed as part of agency employees named in section five of the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 3. That the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the various Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses, for the benefit of the said tribes respectively, within the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.

SEC. 4. No purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value at any one time shall be made without advertisement, except in case of exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated, the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of clerks or other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for clerical or other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged.

SEC. 6. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur for any tribe: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail and the reasons therefor to Congress at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion.

CHAP. 182.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes. [March 3, 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, namely:

* * * * * * *

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay the State of Georgia seventy-two thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-four cents, in full settlement of advances made to the United States for the suppression of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; and that said sum be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

* * * * * * *

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay, or cause to be paid, in equal portions, to Susanna Marble, Millie Frances Lee, and John Abel Lee, heirs of Abel S. Lee, or their legal representatives, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, out of any money due and owing, or that may hereafter become due to the Kiowa tribe of Indians, on account of any treaty between the said tribe of Indians, and the United States; the said payment to be in full of all claims of the said heirs of said Abel S. Lee, and of the amount allowed them by the Indian Bureau for property belonging to said Abel S. Lee, taken and destroyed by the said Kiowa Indians in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

That there be paid Mrs. Celia C. Short, of Lawrence, Kansas, the sum of five thousand dollars, in five annual installments of one thousand dollars each, out of any money that may hereafter be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne Indians; the first installment to be paid out of the money appropriated for said Indians by act of Congress approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and so forth."

That so much of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and for other purposes", approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as is in the words following: "To pay to Charles P. Birkett the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred and five dollars and seventy-one cents, to reimburse the said Birkett, late United States Indian agent, for amount expended by him for the benefit of the Indians at Ponca Agency, Dakota", be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

And the said Charles P. Birkett is hereby authorized and empowered to institute and prosecute suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for the recovery of the amount claimed by him as provided in the act aforesaid under the rules and regulations governing proceedings in said court, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to either said Birkett or the United States from the judgment of the Court of Claims in said case.

For the survey of lands for allotments to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory, ten thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Ute Indians to the new reservation provided for them under the terms of an agreement made by the United States through Edward Hatch, N. C. McFarland, and Lot M. Morrill, commissioners, and the above named bands of Ute Indians, at Pagosa Springs, in the State of Colorado, upon the ninth day of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and for the erection of suitable agency buildings, including residence for agent upon said new reservation, twenty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay William Kiskadden for beef furnished the Crows, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and eleven cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse Messrs. Buck and Kellogg, attorneys at law, Emporia, Kansas, for certain moneys paid and fees due as bondsmen and attorneys in a suit brought in the district court of Lyon County, Kansas, entitled L. M. Appleby versus Louis Primeaux, two hundred and eight dollars and sixty cents.

To pay J. A. Coffey and Company for building sold the government for the use of the Osage Indian agency, and for contingencies of the Indian Department, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents.

To pay D. R. Risley for expenses of Indian delegation visiting Washington in eighteen hundred and seventy, two hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the heirs of Henry Newton, deceased, for services on the commission to survey the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, two thousand nine hundred and two dollars and ten cents.

To pay Joseph O-Jib-Way for services rendered the Indian Department, for eighteen hundred and seventy-four and prior years, three hundred dollars.

For services of the Hot Springs Commission acting under the request of the President, from June twenty-fifth to December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at the rate provided, by the act creating the commission, and for salaries of clerks, and the necessary incidental expenses incurred during said term, and for fees and per diem due the United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, acting under the authority of said commission, twelve thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

CHAP. 190.—AN ACT to amend an act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Confederate Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. [March 3, 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of the act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter three hundred and eight, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribes of Indians," be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

That after the survey and appraisement of said lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to offer one hundred and twenty thousand acres from the western side of the same for sale, through the United States public land-office at Beatrice, Nebraska, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for cash, to actual settlers, or persons who shall make oath before the register or receiver of the land office at Beatrice, Nebraska, that they intend to occupy the land for authority to purchase which they make application, and who shall within three months from the date of such application make a permanent settlement upon the same, in tracts

REF0066022

not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each purchaser: *Provided*, That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be more advantageous to sell said lands upon deferred payments, he may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say, one third in cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *And provided further*, That whenever a settler on any of the lands subject to sale under the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to purchase a tract containing a small excess over one hundred and sixty acres, owing to the legal subdivisions being made fractional by boundary-line of reservation, township or section-line his application shall not be rejected on account of such excess; but, if no other objection exist the purchase shall be allowed as in other cases: *And provided further*, That bona fide claimants at present occupying lands under the provisions of the act of which this is amendatory may in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior be allowed additional time for making the deferred payments required by said act for the lands so claimed and occupied by them in good faith, not exceeding one year on each payment so required to be made.

No. 12.] JOINT RESOLUTION instructing the Attorney-General of the United States to bring suit in the name of the United States to quiet and settle the titles to lands of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians. [March 3, 1879.]

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States in the circuit court for the district of Kansas, to quiet and finally settle the titles to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, or adversely to said titles.

All persons having any claim to said lands, or any part thereof, as well as said band of Indians, shall be made parties to said suit, either personally or by representation, as said court may deem convenient, consistently with justice to all the interests involved, and notice of the institution and pendency of said suit and for the appearance of the parties thereto shall be given, either by personal service or by such publication as the court shall order, or both. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause the rights of said band of Indians, and of the individual members thereof, to be duly presented and protected in said suit, and he shall employ counsel to aid in such protection; and any other claimants to said lands, or any part thereof, may appear in said cause, personally or by counsel, to defend the same and assert their rights; and said court shall, upon proof and hearing, proceed to determine, according to the principles of law and equity, all the questions arising in respect to said lands, or any thereof, and decree accordingly, and cause such decree to be carried into execution, and the possession of the lands, or parts thereof, respectively, to be delivered to the person entitled thereto; and upon a final decision of the said matters, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue patents for said lands in conformity to such decision. No objection shall be allowed in said suit in respect of want or misjoinder of parties other than such as are required in this act, or for multifariousness or want of form. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall exist as in other cases.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 1.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of, and settlement upon the lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by the treaties and laws of the United States, and by the Executive Authorities, as Indian Country, and as such, is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States.

And whereas those laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein, without express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of

all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in the Indian Country:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, as well as of the United States in said Indian Territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same, I, *Rutherford B. Hayes*, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so intending or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent according to the laws made and provided; and if necessary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

[L. S.] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the President:
WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

CHAP. 35. AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes. [June 23, 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, as follows:

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to detail an officer of the Army, not above the rank of captain, for special duty with reference to Indian education.

REF0066023

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Eighteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10		$540,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$15,000 00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, §14	5,200 00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	....do	....do	2,500 00			
Do	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Two installments of $2,500 each due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, §8.		5,000 00		
Do	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel	Eighth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §8.	2,000 00			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	60,000 00			
Assiniboines	....do	....do	....do	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	....do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	40,000 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Eighteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 593, §10		360,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article		....do	14,000 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	7,700 00			
Do	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Two installments, of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, §8.		5,000 00		
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel		Vol. 15, p. 597, §8.	2,000 00			
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			$3,000 00	
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Six installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 768, §3.		9,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c	Six installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do		9,600 00		

Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $2,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; six installments unappropriated.	....do		66,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112..	1,900 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Five installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, §3.		100,000 00		
Do	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Thirteen installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.		13,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $2,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Fifteen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		339,999 90		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Five installments of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, §3.		15,000 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, §2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 223, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, §6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, §13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	....do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.			3,000 00	
Do	....do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.			20,000 00	400,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; nineteen installments, of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, §9.		361,000 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annuity liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, per contra which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, §9.	$4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Ten installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, §7.		$15,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, §8.	2,000 00			
Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1077, §9.			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, §2.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $25,561.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, §2.			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five installments of $3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	One installment due	Vol. 16, p. 708, §2.		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Seven installments, of $1,000 each, due.	do		7,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Six installments, of $1,500 each, due.	do		9,000 00		
Do	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	One installment, of $6,000, due	Vol. 16, p. 709, §5.		6,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Six installments, of $3,600 each, due.	do		21,600 00		
Menomonees	Fifteen installments, to pay $242,686, for cession of land.	One installment, of $16,179.06, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, § 5.		16,179 06		

Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $421.42 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5.			674 05	13,481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3.			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,237.86, at 5 per cent. per annum.	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1090, §4.			11,062 89	221,237 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2.	3,000 00			
Navajoes	Ten installments, for pay of teachers	One installment, of $2,000, due	Vol. 15, p. 668, §6.		2,000 00		
Nez Percés	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Two installments, of $2,000 each	Vol. 14, p. 649, §4.		4,000 00		
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Two installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5.		2,000 00		
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Nineteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		228,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Nine installments, of $37,500 each, due.	do		337,500 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6,000 00			
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Three installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, §4.		60,000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	do		120,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, §1.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Three installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, §4.		27,000 00		
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	do		60,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, §2.			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, §3.	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §4	2,180 00			

REF00660026

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annuities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, §4.	$4,400 00			
Ponces	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Nine installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, §2.		$72,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1858	Vol. 12, p. 998, §2.	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4.			$357 80	$7,156 00
Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, §3.			178 90	3,578 00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, §3.			894 50	17,890 00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, §2.			715 60	14,312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, §2.			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2.	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, §3; vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 7, p. 321, §11.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, §2.			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 9, p. 855, §10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, §7.			11,503 21	230,064 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, §2.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, §2.	2,060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, §3.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, §2.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, §2.			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, §2.			7,870 00	157,400 00

Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5				
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, §5		200 00		
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent					25,000 00	500,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, §3.				
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, §4; vol. 7, p. 179, §4.			3,590 00	70,000 00
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, §4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			1,000 00	33,200 40
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, §2.			6,060 00	122,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, §2.			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Support of smiths and smiths' shops	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, §4.			2,152 50	43,050 00
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, §4.	1,060 00		1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4.				
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, §3.			3,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	Four installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, §7		20,000 00	2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, §2		20,000 00		
Shoshones and Bannacks:		do	Vol. 13, p. 632, §7		4,000 00		
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty installments due, estimated at $21,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9		230,000 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	One installment due, estimated	do		20,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer and blacksmith.	Estimated					
Bannacks	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops		Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000 00			
	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, §2	1,000 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Twenty installments due, estimated at $6,257 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9		138,740 00		
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000 00			
Sioux, Sissetons, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $300,000 in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, §6.			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Three installments, of $80,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, §2.		240,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Twenty installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, §10		2,600,000 00		
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Estimated					
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Twenty installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do	2,000 00			
			do		4,000,000 00		
		Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, §13	10,400 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Nature of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to pay correct liabilities as to time, indefinite as to time, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required hereafter, limited number of it, to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annuity liable of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce perpetual annuities.	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	$40,000 00			$304,209 17	
Tabeguache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 674, § 10	720 00			73,340 41	
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9	220 00				
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00	$570,000 00			
Do	Thirty installments at $30,000 each to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Nineteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	30,000 00				
Do	Annual amount to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to the amount which will remain unexpended of $90,000 appropriated by section 4 of the act of March 3, 1875, for the purchase of cattle, sheep, goats, wheat, flour, corn, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12			$40,345 45		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $904,209.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1877, and Senate amendment, July 27, 1882.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4; Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.			3,917 02	73,340 41	
Do	Interest on $73,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870						
Wahpeton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $1,200 each, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $1,200 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7	2,400 00				
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third section, to be paid to them, or expended for	Nine installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	225,000 00				
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth section, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth	do	300,000 00				
Total		Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth		1,456,720 00	11,194,218 98	330,262 47	6,341,305 26	

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1879.

United States 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to $490,350, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States registered 6s, act of March 3, 1805, and United States 10-40s.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were reinvested, as shown in Statement No. 1.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof, and collections of interest in currency. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

REF0066027

No. 1.—*Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, tribes or funds for which the same were made, and sources whence the funds invested were derived.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment.	Funds invested derived from—
United States 4 per cent. consols of 1907.	June 23, 1879	$161,950 00	Cherokee national fund	$161,950 00	United States registered 6's, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.
Do	June 23, 1879	125,270 29	Cherokee school fund	125,270 29	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	49,545 00	Cherokee orphan fund	49,545 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	28,562 38	Chippewa and Christian Indians	28,562 38	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	1,427 20	Choctaw school fund	1,427 20	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	7,000 00	Iowas	7,000 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	14,430 16	Kansas schools	14,430 16	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	3 85	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	3 85	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	7,000 00	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,000 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	6,761 12	Senecas and Shawnees	6,761 12	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	31,200 00	Cherokee school fund	31,200 00	United States 10-40s.
Do	June 23, 1879	1,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees	1,000 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 13, 1879	54,200 00	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	54,200 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 13, 1879	10,000 00	Cherokee orphan fund	10,000 00	United States registered 6s, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868.
Total		496,350 00		496,350 00	

No. 2.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1878.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States registered 6's, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	Cherokee national fund	Apr. 23, 1879	$161,950 00
Do	Cherokee school fund	Apr. 23, 1879	125,270 29
Do	Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 23, 1879	49,545 00
Do	Chippewa and Christian Indians	Apr. 23, 1879	28,562 38
Do	Choctaw school fund	Apr. 23, 1879	1,427 20
Do	Iowas	Apr. 23, 1879	7,000 00
Do	Kansas schools	Apr. 23, 1879	14,430 16
Do	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	Apr. 23, 1879	3 85
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Apr. 23, 1879	7,000 00
Do	Senecas and Shawnees	Apr. 23, 1879	6,761 12
United States 10-40's	Cherokee school fund	July 18, 1879	31,200 00
Do	Senecas and Shawnees	July 18, 1879	1,000 00
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	July 18, 1879	54,200 00
United States registered 6's, act of March 3, 1863, loan of 1868.	Cherokee orphan fund	July 4, 1879	10,000 00
Total			496,350 00

Recapitulation of statements showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1879.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1878		$5,180,036 83½
Amount of bonds since purchased (as per statement No. 1)	$496,350	
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per statement No. 2)	496,350	
Total amount on hand November 1, 1879		5,180,036 83½

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1833	7	478	$241,641 03	$14,968 93	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	515,386 82	23,043 18	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	243,800 28	11,816 80		
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	64,117 17	3,207 36		
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	341	1,306,661 81½	74,423 41		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	June 23, 1878	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
	May 24, 1834						
Chippewas and Christian Indians	July 13, 1859	12	1105	42,560 36	1,863 40		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,689 00	27,184 45		
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	49,472 70	2,456 35		
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	76,993 66	4,392 68		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	456,501 63	23,247 91		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	104,780 01	5,939 00		
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,174 41	1,214 41		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	10	1082	80,042 86	4,928 10		
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41,411 97	2,484 59		
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	123,569 91	6,428 49		
Menominees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,039 38	7,651 97		
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	39,911 53	1,995 57		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	18,745 00	937 25		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	76,947 12	3,847 36	[a]1,000 00	
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,066 44	853 33		
Pottawatomies, Prairie band				89,018 57	4,380 93		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,038 21	2,210 91		

a No interest appropriated on $1,000 abstracted bond.

REF0066028

REF00660029

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, §9.	$4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Ten installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, §7.		$15 [illegible] 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, §8.	2,000 00			
Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, §9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, §2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.00, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, §2			4,679 05	93,581 00
Klamaths and Modocs	Five installments of $3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	One installment due	Vol. 16, p. 703, §2.		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Seven installments, of $1,000 each, due.	....do		7,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Six installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		9,000 00		
Do	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	One installment, of $6,000, due	Vol. 16, p. 709, §5.		6,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Six installments, of $3,600 each, due.	....do		21,600 00		
Menomonees	Fifteen installments, to pay $242,686, for cession of land.	One installment, of $16,179.06, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, § 5.		16,179 06		

Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.42 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5.				
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3.			674 05	13,481 00
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257.36, at 5 per cent. per annum.	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099, §4.			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			11,062 89	221,257 86
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2.	3,000 00		1,100 00	22,000 00
Navajoes	Ten installments, for pay of teachers	One installment, of $2,000, due	Vol. 15, p. 668, §6.		2,000 00		
Nez Percés	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Two installments, of $2,000 each	Vol. 14, p. 649, §4.		4,000 00		
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs						
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, §5.	1,000 00			
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Two installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, §5.		2,000 00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, §5.	3,500 00			
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Nineteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 637, §6.		228,000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Nine installments, of $37,500 each, due.	....do		337,500 00		
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, §7.	6,000 00			
Do	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Three installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, §4.		60,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Twelve installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	....do		120,000 00		
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, §6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Ottoes and Missourias	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, §1.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Three installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, §4.		27,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	....do		60,000 00		
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, §2.			30,000 00	
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	.....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, §3.	10,000 00			
		Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §4.	2,180 00			

REF00660330

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to satisfy limited annuities, including annuity necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, §4.	$4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Nine installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, §2.		$72,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, §2.	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money		Vol. 7, p. 51, §4.			$357 80	$7,156 00
Do	do		Vol. 7, p. 114, §3.			178 90	3,578 00
Do	do		Vol. 7, p. 185, §3.			894 50	17,890 00
Do	do		Vol. 7, p. 317, §2.			715 60	14,312 00
Do	do		Vol. 7, p. 330, §2.			5,774 77	115,495 40
Do	do		Vol. 7, p. 318, §2.	5,000 00			
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.						
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, §3; vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 7, p. 321, §2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, §2.			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 9, p. 855, §10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,054 20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, §7.			11,502 71	230,054 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, §2.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, §2.	2,060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, §3.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, §2.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, §2.			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, §2.			7,870 00	157,400 00

Do	For support of school						
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5				
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, §8		200 00		
Senecas	Permanent annuity	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, §3.			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, §4; vol. 7, p. 179, §4.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, §7.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			1,650 00	33,200 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, §2.			6,000 00	120,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, §3.			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Support of smiths and smiths' shops	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, §4.			2,152 50	43,050 00
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, §4.	1,000 00		1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4.				
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, §3			3,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	Four installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, §7		20,000 00	2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, Goship band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, §3		20,000 00		
Shoshones and Bannacks:	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 652, §7		4,000 00		
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9.		230,000 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	One installment due, estimated	do		20,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, §2				
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, §9	1,000 00	138,740 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, §10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, §6.			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000 in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Three installments, of $80,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, §2.		240,000 00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children	Twenty installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, §10		2,600,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Twenty installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		4,000,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, §13	10,400 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be disallowed.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years, to pay limited annuities indefinitely necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amount which, invested at 5 per cent., produce perpetual annuities.
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	Estimated	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	$1,100,000 00			
Tabeguache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teamsters.	do	Vol. 15, p. 677, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty suits, at $70,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Nineteen installments, each $60,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		$570,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, sanitas, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $954,000.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1877, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 793, § 4.			$40,245 45	$804,909 17
Do	Interest on $73,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 335, § 1.			3,917 02	78,340 41
Wahpeton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $1,200 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7		2,400 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Nine installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		225,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Total				1,138,760 00	11,194,218 96	320,585 28	6,341,302 26

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1879.

United States 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to $400,350, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States registered 6s, act of March 3, 1865, and United States 10-40s.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were reinvested, as shown in Statement No. 1.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof, and collections of interest in currency. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

REF0066031

No. 1.—*Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, tribe or funds for which the same were made, and source whence the funds invested were derived.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment.	Funds invested derived from—
United States 4 per cent. consols of 1907.	June 23, 1879	$161, 950 00	Cherokee national fund	$161, 950 00	United States registered 6s, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.
Do	June 23, 1879	125, 270 29	Cherokee school fund	125, 270 29	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	49, 545 00	Cherokee orphan fund	49, 545 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	26, 562 38	Chippewa and Christian Indians	26, 562 38	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	1, 427 20	Choctaw school fund	1, 427 20	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	1, 000 00	Iowas	1, 000 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	14, 439 16	Kansas schools	14, 439 16	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	3 85	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	3 85	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	7, 000 00	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7, 000 00	Do.
Do	June 23, 1879	6, 761 12	Senecas and Shawnees	6, 761 12	Do.
Do	Sept. 12, 1879	31, 200 00	Cherokee school fund	31, 200 00	United States 10-40s.
Do	Sept. 12, 1879	1, 000 00	Senecas and Shawnees	1, 000 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 12, 1879	54, 200 00	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	54, 200 00	Do.
Do	Sept. 12, 1879	10, 000 00	Cherokee orphan fund	10, 000 00	Do.
Total		496, 350 00		496, 350 00	United States registered 6s, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868.

No. 2.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1878.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States registered 6's, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	Cherokee national fund	Apr. 23, 1879	$161, 950 00
Do	Cherokee school fund	Apr. 23, 1879	125, 270 29
Do	Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 23, 1879	49, 545 00
Do	Chippewa and Christian Indians	Apr. 23, 1879	26, 562 38
Do	Choctaw school fund	Apr. 23, 1879	1, 427 20
Do	Iowas	Apr. 23, 1879	1, 000 00
Do	Kansas schools	Apr. 23, 1879	14, 439 16
Do	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	Apr. 23, 1879	3 85
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Apr. 23, 1879	7, 000 00
Do	Senecas and Shawnees	Apr. 23, 1879	6, 761 12
United States 10-40's	Cherokee school fund	July 18, 1879	31, 200 00
Do	Senecas and Shawnees	July 18, 1879	1, 000 00
Do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	July 18, 1879	54, 200 00
United States registered 6's, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868.	Cherokee orphan fund	July 4, 1879	10, 000 00
Total			496, 350 00

Recapitulation of statements showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1879.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1878		$5, 180, 036 83½
Amount of bonds since purchased (as per statement No. 1)	$496, 350	
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per statement No. 2)	496, 350	
Total amount on hand November 1, 1879		5, 180, 036 83½

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$344, 641 03	$49, 908 93	$68, 000 00	$4, 080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	515, 586 82	25, 043 18	15, 000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	243, 800 23	11, 816 80		
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	465	64, 147 17	3, 207 36		
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	465				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1873	7	331	1, 306, 664 81½	74, 423 41		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	June 20, 1878						
	May 24, 1834	7	450	2, 000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42, 560 88	1, 862 40		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453, 689 00	27, 184 45		
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	49, 472 70	2, 459 35		
Creek orphans	May 24, 1852	7	806	78, 993 66	4, 892 68		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	456, 501 62	25, 247 91		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11, 000 00	550 00		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1060				
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	104, 780 07	5, 939 00		
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27, 174 41	1, 214 41		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	10	1082				
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	80, 042 86	4, 938 10		
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41, 411 97	2, 484 59		
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	635	128, 560 91	6, 436 40		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	509	153, 039 38	7, 661 97		
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	39, 911 53	1, 995 57		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	13, 745 00	967 25		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	76, 947 12	3, 847 36	[a]1, 000 00	
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17, 066 44	853 32		
Pottawatomies, Prairie band				89, 618 57	4, 480 93		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	493	55, 058 21	2, 210 91		

a No interest appropriated on $1,000 abstracted bond.

REF0066032

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held, &c.*—Continued.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	$21,650 12	$1,012 00	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1838	5	47	40,979 60	2,048 98	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1857	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1838	5	47	13,140 42	679 40	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1857	5	135				
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	731	83,950 60	4,247 50	.....	.....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78	.....	.....
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,079 12	553 95	.....	.....
				5,180,066 83	278,097 94	$84,000 00	$4,920 00

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00	.....	$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	161,950 00	.....	161,950 00	6,478 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	241,053 47	.....	241,053 47	12,052 62
Total		1,012,641 03	68,000 00	944,641 03	49,908 93
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 25
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	31,200 00	.....	31,200 00	1,248 00
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	125,270 29	.....	125,270 29	5,010 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	283,262 25	.....	283,262 25	14,163 11
Total		530,586 82	15,000 00	515,586 82	25,043 18
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	23,223 26	1,393 40
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	.....	.....	49,545 60	1,981 80
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	.....	.....	10,000 00	400 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	162,032 02	8,101 60
Total		.....	.....	243,800 28	11,876 80
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	64,147 17	3,207 36

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5	.....	.....	66,666 66	3,000 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6	.....	.....	100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1861	6	.....	.....	500 00	30 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	347,147 98	17,357 40
Total		.....	.....	1,306,664 81	74,428 41
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	2,000 00	100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	.....	.....	26,562 86	1,062 50
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	15,997 98	799 90
Total		.....	.....	42,560 86	1,862 40
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	3,689 00	184 45
Total		.....	.....	453,689 00	27,184 45
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	.....	.....	1,427 20	57 08
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	48,045 00	2,402 27
Total		.....	.....	49,472 20	2,459 35
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5	.....	.....	20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6	.....	.....	3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	.....	.....	9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered, certificates	6	.....	.....	41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	2,693 68	134 68
Total		.....	.....	76,993 68	4,392 68
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	49,283 60	2,957 03
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	267,217 72	13,360 88
Total		.....	.....	456,501 32	25,247 91
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6	.....	.....	9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	.....	.....	7,000 00	280 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	42,760 07	2,139 00
Total		.....	.....	104,760 07	5,939 00

REF0066033

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			$14,430 16	$577 20
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			12,744 25	637 21
Total				27,174 41	1,214 41
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			3 85	15
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			2,739 01	136 95
Total				80,042 86	4,933 10
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			20,711 97	1,035 59
Total				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			134,039 38	6,701 97
Total				153,039 38	7,651 97
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			39,911 55	1,995 57
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,090 00	59 60
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			14,745 00	737 25
Total				18,745 00	967 25
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			72,947 12	3,647 36
Total				76,947 12	3,847 36
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			89,618 57	4,480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			17,066 44	833 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			54,200 00	2,168 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			858 21	42 91
Total				55,058 21	2,210 91

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			$7,000 00	$280 00
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			14,659 12	732 96
Total				21,659 12	1,012 96
SENECAS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			$40,979 60	$2,048 98
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			1,000 00	40 00
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4			6,761 12	270 44
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			7,379 30	368 96
Total				15,140 42	679 40
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			86,850 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1891	5			11,079 12	553 95

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	192,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	5,000 00	
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	135,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	210,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
State of Virginia	5½	66,666 66⅔	
United States 4 per cent. consols, 1907	4	698,350 00	
United States, registered, loan of 1861	6	496,350 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	500 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1891	6	280,000 00	
	5	2,183,900 00	
Total		5,066 83⅓	84,000 00

REF0066034

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	611	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	785	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees	July 19, 1870	16	362		721,748 80	36,087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228			
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 93	4,679 05
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1090	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	60,120 00	3,156 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	[a]1,216,237 29	60,812 86
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	860,000 00	43,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,460 00	7,870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	6	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,650 00	5,932 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1058	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	4, 5	75,804 48	3,790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,840 41	3,917 02
Tabequache and other bands of Utes	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment					7,741,344 01	
Amount of annual interest						387,067 17

[a] Amount held in trust March 1, 1879.

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Amounts brought forward from statement D					$7,741,344 01	$387,067 17
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 13, 1852	12	539		14,861 28	742 03
Delawares	July 14, 1862	12	539		406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539		66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment					8,229,511 57	
Total annual interest on same						411,475 51

The change in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

Amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1878	$8,027,635 74
This fund has been increased by—	
Net proceeds of Osage land, from March 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879	201,875 83
Total as before stated	8,229,511 57

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized in coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$696,994 26	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	$1,291 35	$5 65
	181,850 00	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	4,858 50	
	241,052 47	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	3,013 16	7 53
	241,052 47	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	3,013 16	
	241,052 47	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	3,013 16	
	181,150 00	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	2,938 88	
	500 00	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 30, 1879	9 04	
	181,850 00	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	1,206 87	
	241,052 47	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	3,013 16	
			22,417 38	13 18
Cherokee school fund	229,012 55	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	3,049 24	13 34
	283,282 25	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	3,540 78	8 85
	128,270 29	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	2,738 11	
	283,282 25	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	3,540 78	
	283,282 25	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	3,540 78	
	125,270 29	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	2,326 93	
	21,200 00	Sept. 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879	780 00	
	128,270 29	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	982 53	
	21,200 00	March 1, 1879, to July 17, 1879	594 03	
	283,282 25	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	3,540 78	
			25,605 11	22 19
Cherokee asylum fund	67,675 27	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	901 11	3 94
	64,147 17	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	801 84	5 01
	64,147 17	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	801 84	
	64,147 17	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	801 84	
	64,147 17	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	801 84	
			4,108 47	5 95
Cherokee orphan fund	150,448 94	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	2,003 29	8 76
	182,032 02	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	3,025 40	3 66
	58,645 00	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	1,786 35	
	182,032 02	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	3,025 40	
	182,032 02	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	3,025 40	
	46,544 98	Jan. 1, 1879, to Apr. 23, 1879	926 23	
	58,645 00	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	369 21	
	46,045 98	Jan. 1, 1879, to July 3, 1879	794 63	
	182,032 02	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	3,025 40	
			13,485 07	13 82
Chickasaw national fund	50 95	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	68	01
	347,147 98	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	4,339 35	10 85
	500 00	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	15 00	
	347,147 02	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	4,339 75	
	347,147 98	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	4,339 75	
	500 02	Jan. 1, 1879, to July 1, 1879	15 00	
	347,147 98	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	4,339 75	
			17,389 28	10 86
Chippewa and Christian Indians	4,454 74	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	59 21	26
	15,997 98	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	199 98	60
	24,562 25	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	783 87	
	15,997 98	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	199 98	
	15,997 98	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	199 98	
	24,562 25	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	493 40	
	20,562 25	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	197 94	
	15,997 98	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	199 98	
			2,391 44	76
Choctaw general fund	1,781 90	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	23 [illegible]	10
	2,682 05	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	46 11	12
	2,682 05	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	46 11	
	2,682 05	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	46 11	
	2,682 05	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	46 11	
			208 17	22
Choctaw school fund	16,928 09	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 21, 1878	225 40	99
	45,045 50	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	600 87	1 50
	1,427 20	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	19 23	
	45,045 50	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	600 87	
	45,045 50	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	600 87	
	1,427 20	Jan. 1, 1879, to Apr. 23, 1879	76 51	

REF0066035

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Choctaw school fund	$1,427 20	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	$10 63	
	48,015 50	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	600 57	
			2,707 64	$2 49
Creek orphans	414 16	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	5 51	03
	2,693 66	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	33 67	09
	2,693 66	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	33 67	
	2,693 66	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	33 67	
	2,693 66	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	33 67	
			140 19	12
Delaware general fund	52,587 43	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	700 29	3 06
	267,217 72	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	3,340 22	8 35
	267,217 72	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	3,340 22	
	267,217 72	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	3,340 22	
	267,217 72	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	3,340 22	
			14,061 08	11 41
Delaware school fund	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	137 50	34
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	137 50	
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	137 50	
	11,000 00	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	137 50	
			550 00	34
Iowas	5,220 19	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	69 51	30
	42,780 07	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	534 75	1 34
	7,000 00	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	210 00	
	42,780 07	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	534 75	
	42,780 07	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	534 75	
	7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	130 03	
	7,000 00	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	52 16	
	42,780 07	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	534 75	
			2,600 70	1 64
Kansas schools	1,781 90	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	23 73	10
	12,744 25	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	159 30	40
	14,430 16	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	432 90	
	12,744 25	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	159 30	
	12,744 25	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	159 30	
	14,430 16	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	268 05	
	14,430 16	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	107 53	
	12,744 25	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	159 30	
			1,469 41	50
Kickapoos	128,569 91	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	1,607 12	4 02
	128,569 91	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	1,607 12	
	128,569 91	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	1,607 12	
	128,569 91	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	1,607 12	
			6,428 48	4 02
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	97 04	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	1 29	01
	2,739 01	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	34 24	09
	3 85	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	12	
	2,739 01	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	34 24	
	2,739 01	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	34 24	
	3 85	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	07	
	3 85	April 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	03	
	2,739 01	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	34 24	
			138 47	10
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws' school fund.	20,711 97	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	258 90	65
	20,711 97	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	258 90	
	20,711 97	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	258 90	
	20,711 97	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	258 90	
			1,035 00	65
Menomonees	8,018 52	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	106 77	47
	134,039 88	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	1,675 49	4 10
	134,039 88	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	1,675 49	
	134,039 88	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	1,675 49	
	134,039 88	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	1,675 49	
			6,808 78	4 66

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Osage schools	$40,236 63	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	$83 04	$0 86
	39,911 53	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	498 89	1 25
	39,911 53	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	498 89	
	39,911 53	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	498 89	
	39,911 53	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	498 89	
			2,078 60	1 61
Ottawas and Chippewas	8,909 47	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	118 63	52
	14,745 00	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	184 31	46
	14,745 00	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	184 31	
	14,745 00	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	184 31	
	14,745 00	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	184 31	
			855 87	98
Pottawatomies, education	2,813 31	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	37 46	16
	72,947 12	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	911 84	2 28
	72,947 12	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	911 84	
	72,947 12	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	911 84	
	72,947 12	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	911 84	
			3,684 82	2 44
Pottawatomies, mills	2,180 00	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	29 03	13
	17,066 44	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	213 33	53
	17,066 44	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	213 33	
	17,066 44	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	213 33	
	17,066 44	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	213 33	
			882 35	66
Pottawatomies, general fund for Prairie band.	80,618 57	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	1,120 23	2 80
	80,618 57	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	1,120 23	
	80,618 57	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	1,120 23	
	80,618 57	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	1,120 23	
			4,480 92	2 80
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.	14,659 12	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	183 24	46
	14,659 12	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	183 24	
	14,659 12	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	183 24	
	14,659 12	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	183 24	
	5,100 00	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	67 90	30
	7,000 00	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	210 00	
	7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	130 03	
	7,000 00	Apr. 24, 1879, to July 1, 1879	52 16	
			1,193 05	76
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	905 41	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	12 05	05
	858 21	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	10 73	03
	858 21	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	10 73	
	858 21	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	10 73	
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1878, to Mar. 1, 1879	1,355 00	
	858 21	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	10 73	
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1879, to July 18, 1879	1,032 03	
			2,442 00	08
Senecas	37 17	July 1, 1878, to Sept 20, 1878	50	01
	40,979 60	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	512 25	1 28
	40,979 60	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	512 25	
	40,979 60	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	512 25	
	40,979 60	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	512 25	
			2,049 50	1 29
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	1,086 88	2 72
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	1,086 88	
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	1,086 88	
	86,950 00	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	1,086 88	
			4,347 52	2 72
Senecas and Shawnees	2,631 60	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	34 91	15
	7,379 80	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	92 24	23
	6,761 12	July 1, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879	202 69	
	7,379 80	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	92 24	
	7,379 80	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	92 24	
	6,761 12	Jan. 1, 1879, to April 23, 1879	135 59	
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1878, to Mar. 1, 1879	25 00	

REF0066036

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Senecas and Shawnees	67,379 30	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	$92 24	
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1879, to July 18, 1879	19 04	
	6,761 13	April 24, 1878, to July 1, 1879	50 38	
			826 71	$0 38
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	60 44	15
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	60 44	
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	60 44	
	4,835 65	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	60 44	
			241 76	15
Eastern Shawnees	11,688 47	July 1, 1878, to Sept. 20, 1878	155 63	68
	11,079 12	Aug. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878	138 49	35
	11,079 12	Nov. 1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1879	138 49	
	11,079 12	Feb. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879	138 49	
	11,079 12	May 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879	138 49	
			709 59	1 03

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	$9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	21,223 26	July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,850 17	July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	$435 34

H.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1878, falling due since July 1, 1878.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period. From—	Period. To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
Chickasaw national fund	$5,000	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1879	$100,000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$3,000
Chickasaw national fund	30,720	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1879	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720
Chickasaw incompetents	100	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1879	2,000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1879	3,500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	200	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1879	4,000	Indiana	200
Total	37,230			631,500		37,230

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$145,294 61
Interest on United States bonds, currency (Table F)	16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table G)	485 34
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1878 (Table H)	37,230 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	199,809 85
Add premium on coin interest on United States bonds	107 81
Total premium and interest carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	199,917 66

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1879, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	152,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	193,000 00	11,580 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,636 66⅔	3,500 00
Virginia	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Louisiana	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			94,238 00

REF0066037

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and funds.	Principal— Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Principal— Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.	Interest on trust funds carried by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust. Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	Total.
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico						$320,000 00	$320,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$32,700 00		32,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas						280,000 00	280,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans						60,000 00	60,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans						40,000 00	40,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$1,308,664 83		$74,825 41		40,000 00		40,000 00
Chickasaws					5,000 00		5,000 00
Chippewas, Red Fort band					14,100 00		14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior					1,800 00	14,000 00	15,800 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					25,200 00		25,200 00
Chippewas and Christian Indians	42,500 36		2,302 64				2,302 64
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,485 73		25,485 73
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands						20,000 00	20,000 00
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas							
Chickasaws	593,161 70	$890,237 92	29,672 35	$32,515 89	10,320 00		42,835 89
Crows					47,000 00	65,000 00	112,000 00
Creeks		575,166 00		43,758 40	28,210 00		71,968 40
Creek orphans	76,953 66		4,562 88				4,562 88
Cherokees	*1,951,175 20	721,748 80	†102,202 88	36,057 64			138,260 52
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					8,190 00		8,190 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					11,950 00		11,950 00
Delawares	457,591 62	408,371 28	25,797 91	20,328 56			46,126 47
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					13,980 00		13,980 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						5,000 00	5,000 00
Indians at Fort Peck Agency						75,000 00	75,000 00
Iowas	104,730 07	124,235 00	6,979 60	6,211 75			13,191 35
Kansas Indians	27,174 41	200,000 00	1,503 52	10,000 00		10,000 00	21,503 52
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	121,454 83	14,862 28	7,422 77	743 06			8,165 83
Kickapoos	128,509 91	93,561 09	8,428 89	4,679 65		8,000 00	13,107 54
Klamaths and Modocs					14,760 00		14,760 00
Modocs in Indian Territory						7,000 00	7,000 00
Makahs					7,600 00		7,600 00
Malheur Reservation, Indians on						20,000 00	20,000 00
Menomonees	153,039 28		7,652 97		16,179 06		23,831 03

*$23,000 abstracted bonds included.

†$4,980 interest appropriated on same included.

Miamies of Eel River					$1,100 00		$1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana		$221,257 88		$11,002 89			11,002 89
Miamies of Kansas		21,884 81		1,094 24	3,956 77		5,051 01
Molels					2,000 00		2,000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters						$26,000 00	26,000 00
Navajoes					58,000 00		58,000 00
Nez Percés					19,800 00		19,800 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					52,000 00		52,000 00
Omahas					20,000 00		20,000 00
Osages							21,264 62
Otters and Missourias	$39,911 53	1,585,377 29	$1,995 57	79,266 86			15,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	18,745 00		967 25		9,000 00	6,000 00	967 25
Pawnees							50,000 00
Poncas					30,000 00		50,000 00
Pottawatomies of Huron	183,632 12	220,054 29	9,181 61	11,502 21	18,000 00	25,000 00	63,683 83
Quapaws					9,144 44		28,288 26
Qu'Appelle and Quilliutes					400 00		400 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi					2,000 00		2,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	85,058 21	1,000,000 00	2,752 91	50,000 00	6,200 00		6,200 00
Senecas	21,659 12	197,400 00	1,122 58	7,870 00	1,000 00		51,752 91
Senecas		670,000 00		28,500 00	200 00		9,222 26
Senecas of New York	40,979 60		2,048 98				38,527 98
Senecas and Shawnees		118,050 00			2,660 00		4,708 98
Senecas, Tonawanda band	15,180 42		824 68	5,982 50	6,800 00		11,302 50
Shawnees	86,950 00		4,347 50		2,000 00		2,884 68
Shawnees, eastern band	4,835 48	40,000 00	241 78	2,000 00			4,347 28
Shoshones	11,079 12		553 95		3,000 00		5,241 73
Shoshones and Bannocks							553 95
Six Nations of New York					11,000 00		11,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska					63,437 00		63,437 00
Sissetons and Wahpetons and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					4,500 00		4,500 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					388,900 00	1,005,500 00	1,453,900 00
Spokanes, Walla-walla tribe					80,600 00		80,600 00
Umatillas					25,000 00	60,000 00	85,000 00
Uncompahgres and Moquis					1,200 00		1,200 00
Utes, Taboosache band		75,804 46		3,790 22	8,200 00		8,200 00
Taboquache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes					720 00		3,790 22
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes		500,000 00		25,000 00	78,020 00		720 00
Winnebagoes					14,500 00		103,020 00
Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support		853,240 55		44,162 47			14,500 00
Yakamas							44,162 47
Indian service in Arizona					19,600 00	24,000 00	24,000 00
Indian service in California							19,600 00
Indian service in Colorado Territory						40,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						25,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						4,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						12,500 00	
Indian service in Nevada						5,000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						2,000 00	
						15,000 00	
						20,000 00	

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal— Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Principal— Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.	Interest on funds held by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust. Fulfilling treaties.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust. Special.	Total.
Sioux of the Mississippi					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Lake Traverse					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Yankton Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Upper Missouri					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Wyoming Territory					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Montana Territory					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Nebraska					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Dakota					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Minnesota					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux in Central Superintendency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Devil's Lake Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Missouri River Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Red Cloud Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Spotted Tail Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Upper Missouri Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Santee Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Sisseton Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Flandreau					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Fort Peck Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Fort Berthold Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Standing Rock Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Cheyenne River Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Rosebud Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Pine Ridge Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Lake Traverse					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Upper Missouri					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Yankton Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Devil's Lake Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Missouri River Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Red Cloud Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Spotted Tail Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Upper Missouri Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Santee Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Sisseton Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Flandreau					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Fort Peck Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Fort Berthold Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Standing Rock Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Cheyenne River Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Rosebud Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Sioux of Pine Ridge Agency					25,000 00	25,000 00
Total						

This receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1878, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1878.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1879.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	947,649 62	699,749 90	884 43	977,613 29
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	1,650 26	120 00	.....	1,779 26
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokee, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip....	4,643 85	37,093 78	17,901 69	24,735 44
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokee, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	423 54	100 00	.....	523 02
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 180.	30,000 00	.....	.....	30,000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal....	28 30	.....	.....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1865, 12 Stat., 1112.	2,104 96	326 61	1,274 99	1,157 58
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskia, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections).	96 78	.....	.....	96 78
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1854, 11 Stat., 679.	6,947 10	749 51	7,263 89	432 72
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1873.	16,880 22	.....	.....	16,880 22
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	713 26	.....	.....	713 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	3d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sess., and July 15, 1870.	1,118,459 99	279,813 26	12,913 66	1,385,359 59
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 18, 1873, and June 22, 1874.	4,062 99	.....	.....	4,062 99
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63	.....	.....	32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 11, 1854, 11 Stat., 679, act of Feb. 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	81 59	.....	.....	81 59
Fulfilling treaty with Wiyandottes, proceeds of lands.	3d art. treaty 1850, act Feb. 3, 1859.	20,610 37	11 24	.....	20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 632.	1,044 37	.....	539 00	504 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	731,743 80	.....	.....	731,743 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	3d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	165 44	.....	.....	165 44
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 12 Stat., 1192.	1 46	.....	.....	1 46
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty May 8, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	7,140 48	8,000 00	2,668 95	12,471 53
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	650 00	200 00	873 14	227 86
Fulfilling treaty with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proceeds of lands.	Refundment....	45 49	.....	.....	45 49
Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, proceeds of lands.	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug 15, 1876.	97,500 00	14,618 97	.....	111,118 97
Total.....	.....	2,145,052 37	421,590 52	41,510 19	2,525,092 70

REF0066039

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, FROM JANUARY 10, 1879, TO AUGUST 9, 1879.

ARIZONA.

Pima and Maricopa Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 16, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point two miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, said two miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point two miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and two miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 14, 1879.

In lieu of an executive order, dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence west along the southern boundary-line of said Camp McDowell reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary-line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to the intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

COLORADO.

Ute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 7, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Colorado, to wit: commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude, thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Moache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

DAKOTA.

"Drifting Geese" Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 27, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that townships Nos. 119, 120, and 121 north, of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, be, and the same are hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of "Mag-a-bo-da's" or "Drifting Geese" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Sioux Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 9, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following described boundaries, viz: beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southwest corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northwest corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township one hundred and twenty-nine north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges seventy-eight and seventy-nine west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation

REF0066040

set aside by executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

MINNESOTA.

White Earth Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 18, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 43 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

NEVADA.

Carlin Farms Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 16, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the order of May 10, 1877, setting apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians, of Nevada, the following-described lands (known as the Carlin Farms), viz: beginning at the quarter section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 33 north, range 53 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 89° 59' east 4,290 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B"; thence north 2° 4' east 1,980 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C"; thence north 3° 9' west 1,188 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D"; thence south 89° 8' west 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E"; thence north 62° 39' west 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F"; thence north 20° 26' west 1,500 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G"; thence south 44° 10' west 21,300 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station H"; thence south 44° 39' east 2,063 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I"; thence south 58° 27' east 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K"; thence south 56° 39' east 879 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A," the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to their original status.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 19, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and thence with the line of said forty-mile limits to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

REF0066041

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.						
Colorado River (c)	Colorado River	Reformed	Hwalapai (c), Kosahwivi (Tsaiawati), Kosahalla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	288	‡126,000	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. Part of this reserve located in California.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa	do	Maricopa and Pima	191	†64,995	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order, August 31, 1876.
Moqui Pueblo	Navajo		Moqui (Shinumo)			Executive order, October 29, 1878, included in addition to Navajo reserve.
Papago	Pima and Maricopa	Reformed	Papabo	225	144,000	Executive orders, July 1, 1874, January 18, 1879, and June 14, 1876.
White Mountain	San Carlos	do	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Kotetero, Mimbre, Mogallon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	3,960	2,528,000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871; December 14, 1873; August 3, 1875, July 21, 1874, April 9, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
Total				4,476	2,864,995	
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Methodist	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiax, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	140	‡89,572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Mission			Klamath River (c), Mission, and Tamekuln.	03½	†60,000	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, and September 20, 1877.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Methodist	Konkow, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	224	†207,360	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1872, May 15, 1873, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	do	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	76	48,551	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1877.
Total				632½	405,483	
COLORADO.						
Ute	Los Pinos	Unitarian	Denver, Grand River, Uinta, and Yampa Ute, Kanoti, Moache, Tabikwachi, and Wimimuchi Ute.	19,430	12,467,200	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, and February 7, 1878.
Do	White River	do				
Do	Southern Ute	Ev. Lutheran				
Total				19,430	12,467,200	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.						
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux.	221	*205,415	Order of department, July 1, 1868 (see annual report, 1868, p. 119); treaty of April 28, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Catholic	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	360	†230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; approved, September 20, 1870, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Fiandreau	Fiandreau		Santee Sioux			
Fort Berthold (f)	Fort Berthold	Congregational	Arikaro, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	12,960	8,320,000	Lands selected by eighty-five Indian families as homesteads, under 3d article of treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	*918,780	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1875, and July 7, 1876; Executive order, April 12, 1870; part of this reservation located in Montana.
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	651½	*416,995	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1870; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Ponca §§						Order of department, July 1, 1869 (see annual report, 1869, p. 179); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Episcopal		150	†96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667; and supplemental treaty, March 16, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673.
Do	Lower Brulé	do	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do	Red Cloud (Pine Ridge).	do	Lower Brulé Sioux			
Do	Spotted Tail (Rose Bud).	do	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.	49,075	31,408,551	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 15, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 26, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254; Executive order, August 9, 1872.
Do	Standing Rock	Catholic	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, and Upper Brulé Sioux.			
Yankton	Yankton	Episcopal	Blackfeet, Uikpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Drifting Geese	Crow Creek		Yankton Sioux	672½	*320,495	
Total			Magabeeha, or Drifting Geese band of Yanktonai Sioux	103	69,980	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
				65,774	42,095,456	Executive orders, June 27, 1872, and August 9, 1872.
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Coeur d'Alene			Coeur d'Alene, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	1,150	†736,000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Methodist	Boisé and Bruneau Bannak (Passitt), and Shoshoni.	1,878	†1,202,330	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Presbyterian	Nez Percé	1,107	†746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Methodist	Bannak (Passitt), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	100	64,000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total				4,235	2,748,981	

(c) Not on reservation. (e) Partly in California. (f) Partly in Montana. §§ Indians removed to Indian Territory. * Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

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Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Arapaho and Cheyenne	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Friends (Orthodox)	Apache, Southern Arapahoe, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6,715	*4,297,771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7,861	‡5,031,351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	do	Chickasaw	7,267	*4,650,235	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	10,450	*6,688,000	Do.
Creek	do	do	Creek	5,024	‡3,215,495	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Kansas	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Kansas or Kaw	156½	*100,141	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa	do	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	4,639	*2,968,293	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	do	Modok	6	*4,049	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees, made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Nez Percé**	Ponca			142	90,735	
Osage	Osage	do	Great and Little Osage	2,291	*1,466,187	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Ottawa	Quapaw	do	Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Roche de Bœuf.	22½	‡14,650	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Friends	Pawnee (Pâni)	442	*283,026	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 28. (Of this 224,614 acres are Cherokee, and 53,012 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	78½	*50,301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca**	Ponca			275	101,894	
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Friends (Orthodox)	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi.	900	*575,877	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw	do	Kwapa	88½	*56,685	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	do	Mexican Kickapoo, Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, including Mokoboko's band. (a)	750	*479,667	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	315½	‡200,000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Seneca	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Seneca	81	*51,958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

Shawnee	do	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	‡21	*13,048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Wichita	do	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionie, Keddo, Kichai, and Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	1,162	*742,610	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandott	Quapaw	do	Wyandotte	33½	*21,408	
				3,562	*2,279,618	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				165	*165,456	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
				5,877½	3,765,433	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
				1,067	*683,139	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
				2,571½	*1,645,800	Creek lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				2,362	*1,511,576	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
Total				64,214	41,097,927	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		Pottawatomi Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
Total				1	692	
KANSAS.						
Black Bob	None	Friends (Orthodox)	Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.	62	*38,308	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Chippewa and Munsee	Kansas	Friends (Orthodox)	Chippewa and Munsi	6½	*4,295	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo			Kickapoo	32	*20,273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Miami			Miami (a)	3½	*2,328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093; act of Congress approved March 2, 1872, vol. 17, p. 631.
Pottawatomie	Kansas	Friends (Orthodox)	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	121	*77,356	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total				225	137,747	

*Surveyed. ‡Outboundaries surveyed.

**By purchase from Cherokees under article 16, treaty of July 19, 1866, Stat. 14, page 804, and act of Congress of May 27, 1878, United States Statutes, vol. 20, page 76.

(a) Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN.						
Isabella	Mackinac	Methodist	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11,097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	83¼	*53,684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2,551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total				104	66,332	
MINNESOTA.						
Bois Forte	La Pointe§	Congregational	Boisé Forte band of Chippewas	168	‡107,509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fond du Lac	do	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	156	*100,121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	81	*51,840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Free-Will Baptist	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa.	143	*94,440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 667, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	White Earth	Episcopal	Mille Lac and Snake River (a) bands of Chippewa.	95	*61,014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	Red Lake	Congregational	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	5,000	‡3,200,000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	White Earth	Episcopal	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, and Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewas.	1,792	1,146,672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 18, 1879.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	Leech Lake	Free-Will Baptist	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	500	†320,000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total				7,946	5,083,596	
MONTANA TERRITORY.						
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Methodist	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	41,320	26,451,200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 15, 1865, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 15, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; and Executive order, April 12, 1875.
Do	Fort Peck	do	Assiniaboine, Brulé, Gros Ventre, River Crow, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.			
Crow	Crow	do	Mountain and River Crow	9,800	6,272,000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649.

Jocko	Flathead	Catholic	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total				53,370	34,156,800	
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa¶	Great Nemaha	Friends	Iowa	25	(b)16,000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara	Santee	do	Santee Sioux	180	*115,276	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph; sec. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; Executive orders, February 27, 1826, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1872.
Omaha	Omaha	do	Omaha	294	*188,235	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 16, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Otoe¶	Otoe	do	Otoe and Missouria	80	(c)*44,080	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 203.
Sac and Fox¶	Great Nemaha	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	12	(d)*8,414	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Winnebago	Winnebago	do	Winnebago	171	*109,844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total				682	436,282	
NEVADA.						
Duck Valley (g)	Western Shoshone		Western Shoshone	400	256,000	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River	Nevada	Baptist	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawais), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	2	‡1,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	603	‡322,000	Executive order, March 22, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	do	498	‡318,815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total				7,403	897,815	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.						
	Abiquiu	Presbyterian	Jicarilla Apache, Xapoti, and Wiminuchi Ute.			No reservation.
	Cimarron		Jicarilla Apache and Muache Ute			No reservation.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero	Presbyterian	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	891	570,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875.
Navajo (h)	Navajo	do	Navajo	6,620	4,224,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive order, October 29, 1878.

(a) Not on reservation. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin. ¶ In Kansas and Nebraska. (b) Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. (c) Includes 9,002.96 acres in Kansas.
(g) Partly in Idaho. (h) Partly in Arizona. (d) Includes 2,962.96 acres in Kansas. *Surveyed. †Partly surveyed. ‡Outboundaries surveyed.

REF00660044

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Continued.						
Pueblos: James	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Pueblo	719½	127,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71; and Executive order March 16, 1877. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242.)
Acoma					108,792	
San Juan					117,845	
Picuris					127,461	
San Felipe					24,787	
Pecos					118,763	
Cochiti					24,254	
Santo Domingo					174,742	
Thos					117,761	
Santa Clara					121,315	
Tesuque					122,611	
San Ildefonso					113,288	
Pojoaque					112,820	
Zia					117,516	
Sandia					124,157	
Isleta					115,680	
Nambe					113,586	
Laguna					1121,511	
Santa Ana					127,361	
Zuni						
Total				8,361½	5,402,231	
NEW YORK.						
Allegany	New York		Onondaga and Seneca	47½	720,449	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do		Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	34	221,680	Treaties of June 30, 1838, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring	do		Seneca	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Oneida	do		Oneida	½	268	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga	do		Oneida and Onondaga	9½	6,100	Do.
Saint Regis	do		Saint Regis	23	14,646	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Tonawanda	do		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	11½	*7,549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 11, p. 735, purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.
Tuscarora	do		Onondaga and Tuscarora	7½	5,000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Total				135	86,396	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Cheoah Boundary			Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokees.	24	15,211	Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 22, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 120, and deed to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876.
Qualla Boundary			do	78	50,000	
Total				102	65,211	
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde	Grande Ronde	Catholic	Kalapuya, Klakama, Molele, Rogue River, Tumwater, and Umqua.	96	*61,440	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,650	†1,056,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Christian Union	Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni)	2,779	†1,778,560	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876.
Siletz	Siletz	Methodist	Alsea, Klinet, Rogue River, Skoton-chetin, Salmakin, Umqua, and other tribes.	352	†225,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Catholic	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian.	Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasko	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total				6,022	3,853,880	
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uinta Valley	Uinta	Presbyterian	Gosi Ute, Pavant, and Uinta Ute	3,136	†2,099,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Total				3,136	2,099,040	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Chehalis	Puyallup			64	*4,225	
Colville	Colville	Catholic	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	4,375	2,800,000	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864. Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
			Cœur d'Alene, Colvilles, Kalispelms, Kinikanes, Lake, Methaw, Nepeellimm, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.			

*Surveyed. †Partly surveyed. ‡Outboundaries surveyed.

REF00660046

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.						
Makah	Neah Bay	Methodist	Makah	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Nisqually	Puyallup		Muckleshoot, Nisk walli, Puyallup, Skwawkwamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	7	*4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do		do	28	*18,062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Shoalwater	do		Shoalwater and Tellalla	½	*253	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	do		Nisk walli, Puyallup, Skwawkwamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	2	*1,494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Lummi (Chah-choo-sen)	Tulalip	Catholic	Dwamish, Skakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawmish, and Swiwamish.	20	*12,312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Muckleshoot	do	do	Muckleshoot	5	*3,267	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	do	do	Dwamish, Skakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawmish, and Swiwamish.	11	*7,284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	do	35	*22,400	Treaty of Point Elliot, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	do	do	do	12	*7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Methodist	Hoh, Kwoat, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl	350	224,000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Skokomish	Skokomish	Congregational	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	8	*4,967	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Yakama	Yakama	Methodist	Yakama	1,250	†800,000	Treaty at Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Columbia	Columbia		Chief Moses and his people	2,328	1,394,480	Executive order, April 19, 1879.
Total				9,674½	5,827,208	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe‡	Congregational	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	198	*69,126	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	199	*69,234	Do.
La Pointe (Red River)	do	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	184¼	*124,233	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff	do	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13,293	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856 (lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863).
Menomonee	Green Bay	do	Menomonee	362	†231,680	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1854, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	do	Oneida	102½	*65,540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	do	do	Stockbridge	18	*11,520	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 953, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total				916	596,926	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River	Shoshone	Episcopal	Eastern band of Shoshoni	2,375	†1,520,000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 297.
Total				2,375	1,520,000	
Grand total				258,590½	161,897,658	

*Surveyed. †Partly surveyed. ‡In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribes is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency.								
Mohave	1,250	12	100	.....	50	2	.....	.....
Chimehuevas	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hualapai *a*	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coahuila *a*	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocopah *a*	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pima and Maricopa Agency.								
Pima	4,100	4,400	2,000	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Maricopa	450							
Papago	6,000							
Moquis Pueblo Agency.								
Moquis Pueblo	51,790	521	5400	.....	5450	.....	5400	.....
San Carlos Agency.								
San Carlos, White Mountain, Coyotero, Tonto, Chiricahua, Southern, and Ojo Caliente Apaches, and Apache Yuma and Mohave.	4,652	.....	5300	.....	5800	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.								
Yuma	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohave	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.								
Hoopa Valley Agency.								
Hoopa	416	415	26	1	13	.....	70	.....
Round Valley Agency. c								
Potter Valley	29	656	100	.....	150	4	79	29
Pit River	28							
Ukie and Wylackie	136							
Red Wood	74							
Concow	152							
Little Lake	153							
Mission Agency.								
Coahuilas	1,200	3,000	700	100	1,700	.....	3	.....
Serranos	600							
San Luis Rey	900							
Cwongos	200							
Digenes	402							
Tule River Agency.								
Tule and Tejon	230	160	31	1	61	.....	40	3
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River	a540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in California not under an agent.								
Klomath	1,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento Valley	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Lake	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ukiah	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potter Valley	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Wood	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Lake	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Healdsburgh	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian River	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pit River	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Not on reservation. b From report of 1878. c Of these only 541 were on reservation June 30, 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.														Religious.		Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of ministers.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
75	50	.....	1	.....	27	.....	25	81	$1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	22
2,200	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5412	540	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	100	.....	1	11	10	17	81	800	.....	38	37	1	.....	.....	16	20
75	.....	70	.....	1	42	30	47	103	1,420	.....	63	37	.....	1	$500	12	22
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	.....	.....	200	100
80	.....	00	.....	1	18	17	16	8	473	d912	60	4	.....	.....	.....	4	7

d By agent.

REF0066047

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
COLORADO.								
Los Pinos Agency.								
Ute	a2,000	a300	a15	.....	a125	.....	a4	.....
Southern Ute Agency.								
Weeminuche, Muache, and Capote Ute	1,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White River Agency.								
Ute	900	.....	10	.....	80	.....	5	1
DAKOTA.								
Cheyenne River Agency.								
Blackfeet Sioux	227	770	350	10	345	2	258	89
Sans Arc Sioux	372							
Minneconjoux Sioux	581							
Two Kettle Sioux	805							
Crow Creek Agency.								
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	907	412	150	12	212	2	101	51
Devil's Lake Agency.								
Sisseton Sioux	414	1,246	256	1	274	4	152	.....
Wahpeton Sioux	412							
Cut Head Sioux	220							
Fort Berthold Agency.								
Arickaree	720	70	300	5	310	.....	145	15
Gros Ventre	448							
Mandan	235							
Lower Brulé Agency.								
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,208	120	50	3	72	2	100	45
Pine Ridge Agency.								
Ogalala Sioux	7,250	3,150	200	24	625	3	110	110
Rosebud Agency.								
Brulé Sioux	2,437	403	300	25	280	4	10	10
Loafer Sioux	1,857							
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,040							
Minneconjoux Sioux	448							
Mixed Sioux	419							
Sisseton Agency.								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,500	1,500	224	39	275	13	217	65
Standing Rock Agency.								
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	622	2,000	565	.....	565	3	90	60
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	260							
Uncepapa Sioux	460							
Blackfeet Sioux	581							

a From report of 1878.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.														Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	6	1	.....	3	1	2	12	$150	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	15	18
453	40	15	1	5	202	174	153	9	676	$3,284	315	30	4	2	$4,544	90	71
99	30	48	1	2	30	45	65	10	2,500	.....	40	20	3	1	.....	25	11
209	100	.....	1	.....	31	33	49	10	4,000	600	90	15	1	1	718	72	71
145	.....	86	...	1	62	14	24	9	720	192	21	3	.....	1	1,400	60	69
285	.....	125	.....	4	50	66	81	10	600	.....	47	24	1	.....	.....	20	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	1	600	81	26
1,500	.....	125	.....	1	51	77	44	6	540	.....	35	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
193	80	150	1	1	65	43	77	{6 / 10}	2,796	156	238	33	5	1	650	53	29
450	92	.....	3	.....	60	32	90	10	4,425	.....	60	.....	.....	1	b300	64	48

b Church collections.

REF0066048

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.	Educational. Number of children of school age.	Educational. Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Educational. Number who can be accommodated in schools. Day.	Educational. No. of schools. Boarding.	Educational. No. of schools. Day.	Educational. Number attending school one month or more during the year. Male.	Educational. Number attending school one month or more during the year. Female.	Educational. Average attendance.	Educational. Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Educational. Amount expended for education during the year. By government.	Educational. Amount expended for education during the year. By religious societies.	Educational. Number of Indians who can read.	Educational. Number who have learned to read during the year.	Religious. Number of church buildings.	Religious. Number of missionaries.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies.	Vital. Number of births.	Vital. Number of deaths.
DAKOTA—Continued.																									
Yankton Agency.																									
Yankton Sioux	2,008	762	a650	72	358	8	500	1	500	40	240	1	7	146	164	240		21 650	85,715	450	55	6	7	10515	83	59
IDAHO.																									
Fort Hall Agency.																									
Bannack	460	a132	147	3	598	2	2	1																	
Shoshone	1,040								103		25		1	12	10	22	5½	334							
Lemhi Agency.																									
Mixed Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	890	53			54	3			175		25													16	11
Nez Percé Agency.																									
Nez Percé	1,175	636	297	12	247	1	175	7	255	34	8	2	1	38	25	31	9½ 7½	8362	600	90	10	2	1	1,750		
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.																									
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai	600											5													
INDIAN TERRITORY.																									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.																									
Cheyenne	3,593	229	527	11	207		6	1	1,477	200		1		128	80	163½	10	7,500		214	70			185	120	100
Arapaho	1,893																								
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.																									
Kiowa	1,138																								
Comanche	1,552																								
Apache	315																								
Wichita	209	622	750	5	1,107	0	247	43	816	163		2		152	77	86½	10	8,830		103	42	1	2	560		
Waco	49																								
Towoconie	155																								
Keechie	76																								
Caddo	543																								
Delaware	81																								
Osage Agency.																									
Osage	2,185	273	600	70	620	7	100	6	540	225		1		165	55	141	12	5,500		200						
Kaw	360											1					10	4,210		40	100	1	1	75		
Quapaw	150																								
Pawnee Agency.																									
Pawnee	1,440	148	200	5	305	7	42	10	436	80	55	1	2	150	50	150	9	4,821		83	25				33	150
Ponca Agency.																									
Ponca	120	92	50	10	18	8	70	70	150		100		1	52	23	50	6	761		39	5				16	26
Nez Percé	370																								
Quapaw Agency.																									
Seneca	225	225	48	20	90		199	32	32					32	19	41				32						
Shawnee	89	89	12	3	11		31	1	65	125		1		10	10	17	10	5,500		21					3	10
Wyandott	269	269	6	50	60		163	14	43					21	46	47				140						
Confederated Peoria and Miami	154	154	8	35	83		80	17	19		80	2		25	27	41	10	1,050		121					2	8
Quapaw	35	35	8		8		8	3	25	50		1		12	7	19				12						
Ottawa	149	140	20	10			48		15					8	15	23	10	5,032		40					3	5
Modoc	99	99	23		30	1	22	1						1	13	17				12						
Stray Black Bob and Pottawatomie	75																								

a From report of 1878.

b Also lot of books, maps, and Christmas presents for school children.

REF0066049

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.								
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Absentee Shawnee	720	720	20	30	393	.....	211	18
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	423	59	40	29	92	3	13	5
Mexican Kickapoo	300	.....	40	1	5	.....	5	.....
Citizen Pottawatomie	250	250	.....	23	210	.....	125	.....
Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agency.								
Cherokee	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	}
Choctaw	16,500	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	
Creek	14,500	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300	} 2700
Chickasaw	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	
Seminole	2,560	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Sac and Fox	345	95	50	1	.....	.....	31	.....
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie Agency.								
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	451	451	102	4	156	2	106	7
Kickapoo	239	239	61	.....	80	1	64	.....
MICHIGAN.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	2,500	2,500	300	100	500	.....	160	12
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	6,000	700	250	1,000	.....	520	125
Pottawatomie	300	300	50	10	.....	.....	23	.....
Chippewa of Lake Superior	1,200	1,200	220	80	200	.....	250	12
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency, consolidated.								
Mississippi Chippewa } At White	797	.....	[a]85	[a]52	[a]170	.....	[a]200	.....
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa } Earth.	532							
Pembina Chippewa }	468							
Red Lake Chippewa	1,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewa	1,501	2,913	[a]230	[a]20	[a]75	.....	[a]53	.....
Mississippi Chippewa at White Oak Point	778	.....	[a]450	[a]30	[a]90	.....	[a]70	.....
Mississippi Chippewa at Mill Lac	838							
Mississippi Chippewa at Gull Lake	80							
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	7,500	155	22	.....	298	.....	20	5
Crow Agency.								
Mountain Crow	2,150	120	14	.....	6	.....	.....	.....

[a] From Report of 1878.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational														Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the		Number who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
81	50	.....	1	.....	32	44	75	12	[a]4,968	.....	64	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
48	46	.....	1	.....	15	18	28	12	[a]5,000	.....	30	16	1	.....	$700	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	35	.....	1	7	9	16	3	480	.....	68	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	400	3,200	4	80	3,200	.....	.....	10	[a]74000	.....	16,000	}	45	38	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	2 000	3	50	1,400	.....	.....	9	[a]50000	.....	11,000		30	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	1 120	2	28	800	.....	.....	10	[a]28350	.....	3,500	} 2650	38	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	800	2	20	650	.....	.....	10	[a]22000	.....	2,600		13	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	200	1	5	200	.....	.....	9	[a] 2500	.....	550		5	2	1,600	.....	.....
									[b] 3500								
70	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6
50	40	.....	1	.....	19	14	21	12	3,090	.....	152	24	.....	.....	.....	17	16
40	40	.....	1	.....	19	18	23	12	2,820	.....	105	35	2	.....	.....	11	9
600	.....	[c]225	.....	3	100	125	70	10	1,330	.....	230	75	4	2	200	75	60
d1,200	.....	[c]120	.....	2	62	43	88	11	883	.....	500	750	4	.....	200	150	100
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	.....	150	.....	3	90	63	110	10	1,411	.....	275	40	3	3	1,200	10	8
481	100	80	1	3	69	70											
165	30	20	1	.....	16	14	[e]99	8	8,100	.....	488	60	2	8	2,450	.....	.....
424	22	10	1	.....	19	17							1	5	2,350	.....	.....
													1	1	50	.....	.....
1,200	.....	100	.....	1	60	57	63½	12	1,500	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	61	24
300	20	50	1	1	19	16	21	5	1,145	.....	151	8	.....	.....	.....	40	50

[a] Tribal funds. [b] For support of schools among freedmen.
[c] Many Indian children in Mackinac Agency attend State public schools.
[d] Only 150 in vicinity of government schools. [e] From Report of 1878.

REF0066050

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
MONTANA—Continued.								
Flathead Agency.								
Flathead	104	970	125	20	181	6	215	25
Pend d'Oreille	875							
Kootenais	333							
Flathead in Bitter Root Valley	a293							
Fort Peck Agency.								
Yanktonnais	4,043	50	10	4	4	4	2	
Assiniboine	1,469							
Fort Belknap Agency.								
Gros Ventre	1,135							
Assiniboine	977							
River Crow	900							
NEBRASKA.								
Great Nemaha Agency.								
Iowa	166	166	28	13	91	1	41	4
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	77	75	15	3	26		5	1
Otoe Agency.								
Otoe and Missouria	454	300	115	5	140		10	1
Santee Agency.								
Santee Sioux in Nebraska	736	736	213	5	250	4	149	25
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dak	331	331	90	3	110		93	
Ponca	30							
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.								
Winnebago	1,415	753	500	20	485	0	105	P
Omaha	1,085	230	315	14	322	2	99	
Poncas	36							
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency.								
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	450	450	35		60		4	1
Pah-Ute at Walker River	600	600	12		100		1	
Pi-Ute at Moapa River	100	100	5		20			
Pi-Utes scattered through Nevada	1,500							
Western Shoshone Agency.								
Western and Northwestern Shoshone	3,600	3,800	200		1,400			
Gosh Ute	200							
NEW MEXICO.								
Abiquiu Subagency.								
Jicarilla Apache	627							

a From Report of 1878.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.														Religious.		Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.		Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
450	70	150	1	....	25	33	50	10	$4,000	.....	60	5		1	10	.....	47	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,113	.....	100	....	2	35	33	26	4	1,320	.....	13	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	60	25
44	44	.....	1	....	19	27	38	10	b2,572	.....	115	5		.....	.....	$1,250	12	13
17	17	.....	1	....	7	10	12	10	b200 / 1,364	.....	24	3		.....	.....	13	2	7
80	60	.....	1	....	22	17	16	10	b2,618	.....	50	0		.....	.....	.....	44	33
105	136	104	4	3	79	73	112	10	1,261	$7,435	329	25		5	2	10,890	39	36
89	.....	38	....	1	17	19	16	10	1,000	.....	121	10		2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	80	40	1	1	80	40	95	12	6,450	50	250	75		.....	.....	50	68	66
225	.....	110	....	1	62	51	65	10	1,582	.....	155	21		1	1	.....	43	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	25	50	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	1
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b From tribal funds.

REF0066051

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
NEW MEXICO—Continued.								
Mescalero Agency.								
Mescalero Apache	1,200							
Hot Spring Apache	150		20					
Navajo Agency.								
Navajo	11,850	20	2,000	5	2,000			
Pueblo Agency.								
Taos	480							
Picuris	115							
San Juan	500							
Santa Clara	201							
San Ildefonso	275							
Pojoaque	28							
Nambe	a100							
Tesuque	96							
Cochiti	238							
Santo Domingo	937	1,120	1,800	100	2,000		1,800	10
San Felipe	528							
Jemez	385							
Zia	115							
Santa Ana	342							
Sandia	a225							
Isleta	a1,200							
Laguna	1,298							
Acoma	a500							
Zuni	a1,500							
NEW YORK.								
New York Agency.								
Allegany reserve ... Senecas	830	937	170	10	800	3	181	4
Allegany reserve ... Onondagas	107							
Cattaraugus reserve ... Senecas	1,422	1,710	222	35	500	5	270	7
Cattaraugus reserve ... Tuscaroras	4							
Cattaraugus reserve ... Onondagas	47							
Cattaraugus reserve ... Cayugas	156							
Cornplanter reserve, Senecas	81	81	28	28	25	1	18	1
Tonawanda reserve ... Cayugas	38	629	144	.....	200	2	129	3
Tonawanda reserve ... Tonawandas	578							
Tonawanda reserve ... Onondagas	2							
Tonawanda reserve ... Oneidas	11							
Tuscarora reserve ... Onondagas	52	469	81	.....	135	2	94	4
Tuscarora reserve ... Tuscaroras	417							
Onondaga reserve ... Onondagas	320	395	71	.....	125	2	81	3
Onondaga reserve ... Oneidas	75							
Oneida reserve, Oneidas	188	188	31	.....	55	1	24	1
Saint Regis reserve ... Saint Regis	765	767	128	.....	200	1	139	4
Saint Regis reserve ... Onondagas	2							
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee (f)	2,200	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	.....

a Estimated. b But little used. e By State of New York.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.														Religious.		Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2
3,000	.....	50	.....	1	18	12	19	10	$922	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	250	.....	4	183	92	101	10	3,110	$1,600	150	50	b17	2	$4,100	.....	.....
261	40	261	1	7	104	116	154	8	.....	3,000	374	31	1	2	2,300	39	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
534	95	534	1	10	225	214	317	8	.....	d1,489	777	44	3	2	900	58	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c10,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	32	.....	1	12	13	23	8	.....	e311	48	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2
153	.....	153	.....	3	50	47	74	10	.....	c1,304	191	13	2	1	200	21	23
150	.....	150	.....	2	41	43	40	9	.....	c596	124	13	2	1	200	26	24
148	.....	148	.....	2	28	30	42	7	.....	400	87	15	2	2	1,000	22	20
41	.....	41	.....	2	12	12	19	8	.....	c397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	.....	170	.....	2	83	37	24	10	.....	c418	52	10	1	1	100	13	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c359	114	15	.....	1	300	43	27
400	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

d By Indians. e By State of Pennsylvania. f From report of 1877.

REF0066052

Table of statistics relating to population, education

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
OREGON.								
Grande Ronde Agency.								
Molel	58							
Clackama	61							
Wappato	30							
Oregon City	23							
Yam Hill	32							
Luckiamute	25							
Mary's River	32							
Santiam	72							
Calapooia	39	822	200	3	121	2	287	86
Cow Creek	37							
Rogue River	92							
Shasta	29							
Umpqua	190							
Salmon River	11							
Nestucca	40							
Tillamook	18							
Alsea	23							
Klamath Agency.								
Klamath	707	1,023	50	.....	204	3	60	20
Modoc	151							
Snake	165							
Malheur Agency a								
Weiser	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ochoho's band	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnemucca's band	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.								
Tootootens	137							
Alsea	103							
Joshua	84							
Coquill	84							
Sixes	74							
Chetco	63							
Euchre	30							
Nulinaina	57	1,089	120	3	203	5	212	29
Rogue River	54							
Chasta Costa	47							
Nestucca	45							
Klamath	45							
Galice Creek	18							
Salmon River	14							
Siuselaw, Coos, and Umpqua	200							
Umatilla Agency.								
Walla Walla	290							
Cayuse	343	196	250	1	350	.....	13	2
Umatilla	200							
Columbia River	150							
Warm Springs Agency.								
Warm Spring	215							
Wasco	214	415	160	1	154	6	85	5
Teming	75							
John Day	18							
Indians roaming on Columbia River	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Other Indians of the Malheur Agency, to the number of 543, were removed to Yakama Reservation February 9, 1879.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.														Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education, during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
180	50	35	1	....	5	25	25	10	$2,102	.....	160	18	1	3	.....	45	27
278	30	.....	1	....	24	16	26	10	3,200	.....	50	18	....	2	.....	30	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	75	....	1	46	35	41	12	2,150	.....	164	9	....	.....	.....	26	30
90	.....	75	....	2	11	13	22	10	1,000	.....	83	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	20	60	....	1	35	15	36	9	1,300	.....	43	10	....	2	1,500	21	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066053

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
UTAH.								
Uintah Valley Agency.								
Uintah Ute	402	85	91	.....	104	.....	9	4
Indians in Utah not under an agent.								
Pah Vant *a*	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute *a*	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency.								
Cœur d'Alêne	450	3,079	400	3	500	.....	148	37
Spokan	685							
Colville	670							
Lake	253							
Calispel	400							
O'Kanagan	330							
San Poel	400							
Methow	315							
Neah Bay Agency.								
Makah	724	459	72	.....	12	3	15	12
Quillehute	369							
Nisqually Agency.								
Chehalis	205	205	17	2	60	.....	21	2
Puyallup	560	560	123	4	125	.....	127	13
Nisqually	165	165	23	2	50	.....	19	2
Squaxin	100	100	5	.....	25	.....	7	1
Skoal Water Bay	103	103	5	1	24	.....	20	2
Gray's Harbor	164	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowlitz	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowlitz Klikatat	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis River Klikatat	104	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Bay	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bay	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gig Harbor	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympia	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinaielt Agency.								
Quinaielt	128	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2
Queet	115							
Hoh	82							
S'Kokomish Agency.								
S'Kokomish or Twana	252	775	75	.....	150	5	150	.....
S'Klallam or Clallam	525							
Tulalip Agency.								
D'Wamish, and allied tribes	2,900	2,900	360	70	1,000	.....	230	10
Yakama Agency.								
Pautoso, Pisquose, Wynatspham, Klinquit, Shyika, Kowwassayee, Syawns, Seapcah, Skinpah, Wisham, Ochechotes, Kamiltpah, Dannacha, and Pi-Utes	4,000	2,517	400	6	1,208	13	246	

a Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.														Religious.			Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.							
75	.....	35	.....	1	24	10	10	7	$412	.....	23	16	.....	.....	.....	5	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	.....	65	.....	2	22	40	65	12	6,500	.....	125	36	8	7	.....	.....	.....
225	75	.....	1	.....	15	19	32	12	4,518	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	22	13
42	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
200	80	.....	1	.....	28	15	32	11½	3,801	.....	46	15	.....	.....	.....	16	11
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	253	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	8	7
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	32	.....	1	.....	22	10	30	11	2,500	.....	20	8	.....	.....	.....	8	2
120	30	45	1	1	41	24	47	10½	8,000	.....	70	25	2	1	$650	9	34
882	60	64	2	3	55	61	94	12	4,300	.....	300	20	5	1	.....	84	70
850	70	180	1	1	70	80	70	8	2,911	.....	300	80	2	2	420	.....	.....

b Refers only to S'Kokomish Indians.

REF0066054

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.	Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.	Number of male Indians engaged in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency.								
Oneida	1,470	1,470	319	45	450	2	300	15
Menomonee	1,460	1,458	350	20	400	2	200	40
Stockbridge	155	155	35	16	60	.....	51	2
La Pointe Agency.								
Chippewas at Red Cliff	726	726	100	200	305	2	61	12
Chippewas at Bad River	736	736	130	17	402	2	92	2
Chippewas at Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,088	1,056	304	46	498	.....	63	7
Chippewas at Lac du Flambeau	542	463	100	20	178	.....	2	.....
Chippewas at Fond du Lac	404	404	50	50	135	.....	10	.....
Chippewas at Grand Portage	271	239	20	2	160	.....	20	1
Chippewas of Boise Forte	797	312	100	25	192	.....	7	2
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.								
Winnebago	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency.								
Eastern Shoshone	1,250	400	200	.....	300	1	15	.....
Northern Arapaho	900	.....	80	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
INDIANS IN INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.								
Miami, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITU

Number of Indians in the United States exclusive of those in Alaska	252,897
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress	158,946
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of houses occupied by Indians	16,250
Number of houses built during the year	2,700
Number of schools: boarding, 12; day, 182	194
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year	6,250
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools, 1,150; in day-schools, 7,320	8,470
Amount expended for education during the year from tribal funds, $166,856; from government, $3,509 a	$169,356
Number who can read	33,650
Number who have learned to read during the year	2,650
Number of church buildings	131
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers	61
Amount contributed by religious societies b	$1,600
Other Indian tribes:	
Number who wear citizen's dress	77,486
Number of houses occupied by Indians	12,634

a For schools among the freedmen. b Among the Semipolos. c Only partially reported.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.													Religious.		Vital.	
Number of children of school age.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		No. of schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Number of months during which school has been maintained.	Amount expended for education during the year.		Number who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.			By government.	By religious societies.				Amount contributed by religious societies.		
330	.....	225	.....	4	114	100	150	9	825	.....	290	70	2	1	53	49
304	50	30	1	.....	47	28	55	9	2,063	.....	120	40	3	.....	61	88
23	.....	25	.....	1	7	14	14	9	114	.....	114	.....	.....	(*)	6	6
100	.....	72	.....	1	29	14	14	9	570	.....	209	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	25	100	1	1	50	40	45	10	2,253	$1,088	30	5	2	$1,038	18	27
208	.....	50	.....	1	17	22	26	6	.....	300	63	39	1	200	.....	.....
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	50	.....	1	29	26	22	12	420	.....	230	10	1	.....	7	3
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	40	.....	1	.....	42	12	32	12	824	300	20	17	.....	305	.....	.....
300	60	.....	1	.....	34	6	31	8	896	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Some Sunday-school papers.

LATION.

Number of Indian houses built during the year: by Indians, 993; for Indians, 218	1,211
Number of schools: boarding, 62; day, 107	169
Number of teachers: male, 119; female, 157	276
Number of scholars attending school one month or more during the year: male, 3,965; female, 3,228	7,193
Average attendance	4,488
Number of children of school age d	84,442
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 3,461; day, 5,970	9,431
Amount expended for education during the year: by government, $164,702; by Indians, tribal funds, $18,043; by State of New York, $16,310; by religious societies, $21,143 c	$218,998
Number of Indians who can read	11,091
Number who have learned to read during the year	1,717
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year	185
Number of church buildings	109
Number of missionaries, not included under teachers	93
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year c	$54,383
Number of births	2,859
Number of deaths	2,025

d An underestimate, many tribes not being reported.

REF0066055

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave	128,000	80,000					400	700		1,000	150
Pima and Maricopa Agency.											
Papago	144,000	8,000					2,500			6,000	600
Pima and Maricopa	64,995	11,000					3,500			25,000	150
San Carlos Agency.											
Pimal, Arivaipa, Tonto, Coyotero, Chiricahua, Southern and White Mountain Apaches, and Apache Mohaves, and Apache Yumas	2,523,000	1,600	250				100				1,000
Moqui Pueblo Agency.											
Moqui Pueblo	(1)	10,000				10	3,700			200	7,000
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	89,572	900				160	22	22	33		
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	207,360	3,000	20	80,000	1,200		250	20		500	800
Tule River Agency.											
Tule, Tejon	48,551	200				25	175			250	250
Mission Agency.											
Coahuilla, Seronos, Owanges, San Louis Rey, Digenes	60,000						800			75	200
COLORADO.											
Los Pinos Agency.											
Ute		500,000				3	50				
Southern Ute Agency.											
Ute		8,000									
White River Agency.											
Ute	†13,467,200						10				

Taken from last year's report. † Lands included in Navajo Reserve in New Mexico.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
.....	3	24	.....	300	450	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	40
400	75	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,000	*275	*3,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
5,000	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,850	*12	*800	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
5,000	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	50	1,000	.....	200	5	5	90
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	.....	5,000	75	25	.....
.....	100	.....	2,150	.....	2,400	.....	78	2	5	18	.....	5	90	5
100	1,575	50	225,000	429	722	.....	101	1	.....	50	90	10	15	75
50	60	25	.....	.....	200	.....	50	.....	6	50	.....	50	25	25
800	1,200	50	.....	500	300	$25	1,000	50	400	200	500	90	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5,500	*25	*150	.....	*4,500	5	45	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	100	900	.....	20	80
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	560	12,000	‡3,500	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	50	50

‡ Includes Southern Ute and Los Pinos Agencies.

REF0066056

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfoot Sioux	*31,408,551	25,000	170	2,500	.....	.....	378	158	.....	.....	5,400
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	691,320	400,000	.....	.....	120	.....	120	30	.....	40	1,000
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230,400	150,000	.....	.....	5	15	595	100	.....	2,000	10,000
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	8,320,000	5,000,000	20	200	100	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	64,000	.....	.....	45	.....	203	98	.....	.....	4,000
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) Agency.											
Sioux	.....	.....	50	500	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	500
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) Agency.											
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, and Minneconjou Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	200
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,700	14,000	.....	.....	42	.....	3,240	782	.....	18,506	7,421
Standing Rock Agency.											
Lower Yanctonnais, Upper Yanctonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfoot Sioux	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	72	1,770	72	122	.....	25,500
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	430,405	230,000	9	75	180	7	1,438	350	.....	8,625	15,380
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannack and Shoshone	1,202,330	10,000	200	.....	26	1	430	130	150	5,200	.....
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé Agencies.

raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
.....	875	?, 500	.....	1,203	3,641	$30	796	4	1,914	16	.....	10	.....	90
.....	280	400	30,000	600	354	.....	600	9	50	.....	.....	10	5	85
1,500	21,575	1,155	56,000	1,651	806	3,500	248	.....	289	183	6	75	5	25
800	4,300	300	70,000	1,000	700	3,000	1,000	8	2	.....	.....	30	10	60
.....	160	500	.....	150	100	.....	2,500	10	125	50	.....	.....	.....	100
300	4,150	2,000	350,000	4,000	8,000	300	4,000	225	2,500	125	.....	20	.....	80
.....	4,260	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	100	555	12	.....	.....	.....	100
4,791	5,673	4,604	80,000	1,317	7,159	.....	116	.....	205	26	.....	70	10	20
.....	13,175	1,000	8,000	2,000	.....	.....	643	.....	651	20	.....	25	.....	75
1,035	1,145	3,018	105,600	1,500	1,000	100	500	13	400	100	.....	50	.....	50
305	9,335	50	.....	150	1,200	.....	3,800	.....	100	20	.....	50	.....	50
.....	1,155	.....	.....	516	668	3,500	830	3	6	.....	.....	18	55	27

REF0066057

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	746,651	10,000	.....	.....	.....	25	3,172	150	.....	34,730	2,590
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4,297,771	30,000	8	.....	.....	120	1,061	67	.....	.....	12,494
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita	3,712,503	346,080	.....	.....	90	70	2,535	47	.....	1,000	17,800
Osage Agency.											
Kaw, Osage, and Quapaw	1,566,308	88,000	20	.....	100	6	*4,857	100	.....	2,000	20,000
Pawnee Agency.											
Pawnee	283,026	50,000	16	.....	.....	15	385	75	.....	500	4,000
Ponca Agency.											
Ponca and Nez Percé	193,629	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	25	.....	.....	.....
Quapaw Agency.											
Confederate Peoria and Miami	56,301	40,000	†271	2,270	.....	.....	403	63	.....	440	7,280
Quapaw	56,585	42,000	150	600	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	720
Modoc	4,040	2,500	18	20	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	125	4,180
Wyandotte	21,406	14,000	†132	890	.....	.....	303	294	.....	710	6,880
Ottawa	14,867	10,860	187	861	.....	.....	53	39	.....	30	620
Seneca	51,958	26,958	151	404	.....	.....	624	40	.....	860	7,910
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	6,038	166	671	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	160	1,960
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	479,657	120,000	†4	.....	.....	78	1,500	250	.....	15	800
Absentee Shawnee‡	.....	.....	†2	.....	40	.....	2,633	100	.....	.....	1,500
Mexican Kickapoo‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	820	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Pottawatomie	575,877	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agency.											
Cherokee	5,031,351	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....	.....	350,000	700,000
Creek	3,215,495	1,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	65,000	85,000
Choctaw	6,688,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	.....	.....	140,000	600,000
Chickasaw	4,650,935	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	10,000	420,000
Seminole	200,000	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	400	200,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian	2,279,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation	105,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Taken from last year's report. †With permission of the Indians who rent lands to them.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
5,150	6,500	185	.....	650	2,096	$390	12,227	45	3,250	780	2	80	20	.....
.....	1,556	375	67,000	1,620	62,741	2,000	2,560	300	1,200	250	.....	25	.....	75
500	1,765	4,000	123,000	.....	8,050	4,250	8,621	286	3,168	2,800	.....	20	10	70
.....	2,000	400	.....	400	500	500	*3,265	*20	*2,046	*5,363	.....	50	.....	50
.....	15	50	55,000	1,000	.....	500	400	8	100	100	.....	20	5	75
.....	55	100	300,000	.....	700	.....	175	.....	350	50	.....	.....	.....	100
660	1,571	689	120,000	.....	780	.....	170	1	474	1,842	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	324	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	11	116	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	50	150	.....	.....	20	.....	10	6	117	227	.....	50	.....	.....
400	1,150	202	.....	.....	2,523	.....	131	.....	265	1,341	.....	100	.....	.....
25	209	38	.....	.....	782	.....	60	.....	114	406	.....	100	.....	.....
900	690	200	.....	.....	15	.....	182	.....	255	1,692	.....	100	.....	.....
40	550	101	.....	.....	692	.....	34	3	84	452	.....	100	.....	.....
15	290	.....	.....	50	300	700	2,100	2	2,650	1,000	.....	65	35	.....
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	800	500	700	17	1,000	1,000	.....	90	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	300	500	10	50	600	.....	40	10	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	.....	200	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125,000	150,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	2,500	60,000	45,000	12,000	100	.....	.....
20,000	60,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	125	45,000	35,000	7,500	100	.....	.....
35,000	85,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	1,800	75,000	60,000	9,000	100	.....	.....
20,000	40,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	1,500	75,000	30,000	3,500	100	.....	.....
500	1,700	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	75	17,000	20,000	400	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

‡Lands included in Sac and Fox Reservation.

REF0066058

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
Union Agency—Continued.											
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee reservation	3,765,488										
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation	633,139										
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole coded lands east of 98th meridian	1,645,890										
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	1,511,576										
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	692	150					100				600
KANSAS.											
Kansas Agency.											
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136			*35		1,072	200	60	1,000	21,000
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119			*63		1,635	400		600	26,500
Chippewa and Munsee	4,326	4,000					†312				17,500
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinaw Agency.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	66,232	65,000					2,150			3,624	8,400
Pottawatomie							200			500	2,500
Chippewa of Lake Superior							300			50	
Ottawa and Chippewa							5,000			6,000	10,000
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewas at Leech Lake	414,440	1,000					160	15			3,500
Chippewas at Red Lake	3,200,000	1,000,000				60	403	18		1,200	12,000
Chippewas at White Earth	1,146,672	552,900					1,994	892		25,000	2,728

* School children assist in farming. † Taken from last year's report.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
	295			200		$1,500	600	1		23		75	25	
200	490	800			600		231		92	225		67	33	
750	875	2,635			1,000		1,000	15	550	1,200	60	67	33	
†400	†600	†250					†51		†132	†200		100		
2,190	4,110	850	175,000	1,000	500	1,000	220		100	225		‡100		
350	3,120	50			100	200	30		40	100		‡100		
300	3,150	250	250,000	1,500	150	3,000	80		125			87	13	
6,300	33,750	1,000		40,000	250	1,500	500		500	1,000		‡100		
8,971	5,295	200	100,000	650	6,000	3,000	152		30	20		75	25	
	2,410	535	75,000			3,000	147		53	87				
	23,607	2,500	600,000			9,209	187	1	672	492				

‡ Includes fishing as an occupation.

REF0066059

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by		raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
MONTANA.																										
Blackfeet Agency.																										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	*26,451,200	3,000,000	.....	.....	30	.....	42	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,130	50	.....	150	1,000	$25,000	4,020	.....	30	.....	.....	25	50	25
Crow Agency.																										
Mountain and River Crow	6,272,000	1,000,000	20	600	37	.....	20	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	250	200	15,000	12,000	100	450	.....	.....	10	30	60
Flathead Agency.																										
Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1,433,600	400,000	.....	.....	15	25	3,460	660	.....	20,200	.....	4,150	4,709	.....	150,000	.....	2,800	4,000	9,335	3	5,785	500	.....	70	20	10
Fort Peck Agency.																										
Assiniboine and Yanctonnais Sioux	.....	100,000	30	.....	55	.....	247	.....	223	.....	3,000	.....	4,035	80	.....	.....	.....	10,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	42	42
Gros Ventre Agency.																										
Gros Ventre, Assiniboine, and River Crow	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	160	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
NEBRASKA.																										
Great Nemaha Agency.																										
Iowa	†16,000	14,500	‡3	500	6	.....	800	13	.....	1,350	36,600	400	680	806	.....	225	500	.....	135	4	105	561	.....	90	.....	10
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	†8,014	7,500	§4	.....	.....	.....	181	7	.....	490	6,000	.....	180	250	.....	50	1,500	.....	121	10	227	161	.....	50	40	10
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.																										
Omaha	143,325	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650	450	330	20,000	33,000	600	6,950	1,500	50,000	200	400	.....	532	5	158	291	.....	100	.....	.....
Winnebago	100,844	100,000	‡1	80	65	.....	2,500	115	500	9,300	25,200	700	6,675	1,025	80,000	500	400	.....	650	2	70	200	.....	100	.....	.....
Otoe Agency.																										
Otoe and Missouria	†44,093	40,000	.....	.....	300	8	450	100	.....	1,425	7,600	51	2,553	250	13,600	1,300	425	300	500	2	.....	109	.....	75	.....	25
Santee and Flandreau Agency.																										
Santee Sioux	115,076	23,000	.....	.....	.....	40	1,300	229	175	4,200	7,200	750	3,850	725	71,000	2,260	500	1,275	389	4	242	93	.....	55	5	40
Flandreau	.....	14,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	100	66	3,000	3,000	600	1,750	300	.....	100	.....	200	80	.....	144	75	.....	100	.....	.....
NEVADA.																										
Nevada Agency.																										
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	5
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318,815	1,000	.....	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	.....	250	.....	5	.....	.....	40	50	10
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322,600	5,000	10	.....	5	.....	100	.....	50	300	.....	100	.....	50	.....	.....	80	.....	300	1	7	15	.....	40	50	10
Western Shoshone Agency.																										
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	256,000	.....	2	500	.....	.....	250	250	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	2,500	40	.....	100	640	.....	150	.....	75	.....	.....	50	17	33

*Includes Fort Peck and Gros Ventre Agencies. † Partly in Kansas. ‡ Married to Indian women. § Hired by Indians.

REF0066060

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce year by	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by sch. pol children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
NEW MEXICO.											
Abiquiu Agency.											
Jicarilla Apache..	No lands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero and Warm Spring Apache	570, 240	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	4, 224, 000	15, 000	.....	.....	14	.....	10, 000	.....	.....	700	40, 000
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo, Muache Ute, and Jicarilla Apache	668, 091	182, 025	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 000	200	.....	18, 000	13, 000
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Senecas and Onondagas on Allegany Reservation	30, 469		*40	400	.....	.....	5, 820	2, 666	.....	1, 650	14, 200
Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas on Cattaraugus Reservation	21, 680		*55	410	.....	50	9, 030	4, 390	.....	6, 725	37, 475
Senecas on Cornplanter Reservation.....	640		.....	.....	.....	.....	416	131	30	251	910
Senecas of Tonowanda band and Oneidas on Tonowanda Reservation...	7, 549	30, 352	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 841	994	.....	2, 825	10, 200
Tuscaroras and Onondagas on Tuscarora Reservation	5, 000		*30	175	.....	.....	4, 265	2, 100	.....	4, 600	11, 200
Onondagas and Oneidas on Onondaga Reservation	6, 100		*36	500	.....	.....	1, 456	525	.....	480	3, 150
Oneidas on Oneida Reservation	288		.....	.....	.....	.....	250	141	.....	315	810
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation	14, 640		*50	1, 000	.....	.....	4, 241	1, 220	.....	2, 350	2, 150
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.											
Eastern Cherokee	65, 211	5, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 000	.....	.....	.....	†25, 000
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapatoo, Umpqua, and others	61, 440	10, 000	.....	.....	20	8	2, 619	448	600	10, 097	.....

* Working farms under leases approved by chiefs and New
† Taken from Report of 1877.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

raised during the Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100	1, 200	12	.....	.....	25	.....	5	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1, 200	150	.....	.....	.....	5	5	90
.....	1, 000	.....	.....	100	10	500	22, 500	500	1, 500	.....	700, 000	85	9	6
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 900	200	7, 600	400	150, 000	100	.....	.....
11, 250	13, 435	850	.....	1, 100	600	.....	156	.....	365	324	41	100	.....	.....
38, 600	30, 710	1, 295	.....	1, 750	800	.....	318	2	568	887	41	100	.....	.....
775	1, 295	55	.....	85	50	.....	14	.....	41	56	.....	100	.....	.....
6, 040	5, 590	480	.....	450	350	.....	142	.....	175	191	.....	100	.....	.....
7, 700	7, 325	715	.....	475	300	.....	151	.....	157	250	.....	100	.....	.....
2, 175	4, 505	235	.....	415	200	.....	54	.....	67	127	.....	100	.....	.....
960	2, 009	75	.....	75	20	.....	16	.....	32	40	.....	100	.....	.....
8, 150	9, 510	1, 305	.....	650	400	.....	192	.....	280	175	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	11, 400	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	†100	120	†1, 000	†1, 800	.....	95	5	.....
12, 103	1 371	789	48, 700	576	7, 863	1, 300	787	18	693	789	400	90	5	5

York State agent, by authority of laws of New York.

REF0066061

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

Name of agency and tribe	Lands: Number of acres in reserve	Number of acres tillable	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	Number of acres occupied by white intruders	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians	Number of allotments in severalty	Produce raised during the year by Indians: Bushels of wheat	Bushels of corn
OREGON—Cont'd.											
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpee, and Yahooskin Snake	1,050,000	20,000	.....	.....	6	2	120	10	.....	20	.....
Malheur Agency.											
Piute and Snake	[a]1,778,560	12,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.											
Rogue River, Tootootnay, and others	225,000	2,000	.....	.....	30	5	1,070	95	.....	1,500	.....
Umatilla Agency.											
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268,800	150,000	.....	.....	10	.....	2,060	200	.....	5,000	1,500
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino	464,000	3,600	.....	.....	12	.....	1,510	300	.....	10,000	200
UTAH.											
Uintah Valley Agency.											
Uintah Ute	2,000,000	320,000	.....	.....	18	.....	302	93	.....	2,000	320
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœurd'Alêne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinakane, San Poel, and Methow	2,800,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	10	2,880	923	.....	15,000	450
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah and Quillehute	23,040	100	.....	.....	60	5	30	25	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup Agency.											
Puyallup	18,002	1,200	.....	.....	12	.....	1,051	70	.....	1,050	160
Nisqually	4,717	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	4	.....	270	40
Squaxin	1,491	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chehalis	4,225	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	25	.....	630	.....
Shoal Water Bay	335	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Quinaielt Agency.											
Quinaielt, Quest, Hoh, and Quillehute	224,000	10,000	.....	.....	14	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....
S'Kokomish Agency.											
S'Klallam, S'Kokomish or Twana	4,087	800	.....	.....	60	.....	175	25	40	.....	.....

[a] Indians were sent to Yakama Agency, Wash. T.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year by Indians			Other results of Indian labor				Stock owned by Indians					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of oats and barley	Bushels of vegetables	Tons of hay cut	Feet of lumber sawed	Cords of wood cut	Rods of fencing made	Value of robes and furs sold	Horses	Mules	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Indian labor in civilized pursuits	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations
20	150	250	150,000	1,200	500	$2,000	3,516	10	684	.....	.....	50	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	5,000	88	102,115	300	840	.....	220	4	175	15	5	85	10	5
1,500	725	700	31,000	.....	1,280	.....	20,000	15	5,000	100	1,000	80	20	.....
2,070	2,760	150	50,300	.....	2,500	250	3,000	10	175	16	75	67	33	.....
725	610	10	25,000	100	700	1,000	1,257	8	1,124	15	12	50	25	25
1,000	3,500	100	2,000	2,000	.....	500	1,000	8	2,000	200	.....	80	20	.....
60	5,735	20	.....	25	1,215	8,000	21	.....	18	10	.....	[b]100	.....	.....
1,000	8,300	975	.....	800	300	.....	320	3	360	234	125	95	5	.....
420	2,778	45	.....	.....	25	.....	85	.....	63	8	23	75	25	.....
.....	82	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	14	.....	.....	50	50	.....
610	520	100	.....	.....	35	.....	76	2	26	.....	.....	67	33	.....
.....	110	0	.....	.....	20	.....	31	.....	13	.....	.....	50	50	.....
.....	1,500	15	.....	20	20	1,000	20	.....	14	.....	.....	50	50	.....
25	925	100	.....	100	300	.....	100	1	50	.....	.....	75	25	.....

[b] Includes fishing as an occupation.

REF0066062

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised during the year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by school children.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Cont'd.																										
Tulalip Agency.																										
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etaknur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot	52,618	600	.....	.....	25	6	819	250	.....	.....	.....	3,550	9,330	1,200	60,000	600	320	$1,000	900	2	1,120	650	210	50	45	5
Yakama Agency.																										
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepnm, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyick, Ochechote, Kamiltpah, Seapcat, Bannack, and Pi-Ute	800,000	130,000	.....	.....	1,200	15	6 700	230	.....	30,000	2,450	1,000	4,050	600	90,000	150	17,500	1,000	10,500	15	4,500	60	50	66	17	17
WISCONSIN.																										
Green Bay Agency.																										
Stockbridge	11,520	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	27	46	350	1,000	1,500	725	50	.....	150	250	.....	25	.....	60	150	.....	100	.....	.....
Oneida	65,540	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	250	.....	7,000	19,640	13,100	6,550	650	.....	2,000	1,000	500	200	.....	500	600	100	100	.....	.....
Menomonee	231,680	1,240	.....	.....	50	.....	1,350	50	.....	200	4,000	3,500	6,300	300	287,102	2,500	2,000	4,000	200	.....	200	500	2	90	10	.....
La Pointe Agency.																										
Chippewa of Lake Superior[1]	[1]536,756	2,075	.....	.....	49	.....	1,360	132	436	55	1,310	920	23,375	518	.....	525	2,700	22,700	88	.....	243	62	.....	55	45	.....
WYOMING.																										
Shoshone Agency.																										
Shoshone	1,520 00	30,000	24	800	.....	12	225	25	20	460	.....	1 000	10, 625	.....	10,000	100	200	3,000	4,500	.....	2,000	.....	.....	25	25	50
Arapaho			.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	30	20	.....	50	1, 210	10	10,000	100	480	2,500	2 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	80

[1] Reservations partly in Minnesota.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	159,073,923
Number of acres tillable	24,186,255
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	1,776
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	93,906
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	4,677
Number of acres cultivated by school children during the year	620
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	137,056
Number of acres broken by the government during the year	2,861
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	24,270
Number of allotments made in severalty to Indians	2,903
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	109,326

Produce raised during the year.

Bushels of wheat, by government, 15,232; by Indians, 328,637	343,869
Bushels of corn, by government, 10,814; by Indians, 643,286	654,100
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 17,023; by Indians, 189,054	206,077
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 11,925; by Indians, 390,698	102,623
Tons of hay cut, by government, 4,698; by Indians, 48,333	53,031
Number of melons raised, by government, 500; by Indians, 234,900	235,100
Number of pumpkins raised, by government, 400; by Indians, 392,850	393,250

Stock owned.

Horses, by government, 592; by Indians, 199,732	200,324
Mules, by government, 245; by Indians, 2,872	3,117
Cattle, by government, 8,295; by Indians, 68,894	77,189
Swine, by government, 448; by Indians, 32,537	32,985
Sheep, by government, ——; by Indians, 863,525	863,525

Other results of Indian labor.

Feet of lumber sawed	4,793,292
Cords of wood cut	85,167
Value of robes and furs sold	$158,089
Number of bricks burned	50,000
Number of shingles made	78,500
Number of pounds of maple-sugar made	441,500
Number of willow baskets made	1,450
Number of barrels of fish sold	6,480
Number of cords of hemlock bark pared for sale	2,500
Number of pounds of snakeroot gathered	35,000
Number of pounds of butter made	1,100

Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

Number of acres under cultivation	273,000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	563,400
Number of bushels of corn raised	2,015,000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	200,500
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	336,700
Number of tons of hay cut	176,500
Number of horses owned	45,500
Number of mules owned	5,500
Number of cattle owned	272,000
Number of swine owned	130,000
Number of sheep owned	32,400
Number of bales of cotton raised	10,550

* Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca Reserve in Dakota	96,000
Cœur d'Alène Reserve in Idaho	736,000
Black Bob and Miami Reserves in Kansas	35,721
Mille Lac Reserve in Minnesota†	61,014
Columbia Reserve in Washington Territory	1,894,400
Total	2,823,135

† The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth Agency.

Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians, number of cases of sickness treated, &c.

Agencies.	Zymotic.	Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	Constitutional diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Traumatic.	Constitutional.							Clothing and bedding.	Cleanliness.	Intemperance.	Habits.	Deaths.
	I. 1.	I. 2.	II. 1.	II. 2.	III.	IV. 1.	IV. 2.	IV. 3.	IV. 4.	IV. 5.	IV. 6.	IV. 7.	IV. 8.	V.	IV. 9.		
Colorado River, Ariz.	76	3	3	2			116	16		260	61	11				10	1
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.	286	217	34			515	98	351	12	391	344	19	1	72	218	9	13
Papago, Ariz.	221	120	34	19		192	1,337	27		191	186	46	11	28	210		13
San Carlos, Ariz.	236	412	256											312		120	36
Moqui Pueblo, Ariz.	67																
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	286	158	156	46	24	482	192	18	1	260	146	9	11	49	1	16	2
Round Valley, Cal.	57	31	15	3	2	57	32	3		49	49	1		5		3	1
Los Pinos, Colo.	24	4	4			14	9	1		9	9			2		1	
White River, Colo.	57	11	4	1		17	8			4	4			1			
Cheyenne River, Dak.	74	15	5	2		18	8	1		8	8			2			
Crow Creek, Dak.	83	15	5	2		18	8	3		8	8			2			
Devil's Lake, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Fort Berthold, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Lower Brule, Dak.	83	15	5	2		18	8	3		8	8			2			
Pine Ridge, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Rosebud, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Sisseton, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Standing Rock, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Yankton, Dak.	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Fort Hall, Idaho	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Nez Percé, Idaho	124	22	8	3		27	13	3		13	13			3			
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	83	15	5	2		18	8	3		8	8			2			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	5,376	194	51	1,162	45	1,367	1,367	14		2,129	804	304	7	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367
Osage, Ind. T.	141	14	42	35	45	163	163	15	5	163	239	15	1	163	163	163	163
Pawnee, Ind. T.	140	33	46	19	49	304	304	272		304	234	15	24	304	304	304	304
Ponca, Ind. T.	282	33	46	19	49	304	304	272		304	234	15	24	304	304	304	304
Quapaw, Ind. T.	282	33	46	19	49	304	304	272		304	234	15	24	304	304	304	304
New Ind. T.	1,345	380	36	67	157	1,345	1,345	24	3	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	1,768	4	3	10	4	1,768	1,768	3		1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768	1,768
Sac and Fox, Iowa	179					179	179			179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
Kansas, Kans.																	
Mackinac, Mich.																	
White Earth, Minn.	461	49	49	156	110	461	461	21	35	461	461	461	461	461	461	461	461
Leech Lake, Minn.	143	35	35	46	68	143	143	5	16	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Red Lake, Minn.	212	35	35	45	147	212	212	16	16	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212

REF0066064

Table showing prevailing diseases among Indians, number of cases of sickness treated, &c.—Continued.

Agencies.	Zymotic.	Syphilis and gonorrhœa.	Constitutional diseases.	Tuberculous.	Parasitic.	Constitutional.						Joints and bones.	Integuments.	Casualties.	Births.	Deaths.
						IV, 1.	IV, 2.	IV, 3.	IV, 4.	IV, 5.	IV, 6.	IV, 7.	IV, 8.	V.		
	I, 1.	I, 2.	II, 1.	II, 2.	III.											
Blackfeet, Mont	300	900	25	62	5	1	153	8	.....	133	126	20	.....	33	60	18
Crow, Mont	64	1,013	150	54	1	1	15	9	1	13	44	3	1	15	47	3
Flathead, Mont	44	×	16	.....	4	.....	.....	5	1	18	15	3	×	.....	14	1
Fort Peck, Mont	110	66	79	.....	21	.....	12	8	.....	18	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Nemaha, Nebr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe, Nebr	200	514	34	105	22	5	96	21	.....	50	102	10	9	15	80	4
Santee, Nebr	263	115	46	54	3	1	36	11	.....	7	6	19	.....	15	14	1
Winnebago, Nebr	286	116	59	49	3	1	31	11	.....	7	6	.....	.....	15	14	1
Omaha, Nebr	84	116	11	11	3	1	12	1	.....	5	8	.....	.....	4	7	1
Nevada, Nev	159	66	79	9	.....	21	119	21	.....	35	44	9	21	14	21	1
Western Shoshone, Nev	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero, N. Mex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo, N. Mex	134	513	330	.....	15	1	145	8	3	24	134	1	68	3	4	1
Navajo, N. Mex	112	113	11	30	2	.....	14	4	.....	5	17	4	4	1	1	.....
New York, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Ronde, Oreg	49	43	157	12	15	21	147	4	.....	36	44	9	4	15	13	1
Klamath, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malheur, Oreg	94	14	41	10	2	10	4	10	.....	11	17	1	1	3	2	.....
Siletz, Oreg	111	.....	24	15	2	16	120	22	.....	33	106	4	24	3	5	1
Umatilla, Oreg	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah Valley, Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colville, Wash	5	9	1	21	2	1	21	4	.....	11	11	2	3	3	3	1
Neah Bay, Wash	40	211	150	22	22	44	153	12	.....	111	34	11	6	15	9	2
Nisqually, Wash	140	40	142	25	22	30	39	11	.....	22	21	5	9	6	6	1
Quinaielt, Wash	24	15	24	15	5	6	9	5	.....	9	9	3	4	3	3	1
S'Kokomish, Wash	111	15	150	15	5	5	9	5	.....	9	9	3	4	3	3	1
Tulalip, Wash	164	15	100	15	5	5	9	5	.....	9	9	3	4	3	3	1
Yakama, Wash	61	40	43	112	5	5	9	5	.....	9	9	3	4	3	3	1
Green Bay, Wis	269	57	55	.....	5	5	9	5	.....	9	9	3	4	3	3	1
La Pointe, Wis	21	90	76	17	55	108	302	10	10	180	129	4	14	34	129	21
Shoshone and Bannock, Wyo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Omaha and Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, and Cheyenne and Arapaho, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. James E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Rondo, and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No. 23 Astor House offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. H. Tuing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C*

REF0066065

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

A. C. Barstow, chairman, Providence, R. I.
William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
General Clinton B. Fisk, 3 Broad street, New York City.
David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton Place, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.
Albert K. Smiley, Providence, R. I.
Gen. George Stoneman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Charles Tuttle, 32 Park Place, New York City.

Schedule of Indian agencies; also list of agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	H. F. Mallory	Parker, Ariz.	
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	A. B. Latham	Pima Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande	Pima Agency, via Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	A. R. Chaffee, capt. U. S. A.	Camp Thomas, Ariz	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
Moqui Pueblo	William R. Mateer	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via New Mexico	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Maj. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley Agency, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos	Wilson M. Stanley	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo	Del Norte, Colo.
Southern Ute	Henry F. Page	Animas City, La Plata County, Colo	Alamosa, Colo.
White River	N. C. Meeker	White River, Summit County, Colo	Rawlins, Wyo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Theo. Schwan, captain, U. S. A.	Cheyenne River Agency, Ashmore County, Dak	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.
Crow Creek	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.	Crow Creek Agency, Buffalo County, Dak	Fort Thompson, Dak.
Devil's Lake	James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Jamestown, Dak.
Fort Berthold		Fort Berthold, Stevens County, Dak	Fort Stevenson, Dak.
Lower Brulé	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	Clerco Newell	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Yankton	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Sisseton	Charles Cressey	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn	Herman, Minn.
Standing Rock	J. A. Stephan	Fort Yates, Dak	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, Dak.
Yankton	W. D. E. Andrus	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Charles Mix County, Dak	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	W. H. Danilson	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John A. Wright	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Eagle Rock, Idaho.
Nez Percé	Charles D. Warner	Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

REF0066066

Schedule of Indian agencies and address of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	L. J. Miles	Osage Agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	John C. Smith	Pawnee Agency, Ind. T.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca	W. H. Whiteman	Ponca Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans	Winfield, Kans.
Quapaw	A. T. S. Kist	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	John S. Shorb	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. Ter	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Kansas	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	George W. Lee	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated.)	Chas. A. Ruffee	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw.
Crow	A. R. Keller	Crow Agency, Mont	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, via Missoula, Mont	Deer Lodge, Mont., thence by mail to Flathead Agency, via Missoula.
Fort Peck	N. S. Porter	Fort Peck Agency, Fort Buford, Dak	Fort Buford, Dak.
Gros Ventre	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont	Fort Assinnaboine, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	Mahlon B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr	White Cloud, Kans.
Otoe	J. W. Griest	Otoe Agency, Gage County, Nebr	Marysville, Kans.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago and Omaha	Howard White	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.

NEVADA.			
Nevada	J. E. Spenser	Wadsworth, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John How	Elko, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Abiquin	B. M. Thomas	Abiquin Agency, Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Mescalero	S. A. Russell	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo	Galen Eastman	Navajo Agency, via Fort Wingate, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y	Forestville, N. Y.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Simnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Portland, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur	W. V. Rinehart	Camp Harney, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
Siletz	Edmund A. Swan	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Umatilla City, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah, via Green River City	Salt Lake City Utah.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash	Walla Walla, Wash.
Neah Bay	Charles Willoughby	Neah Bay, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Quinaielt	Oliver Wood	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	S'Kokomish Agency, Mason County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	John O'Keane	Tulalip, Wash	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	E. Stephens	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Clintonville, by mail to Keshena, Wis.
La Pointe	J. L. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis	Bayfield, via Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone and Bannock	James I. Patten	Fort Washakie, Sweetwater County, Wyo	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

INSPECTORS: John McNeil, Saint Louis, Mo.; J. H. Hammond, Evanston, Ill.; W. J. Pollock, Aurora, Ill.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BACON. (To be short, clear sides, winter cured, sound,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Anderson Fowler.	Henry Ames & Co.	H. O. Armour.	W. R. Merriam.	P. H. Kelly.	C. C. Harris.	L. Huning.	Levi Wilson.	A. A. Newman.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Atchison, Kans	897, 600		$5 50								
Chicago	248, 875				$5 62½						
	125, 000				5 87½						
					5 90						
					5 93						
	131, 875				6 00						
Kansas City	173, 063	235,000	5 50								
	507, 000				5 45						
	309, 000				6 50						
Rosebud Landing	260, 000					5 75					
Saint Louis	897, 600			$5 85							
Sioux City	897, 600					5 65					
	602, 500	602,500				5 17					
	25, 000						$5 67				
	40, 000						6 12				
	150, 000						6 24				
	634, 500		5 75								
Wichita	30, 000							$11 00			
Agencies.											
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	3, 500								$20 00		
Cheyenne River, Dak	40, 000					5 92					
Crow Creek, Dak	12, 600					5 82					
Fort Berthold, Dak	20, 000					6 15					
Lower Brulé, Dak	20, 000					5 80					
Standing Rock, Dak	75, 000					6 00					
Cheyenne and Arapaho, I. T	80, 000									$8 60	
Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, I. T	50, 000									8 60	
Pawnee, I. T	15, 000									8 60	$7 75
Ponca, I. T	15, 000									8 60	7 75
Crow, Mont	23, 000										
Fort Peck, Mont	40, 000					6 45					
Western Shoshone, Nev	2, 500										
Shoshone, Wyo	20, 000										

BAKING

Audubon	20										
Chicago	52, 000										
Jamestown	500										
New York*	52, 000	53,515									
	26, 000										
Philadelphia	52, 000										
Sioux City	52, 000										
Saint Paul	31, 250										

*Baking powder also offered at New York by E. W. Ropes, at 21½ cents; B. T. Babbitt, at 30 cents;

advertisement of March 20, 1879, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

sweet, and merchantable, and put up in "gunnies.")

L. H. Maxfield.	F. J. Kissel.	W. P. Noble.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.	Bell, Conrad & Co.	A. D. Thurber.	C. G. Andrews.	Thomas Van Lear.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	Zina Case.	George S. Taylor.	George P. Adams.	William J. Auston.	L. D. Hodge.	W. C. Carrick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (per 100 pounds gross).

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. D. Hunter.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Martinez.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Mayer.	T. D. Burns.	E. B. Allen.	Charles Barker.	E. B. Millett.	Levi Wilson.	M. C. Murdock.	Blossom & Clay.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. H. Longwill.	D. M. Easton.
Agencies.																		
Colorado River, Ariz.	275,000	275,000	$3 25															
San Carlos, Ariz.	3,250,000	3,250,000	3 13	*$2 87	*$2 93	*$2 87½ 3 12½	†$2 54											
Los Pinos, Colo.	300,000	300,000		*3 45				$3 48										
Southern Ute, Colo.	500,000	500,000		2 65 3 85					$2 75									
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	4,500,000	11,050,000	2 48							$2 73	$2 65	$2 77	$2 68					
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	3,250,000		2 48							2 73	2 65	2 77	2 68					
Osage, Ind. T.	800,000		2 48								2 65	2 77	2 68					
Pawnee, Ind. T.	500,000		2 42								2 65	2 77	2 68					
Ponca, Ind. T.	500,000		2 48								2 65	2 77	2 68					
Quapaw, Ind. T.	50,000	110,000												$4 73				
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	168,000	168,000	3 25												$2 65			
Abiquin, N. Mex.	250,000	250,000		2 80					2 75									
Mescalero, N. Mex.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2 50	3 90														$3 50
Navajo, N. Mex.	250,000	125,000	3 23	3 90												$2 93	$2 95	
Pueblo, N. Mex.		6,000														15 95		

*Under advertisement of April 24, 1879. †Net.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (per 100 pounds gross)—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. S. Newman.	J. W. Bosler.	N. P. Clark.	E. B. Allen.	W. R. Merriam.	P. H. Kelly.	T. C. Power.	C. E. Conrad.	H. B. Denman.	J. T. Murphy.	W. A. Paxton.	D. T. Hodges.	R. D. Hunter.	F. J. Kiesel.	E. W. Smith.	Ora Haley.	W. P. Noble.	J. N. High.
Agencies.																				
Cheyenne River, Dak.	2,000,000	2,000,000	$2 89	$3 27	$2 94	$3 17	$2 89													
Crow Creek, Dak.	900,000	900,000	2 89	3 25	2 94		2 84													
Devil's Lake, Dak.	100,000	100,000		3 49			3 49	*$3 43												
Fort Berthold, Dak.	500,000	500,000	2 89	2 89	2 68		2 80		$2 74½	$3 40	$2 88									
Lower Brulé, Dak.	1,100,000	1,100,000	2 89	3 45	2 94	3 17	2 89				2 89									
Pine Ridge, Dak.	7,000,000	7,000,000	2 86	3 29		3 73														
Rosebud, Dak.	6,500,000	6,500,000	2 68	3 00	2 98	2 83					3 20	$2 92	$2 75 2 98							
Sisseton, Dak.	75,000	75,000									3 29									
Standing Rock, Dak.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2 93	3 23	3 57		3 47	*3 43												
Yankton, Dak.	1,200,000	1,200,000	2 93	3 29	2 94		3 19													
Fort Hall, Idaho	800,000	800,000			2 94	3 17	3 13													
Blackfeet, Mont.	300,000	300,000	2 55 3 84													$2 54				$2 36½
Crow, Mont.	1,250,000	1,250,000	2 46						$2 20	$2 44		$2 47								
Fort Belknap, Mont.	250,000	250,000	3 00						2 25	2 22		2 28½								
Fort Peck, Mont.	800,000	800,000	2 55		2 57				2 15	2 36										
									2 35	2 63										
Santee, Nebr.	500,000	500,000		3 20		3 23	2 94	*2 74		2 97				*$2 85	*$2 87½					
Uintah, Utah	75,000	75,000														*3 00 3 10 2 90	$2 75	$3 35	$2 64½	
Shoshone, Wyo.		1,000,000	2 65																	

*Under advertisement of April 24, 1879.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BEANS. (To be sound and clean, and put up

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. E. Merriam.	P. H. Kelly.	L. Heming.	L. H. Maxfield.	F. J. Kiesel.	D. Wing & Bro.	J. T. Murphy.	I. G. Baker.	W. H. Smith.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Audubon	600					$3 50					
Brainerd	600	600				3 50					
Chicago	172,050	120,150						$2 33½			
Herman	2,000					3 42					
Jamestown	1,500					3 50					
Kansas City	76,450										
Omaha	9,100										
Saint Louis	172,000									$2 50	$2 65
Saint Paul	5,500		$2 50								
Sioux City	85,500										
	100,000			$1 73							
	70,000		2 80								
Agencies.											
San Carlos, Ariz	30,000	30,000			$8 00						
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	550	550									
Crow, Mont	12,000					6 98			$9 93		
Abiquiu, N. Mex	5,000	5,000									
Mescalero, N. Mex	7,500	7,500			5 00						
Western Shoshone, Nev	2,000						$10 00				

BARLEY.

San Carlos, Ariz	50,000	50,000									
Colorado River, Ariz	15,000	15,000									
Blackfeet, Mont	1,000										

CORN. (To be full, whole grain, sound, sweet, and clean, weighing not

Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	15,000	15,000			5 00						
San Carlos, Ariz	300,000										
	100,000										
	200,000										
Southern Ute, Colo	100,000	100,000									
Cheyenne River, Dak	100,000		1 03								
Crow Creek, Dak	40,000		93								
Lower Brulé, Dak	100,000		92								
Pine Ridge, Dak	750,000										
Standing Rock, Dak	40,000		1 15								
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	200,000	200,000									
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	56,000										
		40,000									
Fort Peck, Mont	10,000		1 60								
Omaha, Nebr	126,000		90								
Santee, Nebr	29,200		80								
Abiquiu, N. Mex	50,000	80,000									
Mescalero, N. Mex	30,000	30,000			3 00						
Navajo, N. Mex	100,000	100,000			3 25						
Pueblo, N. Mex	22,000	22,000									
Rosebud Landing	750,000										
	700,000										
	1,450,000		86								
Sioux City	250,000	250,000		53							
	490,000	490,000		56							
	500,000			59							
	500,000			62							
	1,000,000			63½							
	1,835,200										
	100,000	100,000									
	1,700,200	1,050,200	59								

a With gunnies.

advertisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

in barrels well hooped and full head-lined.)

O. R. Taylor.	J. Austrian.	Z. Stein.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. C. Power.	W. A. Pershall.	Levi Wilson.	J. C. McVay.	R. D. Combs.	J. H. Pratt.	R. C. Haywood.	A. C. Davis.	Jacob Schleffer.	W. G. Gates.
	$3 00													
$5 50														
3 00														
3 00														
		$0 00	$3 37											
				$7 75										
		10 00		7 75										

BARLEY.

		3 50	3 25			$3 10								
						4 00								
					$4 48									

less than 56 pounds to the bushel, and to be delivered in "gunnies.")

		7 75												
		6 75	3 62			3 25								
		4 00												
		4 00					$3 85							
								$0 92	$0 99					
								85	91					
								80	87					
										$3 15				
					1 18			99	1 14					
							2 00				$1 68			
											a1 24			
											b1 35			
					1 75			1 20	1 68					
									53					
		3 49		3 85					71			90 74		
		3 97		3 85										
		3 75		3 75										
		2 46		2 50										
								75	84					
								78						
													80 63	
									56					
												57		80 54½

b Without gunnies.

REF0066070

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

COFFEE. (To be good quality, sound and clean, and

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. H. Kelly.	W. R. Merriam.	Julius Austrian.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
Brainerd	150				
Chicago	507,400				
Detroit	60				
Herman	5,000				
Jamestown	4,000				
New York	507,400				
	550,000				
	400,000				
	52,000				
	50,000		$12 87		
			13 99		
			14 21		
	a670,000	195,000	12 37½		
		115,000	12 71		
	a506,412				
	a584,100				
	a204,000				
	a274,950				
	a260,000	260,000			
	a242,840				
Sioux City	50,000		13 39		
			14 57		
			14 79		
			13 75		
Agencies.					
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	640				
San Carlos, Ariz	35,000				
Fort Hall, Idaho	5,000				
Western Shoshone, Nev	1,000				
Mescalero, N. Mex	10,000				
Navajo, N. Mex	3,000				
Uintah, Utah	1,500				
Shoshone, Wyo	15,000				

FLOUR. (To be "straight, full stock" of good sound wheat, equal to New York XX, to be delivered

Audubon, or Detroit	28,000	28,000			$2 70
Brainerd	50,000	50,000			
Bayfield	83,000				
Duluth	25,000	25,000			2 60
Herman	200,000	200,000			
Jamestown	160,000	160,000			
Red Cliff	83,000	83,000			2 70
Rosebud Landing	1,950,000			$2 35	
				2 40	
Sioux City	3,675,000			2 09	
				2 14	
	150,000		$1 67½		
	850,000		1 74		
	500,000		1 78		
	1,000,000		1 83½		
			1 94		
			1 97		

a Under advertisement

advertisement of March 20, 1879, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

delivered without extra charge in strong double sacks.)

C. D. Woolworth.	L. H. Maxfield.	W. J. Mullins.	Samuel Lee.	Sheldon Banks & Co.	R. G. Arnold & Co.	A. D. Thurber.	G. S. Barstow.	Ezra Wheeler.	T. D. Barr.	L. Heming.	F. J. Kissel.
	$14 37½						$13 83				
	16 00										
	14 37½										
	14 37½		$12 50								
			12 99								
			13 50								
			14 00								
					$12 98	$14 50					
					13 98	12 30					
					14 08						
				$13 21							
				13 19							
		$11 94	12 00			13 41					
			12 50			13 68					
			13 00			13 53					
			13 50			13 98					
				13 23							
				12 71							
				14 71							
								$13 88			
								12 75			
									$13 68		
										$25 00	
										23 60	
											$10 25
											21 50
										20 00	
										21 60	
											23 75
											21 15

in extra strong single sacks of quality known as "Osnaburgs," weighing 8 ounces to the yard.)

	$2 37½										
	2 12½										
	2 49										
	2 39										
	1 87½										
	2 42½										
	2 49										
$2 05											
2 15											
2 55											
1 75											
1 80											
2 20											

of April 24, 1879.

REF0066071

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. D. Woolworth.	W. R. Merriam.	P. H. Kelly.	William Miner.	W. W. Sheafe.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. A. Parshall.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
Sidney	1,000,000				$1 97				
Yankton	3,675,000		$1 80						
			1 85						
			2 25						
		1,050,000					$1 64½		
	500,000				1 73	$1 87	1 68		
		2,640,000			1 81½				
	1,000,000				1 88	1 97			
					1 94				
					1 97	2 10			
	150,000				1 67½		1 72		
	400,000						1 58		
	350,000				1 74				
Agencies.									
Colorado River, Ariz	75,000	75,000						$6 50	$7 09
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	15,000	15,000							
San Carlos, Ariz	950,000	950,000						5 37	5 76½
	300,000								5 18
	200,000								5 35
	100,000								5 40
									5 50
Los Pinos, Colo	150,000	150,000							
Southern Ute, Colo	100,000	100,000							
White River, Colo	100,000	100,000							
Cheyenne River, Dak	350,000		2 10	$2 55					
			2 20	2 60					
			2 60						
Crow Creek, Dak	125,000		2 05	2 45					
			2 15	2 50					
			2 53						
Devil's Lake, Dak	100,000			2 80					
				3 05					
Fort Berthold, Dak	150,000		2 20	2 50			2 12		
			2 30	2 85					
			2 70						
Lower Brulé, Dak	150,000		2 05	2 42					
			2 15	2 50					
			2 53						
Pine Ridge, Dak	1,000,000								
Sisseton, Dak	200,000			2 50					
				2 75					
Standing Rock, Dak	400,000		2 20	2 65			1 96		
			2 30	2 70					
			2 70						
Yankton, Dak	50,000		1 65	2 35					
			2 05	2 40					
			2 45						
Fort Hall, Idaho	300,000	300,000							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter.	700,000	700,000							
Kiowa and Comanche, Ind. Ter.	500,000								
		500,000							
Nez Percé, Ind. Ter		50,000							
Ponca, Ind. Ter	200,000	200,000							
Sac and Fox and Abs. Shawnee, Ind. Ter.	35,000	35,000							
Mexican Kickapoo, Ind Ter	45,000								
		45,000							
Blackfeet, Mont	200,000	200,000							
Crow, Mont	300,000	300,000							
Fort Belknap, Mont	100,000	100,000		4 45					
				4 50					
Fort Peck, Mont	500,000		2 40	3 10			2 28		
			2 50	3 15					
			2 90						
Abiquiu, N. Mex	100,000	100,000							
Mescalero, N. Mex	250,000	250,000							
Navajo, N. Mex	50,000	50,000							
Winnebago, Nebr	15,000			2 35					
				2 40					
Western Shoshone, Nev	20,000	20,000							
Shoshone, Wyo	150,000	150,000							

tisement of March 20, 1879, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Z. Staab.	L. Heming.	S. M. Blum & Co.	Leopold Mayer.	Levi Wilson.	N. W. Wells.	L. H. Maxfield.	C. E. Conrad.	F. J. Kiesel.	A. A. Newman.	John T. Murphy.	C. C. Harris.	Julius Sands.	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.
					$2 95									
$2 75	$6 50													
5 75		$5 87												
7 65			$6 75	$7 00										
			7 47											
6 84			7 47	6 00										
					7 75									
					5 05									
							$2 85							
								$2 54						
				3 65					$3 15					
				4 20					3 30					
				3 65					3 65					
				4 45					3 50					
									2 35					
				2 65					2 35		$3 25			
				3 10					2 50					
									3 50					
									3 65					
									3 85					
									3 70					
							4 85				$3 23	$0 12½	$4 50	
						$5 40					4 02	5 12½	4 49	
						5 64	4 10						4 40	
							3 10							
4 73														$5 25
5 43	4 50													5 19
5 42	5 00													5 75
					4 15			6 00						
								4 70						

REF0066072

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under adver

FEED.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts were awarded; awards

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. R. Morrison.	P. H. Kelly.	Julius Austrian.	E. D. Comings.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.
	Pounds.	*Pounds*						
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.	64,830		$1 50			$1 37	$1 19	
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	64,830							$1 15
Bayfield	20,000	20,000						1 15
Brainerd	24,000	24,000			$1 25			
Sioux City	64,830	64,830	1 00	80 65			79	

HARD BREAD. (To be best quality used by Army

Sioux City	300,000			3 75				
Saint Louis	300,000	307,500						

HAY.

Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	35,000							
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	60,000	60,000						
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	40,000	40,000						
Bayfield or Red Cliff	120,000							7 00

HOMINY. (To be good merchantable quality, sound and

Crow Agency, Mont	13,500							7 48
Brainerd	100							3 50
Jamestown	1,000							3 50
Chicago	99,850							
New York	99,850							
Saint Louis	99,850	82,050						
Sioux City	70,000							2 50
	70,000		1 00					

LARD. ("Prime steam," in 5 and 10

Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz.	700							
Atchison	9,130							
Brainerd	250				09			11
Chicago	9,130	4,080						12½
Detroit	1,000							11½
Jamestown	1,000							
Kansas City	6,180	6,300						
Saint Louis	9,130							
Sioux City	2,950							

MESS-PORK. (To be well preserved,

	Barrels.	*Barrels.*						
Atchison	1,617							
Bayfield	133	135			12 40			10 99
Brainerd	40	40			13 60			11 74
Chicago	1,000	50		10 21				13 75
Detroit	10	10						10 74
Duluth	80	80			12 40			11 99
Herman	350	350						11 99
Jamestown	150	150						
Kansas City	305							
Sioux City	685	812	10 47					
	1,342							

tisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

FEED.

were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. Garneau.	L. D. Dozier.	W. A. Parshall.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	Levi Spiegelberg.	John C. Klander.	John T. Murphy.	I. G. Baker.	W. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	A. Fowler.	L. Huning.

and packed in strong boxes ready for shipment.)

$3 20	$4 00											

HAY.

		$3 00										
		1 25	$1 40	$1 50								
				2 45	$1 88							

crean, and put up in barrels well hooped and full-head lined.)

							$8 83					
										$1 70		
						$1 87½		$1 50	$1 50	1 70		

pound cans, packed in strong boxes.)

											$0 07	$0 20
										07½		
									08½		07	
											07½	

sound, and sweet, in good barrels.)

											10 00	
											10 00	
											10 75	

REF0066073

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATMEAL

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. H. Smith.	J. Austrian.	T. C. Power.	W. R. Merriam.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
Blackfeet Agency	2,000				$5 40	
Brainerd	100			$5 00		
Detroit	500					
Saint Louis	4,100	4,900	$2 90			
Sioux City	4,100					$3 00

OATS. (Per 100 pounds, to be bright and clean,

Agencies.						
Cheyenne River, Dak	45,620					1 42
Lower Brulé, Dak	12,000					1 32
Standing Rock, Dak	30,000				1 59	1 55
Blackfeet, Mont	20,000	20,000			3 48	
Flathead, Mont	10,000	10,000			3 25	
Fort Peck, Mont	10,000				1 91	2 05
Santee, Nebr	18,250					1 20
Cities.						
Omaha	20,000					
Sioux City	115,870					1 00
	145,870	115,870				
	127,620					

PEMMICAN.

Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	20,000	20,000			7 50	

RICE. (Per

Brainerd	100					
Charleston, S. C	244,300					
Detroit	50					
Herman	1,500					
Jamestown	1,000					
Kansas City	15,000					
New York	244,300	220,800				
Omaha	3,200					
Sioux City	100,000					
	221,500					
Moquis Pueblo Agency	500					
Mescalero Agency	500					

SODA. (Per 100 pounds, standard quality, in pound

Brainerd	200					
Detroit	15					
Herman	2,000					
Jamestown	500					
New York	13,000	11,120				
Sioux City	8,265					

tisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

(Per 100 pounds.)

L. H. Maxfield.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	A. C. Davis.	P. H. Kelly.	I. G. Baker.	A. D. Thurber.	Dan. Talmage.	Samuel Lee.	G. R. Taylor.	L. Heming.	S. T. Willets.	E. W. Ropes.	Zina Case.	Royal Baking Powder Company.
$3 55															

weighing not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

		$1 27	$1 25												
		1 17	1 14												
		1 42	1 35												
		1 96	1 65												
		99		$1 01											
	$0 70														
		87		84											
					$0 91										

(Per 100 pounds.)

					$5 97	$7 20									

100 pounds.)

8 50															
								$5 23							
								6 50							
								6 75							
10 00															
8 50															
8 50															
											$7 49				
							$6 87½	6 62½	$7 00						
							6 75	6 87½	7 75						
							6 12½	7 12½	8 50						
								5 08	8 25						
										7 79					
				7 48											
										7 84					
											$0 18				
											13				

and half pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes.)

7 00															
8 50															
8 25															
8 50															
							7 50					$0 00	$0 25	$5 50	$5 50
							5 00						7 00	6 12½	
4 74															

REF0066074

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertise

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SALT.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Huning.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	W. R. Merriam.	L. H. Maxfield.	F. J. Kiesel.	J. T. Murphy.
Agencies.											
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	560	560	$8 00								
San Carlos, Ariz	15,350	15,350	6 00	$5 00	$4 00						
Cheyenne River, Dako	7,280					$1 09	$1 04	$1 10			
Devil's Lake, Dak	2,240								$3 50		
Fort Berthold, Dak	6,000					1 09	1 03	1 15			
Lower Brulé, Dak	2,000					1 09	1 04	1 05			
Sisseton, Dak	4,200								3 43		
Standing Rock, Dak	10,300					1 09	1 04	1 20			
Fort Hall, Idaho	6,000	6,000								$4 00	
Blackfeet, Mont	3,000	3,000					3 38				$4 75
Crow, Mont	7,000	7,000					4 75				
Fort Belknap, Mont	2,800	2,800					2 98	3 00			
Flathead, Mont	1,500						6 85				
Omaha, Nebr	2,800										
Santee, Nebr	2,500					1 09		1 10			
Winnebago, Nebr	2,800					1 09		85			
Abiquiu, N. Mex	1,000	2,000				1 09		90			
Mescalero, N. Mex	7,500	7,500	3 00		5 50						
Pueblo, N. Mex	800	300									
Uintah, Utah	1,500	1,500								7 00	
Shoshone, Wyo	6,000	6,000								4 75	
Cities.											
Bismarck	25,000										
Bayfield	3,300								75		
Brainerd	3,000	3,000							2 75		
Detroit	1,200								3 25		
Duluth	840	840							50		
Kansas City	75,110										
Omaha	15,940										
Red Cliff	3,360	3,360									
Rosebud Landing	48,623										
Saint Louis	195,173	54,380				1 09	1 03	95			
Sioux City	178,305					87½					
	92,623										
	83,803	88,505						65			
	25,000										

SOAP.

Moquis Pueblo Agency	350		13 00								
Mescalero Agency	8,200		10 00								
Bayfield	800								5 25		
Brainerd	1,000								5 65		
Chicago	132,000										
Detroit	600										
Duluth	250								5 75		
Herman	2,500								5 60		
Jamestown	3,000								5 75		
New York	132,070								5 75		
		142,000									
Philadelphia	132,070										
Saint Louis	132,070										
Saint Paul	9,550							3 80			
Sioux City	54,700							3 87½			
	200,000								4 63		

ment of March 26, 1879, for furnishing supplies, for the Indian service.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT.

Points of delivery.	L. Spiegelberg.	P. H. Kelly.	W. H. Smith.	O. B. Taylor.	J. Austrian.	S. Colgate.	Henry Schenkle.	Eisenblatt & Co.	E. T. Howard.	Thos. Elkinton.	R. T. Babbitt.	F. McVeagh.	A. D. Thurber.	I. G. Baker.	Chas. McKeone, Sons & Co.	John J. Conway.	Walton Brothers.
Agencies.																	
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	$8 00																
San Carlos, Ariz	6 50																
Cheyenne River, Dako	8 00																
Devil's Lake, Dak																	
Fort Berthold, Dak																	
Lower Brulé, Dak																	
Sisseton, Dak																	
Standing Rock, Dak																	
Fort Hall, Idaho																	
Blackfeet, Mont																	
Crow, Mont																	
Fort Belknap, Mont																	
Flathead, Mont																	
Omaha, Nebr																	
Santee, Nebr																	
Winnebago, Nebr																	
Abiquiu, N. Mex																	
Mescalero, N. Mex																	
Pueblo, N. Mex		$1 25															
Uintah, Utah					$0 90												
Shoshone, Wyo																	
Cities.				$0 80	55												
Bismarck				84													
Bayfield					55												
Brainerd																	
Detroit		$0 57															
Duluth				80													
Kansas City																	
Omaha																	
Red Cliff																	
Rosebud Landing		75															
Saint Louis																	
Sioux City																	

SOAP.

Moquis Pueblo Agency																	
Mescalero Agency																	
Bayfield																	
Brainerd																	
Chicago																	
Detroit											$4 50						
Duluth											4 00						
Herman											3 50						
Jamestown																	
New York																	
					$4 50		$4 00	$4 00		$4 50		$3 87½		$4 87½			$3 00
					4 25		4 25	4 40				3 75		4 25			3 45
Philadelphia					3 30		4 50							3 87½			3 65
					3 25		4 62½										3 75
Saint Louis							5 25										3 80
Saint Paul									$3 62½						$4 00		
Sioux City						$3 10			3 87½				$3 50				

REF0066075

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 26, 1870, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

SUGAR.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Hinsig.	F. J. Kissel.	L. H. Maxfield.	G. S. Barstow.	A. D. Thurber.	Thomas Morris.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*						
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	1,300		$20 00					
San Carlos, Ariz	10,000		16 00					
Fort Hall, Idaho	10,000			$12 25				
Mescalero, N. Mex	20,000		15 00					
Navajo, N. Mex	5,000		17 00					
Uintah, Utah	3,000			15 50				
Shoshone, Wyo	30,000			14 00				
Cities.								
Audubon	1,500				$8 49			
Bayfield	1,000				8 00			
Brainerd	2,200				8 37½			
Chicago	1,112,150					$7 25		
Duluth	400				8 00			
Herman	12,000				8 24			
Jamestown	6,000				8 49			
New York	1,112,000	1,138,150					$6 74	
							6 93	
							7 14	
							7 23	
	300,000							$5 74
								6 79
								6 99
	50,000							
	100,000							
Red Cliff	1,000				8 60			
Saint Louis	600,000							
Sioux City	50,000							
	100,000							

TEA. (Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.)

Bayfield	750				32½			
Brainerd	500				29			
Chicago	9,220						24½	
Duluth	450				32		28	
Detroit	50				32		29	
Herman	1,000				27½		31	
Jamestown	1,200				27½			
New York	9,220							
		8,200						
	2,000							
Sioux City or Saint Paul	3,000							
	9,000							

TOBACCO. (Navy plug, light color, made of leaf and sweetened only enough for preservation.)

Brainerd	800				47			
Bayfield	680				47			
Chicago	62,580					43 65		
Detroit	200				51			
Duluth	400				47			
Herman	900				48			
Jamestown	1,500				48			
New York	62,580						44	
							46½	
		61,230					46	
							46½	
Saint Louis	62,580							
Sioux City	62,580							
	6,000				27			

SUGAR.

P. H. Kelly.	Belcher Sugar Refining Company.	F. McVeagh.	H. G. Reeve.	J. Gould's Sons.	W. P. Rooms.	H. H. Palmer.	R. G. Arnold & Co.	Samuel Lee.	Edw. Owen & Co.	Paul Calvi.	J. E. Robinson.	Fyon & Cummiskey.	Charles Seidler.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate

WHEAT. (To be No. 1 "spring" or "winter," sound, sweet, and clean, weigh

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. C. Harris.	R. C. Haywood.
Agencies.				
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	1,200	1,200		
San Carlos, Ariz	20,000	20,000		
Yankton, Dak	250,000	300,000		
Pawnee, Ind. T	320,000	320,000	$1 55	$1 69
				1 76
Flathead, Mont	6,000	6,000		
Santee, Nebr	200,000			
Winnebago, Nebr	500,000			
Navajo, N. Mex	125,000	150,000		
Uintah, Utah	9,000			
Detroit	6,000			

advertisement of March 20, 1879, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

ing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, put up in strong single sacks.)

W. R. Merriam.	N. J. Cramer.	W. A. Farnum.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. J. Kiesel.	T. C. Power.	L. Huning.	L. H. Maxfield.	Z. Staub.	I. Spiegelberg.
		$3 10	$3 25			$6 00			
$1 75	$1 49							$3 50	
1 63	1 42				$3 50				
1 63									
				$6 50		3 00		3 67	$1 43
							$2 10		

REF0066077

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of May 26, 1879, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

To—	From New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.									
	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	L. Wilson.	N. W. Wells.	J. McGarry.	L. F. Booth.	I. G. Baker.	J. McVay.	George E. Merchant.
Maricopa Wells, Ariz	$9 99									
	a5 75									
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	a8 75	$9 15	a8 70							
		a7 55	a8 70							
Alamosa, Colo			4 00	93 90						
			a4 00							
Los Pinos Agency, Colo		9 08	8 25	8 90						
		a9 35	a8 50	a7 75						
Southern Ute Agency, Colo		9 48	a7 50	6 25						
			7 25							
White River Agency, Colo					89 73					
Bismarck, Dak						b1 05	b$1 05	b$1 40		
						f85	f85	g1 25		
								f1 03		
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak						f81		b1 45	b$0 91	
						b1 01		g1 35	b1 11	
								f1 15		
Crow Creek Agency, Dak						f70		b1 55	f83	
						b90		g1 45	b1 02	
								f1 25		
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak						f99		b1 45	f1 21	
						b1 10		g1 35	b1 41	
								f1 15		
Jamestown, Dak						f1 90	b2 10	b1 45		
						b2 10	f1 90	g1 30		
								f1 10		
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak						b92		b1 55	f78	
						f72		g1 45	b98	
								f1 25		
Rosebud Landing, Dak						b83	b85	b1 75	b94	
						f65	f65	g1 60	f75	
								f1 40		
Standing Rock Agency, Dak						b1 05		a1 40	b1 20	
						f85		g1 30	f1 00	
								f1 10		
Yankton, Dak						f45	f45			$0 80
						b65	b65			
Yankton Agency, Dak						b80			b90	
						f60			f70	
						5 50				
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho*										
Ross Fork, Idaho					5 55					
Caddo, Ind. Ter				1 89						
Muskogee, Ind. Ter				1 85						
Sioux City, Iowa						f40	f40			
						b60	b60			
Coffeyville, Kans				f1 75						
				b1 89						
Wichita, Kans				b2 15						
				f2 05						
Brainerd, Minn						b1 30	b1 30	b1 25		
						f1 10	f1 10	g1 10		
								f90		
Detroit, Minn						b1 70	b1 70	b1 35		
						f1 50	f1 50	g1 20		
								f1 00		
Herman, Minn						b1 15	b1 15	b1 35		
						f93	f93	g1 20		
								f1 00		
Kansas City, Mo				1 30						
Seneca, Mo				1 80						
Blackfeet, Agency, Mont						b3 40		b3 90		
						f3 20		g3 75		
								f3 55		
Crow Agency, Mont						b5 05		b5 60	b6 92	
						f4 85		g5 45	f6 72	
								f5 25		
Flathead Agency, Mont						b7 05		b5 90	b3 30	
						f6 85		g5 70	f3 10	
								f5 55		

*F. J. Kiesel also bids at $6. a Under advertisement April 24, 1879. b Rail.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

To—	From New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.							
	J. McGarry.	J. C. McVay.	I. G. Baker.	N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Wilson.	F. J. Kiesel.
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	b$3 05		b$3 15					
	f2 85		g3 00					
			f2 80					
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	b1 55	b$1 45	b1 65					
	f1 35	f1 25	g1 55					
			f1 35					
Omaha, Nebr	f00							
	b80							
Santee Agency, Nebr	b80	b90						
	f00	f70						
Sidney, Nebr				81 75				
Elko, Nev				7 04				
Las Vegas, N. Mex					a$1 50			
					4 50			
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex					0 25	$8 00	a$6 00	
					a6 50	a6 10		
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex					0 50	7 15	a6 25	
					a6 70	a8 00		
Navajo Agency, N. Mex					7 40	8 50	7 00	
					a7 47	a7 20		
Otero, N. Mex					4 00	4 60		
					a4 00			
Pueblo, N. Mex					0 25	7 00	6 00	
					a6 75	a6 00		
Ogden, Utah				5 25				$5 50
Salt Lake City, Utah				5 00				6 00
Uintah Agency, Utah								10 00
								a10 00
Shoshone Agency, Wyo				c8 00				7 50
				d6 83				
				e7 25				
				h6 50				
Bryan, Wyo				5 25				

c Entire year. d For freight delivered contractor from May to September, 1879, and during May and June, 1880. e For freight delivered contractor in October, 1879. f Canal and lakes. g Rail and lake. h For freight delivered contractor from November to April.

REF0066078

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Pittsburgh.							Kansas City.	
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Spiegelberg.	Jas. McGarry.	Louis F. Booth.	I. G. Baker.	F. J. Kiesel.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Spiegelberg.
Maricopa Wells, Ariz.	a$5 75 9 00							a$5 50 8 75	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a8 73	a$8 70 8 70						a8 50	$a7 75 8 50
Alamosa, Colo.		a4 00 4 00							a3 50 3 50
Los Pinos Agency, Colo.		a8 50 8 25							a7 75 7 75
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.		a7 50 7 25							a7 00 7 00
White River Agency, Colo.			$1 00	$1 00	$1 10				
Bismarck, Dak.			93		1 15				
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.			85		1 23				
Crow Creek Agency, Dak.			1 14½		1 15				
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.			2 00	2 00	1 15				
Jamestown, Dak.			87		1 25				
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.			75	75	1 45				
Rosebud Landing, Dak.			1 00		1 10				
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.			75						
Yankton Agency, Dak.			55	55					
Yankton, Dak.			5 45			$5 75			
Fort Hall, Idaho.						5 75			
Ross Fork Station, Idaho.									
Caddo, Ind. T.									
Muskogee, Ind. T.			50	50					
Sioux City, Iowa.									
Coffeyville, Kans.									
Wichita, Kans.									
Kansas City, Mo.			1 08	1 08	93				
Brainerd, Minn.			1 25	1 23	1 03				
Detroit, Minn.			1 05	1 05	1 05				
Herman, Minn.									
Seneca, Mo.			3 33		3 60				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.			5 03		5 30				
Crow Agency, Mont.			6 05		5 60				
Flathead Agency, Mont.			2 03		2 85				
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.			1 50		1 35				
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.			70						
Omaha, Nebr.			72						
Santee Agency, Nebr.									
Sidney, Nebr.									
Elko, Nev.									a4 00
Las Vegas, N. Mex.		a4 50 4 50							4 00
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.		a6 50 6 25					$8 00		a6 00 6 00
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.		a6 70 6 50					7 15		a6 50 5 50
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.		a7 47 7 40					8 50		a7 00 6 75
Otero, N. Mex.		a4 00 4 00					4 60		a3 50 3 50
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.		a6 75 6 25					7 00		a6 00 5 50
Ogden, Utah.							5 25		
Salt Lake, Utah.							5 50		
Uintah Agency, Utah.							9 75		
Bryan, Wyo.							7 25		
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.									

a Under advertisement of April 24, 1879. b Entire year.

advertisement of May 23, 1878, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.					Sioux City.							Lawrence.
Levi Wilson.	Z. Staab.	N. W. Wells.	I. G. Baker.	F. J. Kiesel.	Jas. McGarry.	J. C. McVay.	S. R. Coulson.	C. K. Peck.	Alex. Johnson.	Louis F. Booth.	George Merchant.	Levi Wilson.
	a$7 05 8 70											
$3 80												$2 80
a7 50 7 00 4 80	a8 85 9 50 9 00											7 00 4 80
		$9 28										
			$1 00		$0 45					$0 45		
			1 03		41	$0 38	$0 45	$0 42				
			1 15		30	20	30	30				
			1 03		59½	60	45	65				
			1 03									
			1 15		27	23	30	30				
			1 35		24½	19	30	25	$0 21½			
			1 00		45	50	45	50				
					20	15	10	20			05	
						05	05					
		4 05		$5 75	5 00							
				5 75								
1 00												1 20
1 00												1 20
93												93
1 03												1 05
												30
			85		90					90		
			95									
			95		85					85		
1 50												
			3 50		2 80							
			5 20		4 45	0 17						
			5 50		0 35	2 55						
			2 75		2 45							
			1 25		90	75	65	95				
					17	15	10	18				
		1 15										
		6 07										
a5 50	a5 83 7 50											
a5 45	a5 50 6 75											
a6 25	a6 70 8 10											
a5 40	a5 50 6 75											
		4 90		5 00								
		5 20		5 50								
				a9 50 9 50								
		4 90										
		b7 03		6 00								
		c6 50										
		d6 90										
		e9 15										

c May to September. d October. e November to April.

REF0066079

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 26, 1870, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

From	Chicago.								
To—	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	Levi Wilson.	N. W. Wells.	J. McGarry.	L. F. Booth.	Alex. Johnson.	I. G. Baker.
Maricopa Wells, Ariz.	a$5 50 8 75								
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	8 50	a$7 30 8 00	a$8 70 8 70						
Alamosa, Colo.			a4 00 4 00	$3 30					
Los Pinos Agency, Colo.		a9 10	a8 50	a7 60					
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.		0 73 0 33	8 25 a7 50 7 25	8 20 5 25					
White River Agency, Colo.					$9 13				
Bismarck, Dak.						$0 65	$0 65	$0 67½	$0 90
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.						01			05
Crow Creek Agency, Dak.						47			1 05
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.						70½			93
Jamestown, Dak.						1 05	1 05		95
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.						47			1 05
Rosebud Landing, Dak.						45	45		1 23
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.						65			90
Yankton Agency, Dak.						40			
Yankton, Dak.						25	25		
Fort Hall, Idaho						5 05			
Ross Fork, Idaho					4 80				
Caddo, Ind. Ter.				1 30					
Muskogee, Ind. Ter.				1 25					
Sioux City, Iowa.						20	20		
Colloyville, Kans.				1 55					
Wichita, Kans.				1 80					
Brainerd, Minn.						85	85		75
Detroit, Minn.						1 25	1 25		85
Herman, Minn.						75	75		85
Kansas City, Mo.				90					
Seneca, Mo.				1 60					
Blackfoot Agency, Mont.						3 05			3 40
Crow Agency, Mont.						4 65			5 10
Flathead Agency, Mont.						6 00			5 40
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.						2 05			2 65
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.						1 05			1 15
Omaha Agency, Nebr.						35			
Santee Agency, Nebr.						37			
Sidney, Nebr.					1 00				
Elko, Nev.					6 52				
Las Vegas, N. Mex.			4 50 a4 50						
Abiquiu Agency, N. Mex.		7 75 a6 10	6 25 a6 50	a5 85					
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.		6 00 a5 75	6 50 a6 70	a6 20					
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.		8 25 a7 04	7 40 a7 47	a7 00					
Otero, N. Mex.		4 35	4 00 a4 00						
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.		6 75 a5 75	6 25 a6 73	a5 85					
Ogden, Utah					4 75				
Salt Lake, Utah					5 05				
Uintah Agency, Utah									
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.					b7 50 c6 35 d6 75 e9 00				
Bryan, Wyo.					4 75				

a Under advertisement of April 24, 1870. b Entire year.

Chicago.			Saint Louis.									
J. C. McVay.	George E. Merchant.	F. J. Kiesel.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	Levi Wilson.	N. W. Wells.	J. McGarry.	L. F. Booth.	I. G. Baker.	J. C. McVay.	George E. Merchant.	F. J. Kiesel.
			a$5 50 8 75										
			a8 50	$8 00 a7 30	$8 70 a8 70								
					4 00 a4 00	a$3 20							
				a9 10	a8 50	a7 60							
				0 73 0 25	8 25 a7 50 7 25	8 03 a5 10							
							$9 28						
								$0 70	$0 70	$0 90			
$0 61								60		93	$0 60		
51								82		1 05	50		
91								84½		95	96		
								1 05	1 05	95			
43								53		1 05	53		
44								40½	50	1 25	49		
75								70		90	80		
40								45			43		
30	$0 30							50	30		30	$0 35	
		$5 75						5 05					$5 75
		5 75					4 95						5 75
						1 10							
						1 05							
								25	25				
						1 40							
						1 50							
								85	85	75			
								1 23	1 23	85			
								75	75	85			
						57							
						1 40							
								3 00		3 40			
6 42								4 70		5 10	6 47		
2 80								6 00		5 40	2 85		
								2 70		2 65			
1 00								1 10		1 15	1 05		
40								42			45		
							1 15						
							6 07						
						a4 50 4 50							
				7 75 a6 10	6 25 a6 50	a5 85							
				6 00 a5 75	6 50 a6 70								
				8 25 a7 04	7 40 a7 47	a7 00							
				4 35	4 00 a4 00								
				6 75 a5 75	6 25 a6 73								
		5 23					4 00						5 23
		5 75					5 20						5 75
		9 75											9 75
		a9 65 7 25					b7 65 c6 50 d6 90 e9 15						7 25
							4 80						

c May to September. d October. e November to April.

REF0066080

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement, of March 26, 1879, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

From	Saint Paul.					Bismarck.		Yankton.			Omaha.			Ross Fork Station.		Salt Lake.	Bryan.			Laramie or Rawlins.
To—	James McGarry.	J. C. McVay.	I. G. Baker.	Geo. E. Merchant.	Louis F. Booth.	S. D. Coulson.	Alex. Johnson.	J. C. McVay.	S. B. Coulson.	C. K. Peck.	N. W. Wells.	James McGarry.	F. J. Kiesel.	Alex. Johnson.	F. J. Kiesel.	F. J. Kiesel.	W. P. Noble.	H. Wagner.	F. J. Kiesel.	H. Wagner.
White River Agency, Colo											$8 28									
Bismarck, Dak	$0 55		$0 65		$0 55															c$9 00
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	64	$0 61	70			$0 29		$0 28½	$0 40	$0 42										
Crow Creek Agency, Dak	55	51	80			23		19½	25	30										
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	39½	91	70			20	$0 15½		40	65										
Jamestown, Dak			65																	
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	52	48	80					17½	23	30										
Rosebud Landing, Dak	46	44	1 00		50			13½	23	30										
Standing Rock, Dak	60	73	65					40	40	50										
Yankton Agency, Dak	45	45						08½	05	30										
Yankton, Dak	30	20		$0 30																
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	5 05																			
Ross Fork Station, Idaho												$4 75	$5 50			$3 00				
Sioux City, Iowa	25										4 30		5 50			3 00				
Brainerd, Minn	75		45		75															
Detroit, Minn			55																	
Herman, Minn	60				60															
Blackfeet Agency, Mont	2 85		3 15				2 65							$7 00						
Crow Agency, Mont	4 55	6 43	4 25				3 05								$7 00					
Flathead Agency, Mont	6 25	2 85	5 15																	
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	2 50		2 40				1 90													
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	1 10	1 00	90			45	40	87½	60	95										
Santee Agency, Nebr	42	40				25		03½	05	18										
Sidney, Nebr											1 65									
Elko, Nev											5 77									
Ogden, Utah											4 00		4 23							
Salt Lake, Utah											4 30		5 23			a5 00				
Uintah Agency, Utah													a9 50			3 00				
Bryan, Wyo													9 50							
Shoshone Agency, Wyo											4 00									
											a6 75		5 50				e$1 60	$3 29	$2 50	
											b5 60						f2 00			
											e6 00						g4 25			
											d8 15									

a Entire year. b May to September. c October. d November to April. e May to October. f November. g December to April.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 26, 1879, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

From	From Cheyenne.				Las Vegas.				Maricopa Wells.		Alamosa.			Winfield.	Wichita.	Arkansas City.	Coffeyville.	Missouri River.		
To—	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	Levi Wilson.	Frank Chapman.	L. Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	Levi Wilson.	Frank Chapman.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	Levi Wilson.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Haywood.	J. C. McVay.	C. K. Peck.	James Neely.
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	a$6 50	$5 00			a$5 00				a$3 25	a$3 12½										
	6 00				6 00				3 40	3 48										
Los Pinos Agency, Colo											a$4 75	a$5 00	a$4 90							
											5 00	6 00	5 00							
Southern Ute Agency, Colo.											2 15	6 00	a4 00							
													4 50							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T.														$1 34	$1 54	$1 2				
Kaw Agency, Ind. T														51	78	41				
Kiowa Agency, Ind. T														1 99	2 18	1 89				
Osage Agency, Ind. T														78	1 05	68	73			
Pawnee Agency, Ind. T														74	99	64	111			
Ponca Agency, Ind. T														49	78	39	1 57			
Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T														1 46	1 62	1 36				
Wichita Agency, Ind. T														1 74	1 84	1 64				
Abiquin Agency, N. Mex	a3 75		a$3 25		a3 50				$2 85		a3 75	a2 50	a2 00							
	3 50				a2 00							5 00	3 00							
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	a3 50	a2 25	a3 25	a$2 70	a3 00	a$2 00	a2 00	a$1 94												
	3 50	4 50			3 00	4 25														
Navajo Agency, N. Mex	a4 50	a3 50	a4 25	a3 75	a4 00	a3 25	a3 85	a3 00												
	4 50	5 50			4 00	5 25														
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	a3 00	a2 00	a2 25		a3 25	a1 75	a1 95													
	2 50				2 00															
Any point on Missouri River.																		b$0 03	d$0 07	e$0 07½
																			e05½	
																			f10	
																			10½	
																			g51	
																			h15	

a Under advertisement April 24, 1879. b From Yankton. c Above Sioux City. d All transportation on Missouri River, from Sioux City, during July and August. e All transportation on Missouri River from Sioux City during entire season. f From Yankton. g Between Kansas City and Fort Peck. h Less than 100 miles. i Per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 23, 1870.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 1. MACKINAC BLANKETS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	R. Y. Pusey.	J. W. Blake.
			Points of delivery.		
			Philadelphia.	New York.	Boston.
	Pairs.				
8-point white, 8 pounds	2,500	2,500	$4 40	$4 72	
	1,750				$4 56
2½-point white, 6 pounds	1,500	1,500	3 30	3 54	
	1,000				3 42
2-point white, 5½ pounds	700	700	2 90	3 10	
1½-point white, 4½ pounds	1,200	1,200	2 34	2 50	
3½-point scarlet, 10 pounds	900	900	6 30	6 48	
				6 80	
	350				6 20
3-point scarlet, 8 pounds	2,000	2,000	5 01	5 20	
				5 40	
	1,000				4 00
2½-point scarlet, 6 pounds	1,400	1,400	3 78	3 00	
				4 00	
	600				3 72
2-point scarlet, 5½ pounds	700	700	3 31	3 40	
				3 54	
	150				3 25½
3½-point indigo, 10 pounds	2,200	2,200	5 40	5 22	
				6 40	
	1,000				6 00
3-point indigo, 8 pounds	3,600	3,600	4 32	4 20	
				5 12	
	1,200				4 80
2½-point indigo, 6 pounds	1,700	1,700	3 24	3 14	
				3 84	
	600				3 00
2-point indigo, 5½ pounds	750	750	2 81	2 72	
				3 33	
	250				3 15
3½-point green, 10 pounds	350	350	6 20	6 22	
	120				6 20
3-point green, 8 pounds	1,000	1,000	4 96	4 08	
	350				4 00
2½-point green, 6 pounds	950	950	3 72	3 72	
	350				3 72
2-point green, 5½ pounds	400	400	3 26	3 28	
	150				3 25½
3½-point gentian, 10 pounds	900	900	6 20		
3-point gentian, 8 pounds	2,100	2,100	4 96		
2½-point gentian, 6 pounds	900	900	3 72		
Blanket-coats.....number	1,000		4 18		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. Victor & Achelis.	W. Wood.	E. J. Chaffee.	J. H. Sayre.	Thomas Crofts.	H. B. Claflin.	William T. Buckley.	George Peters.	W. Y. Colleday.	J. & R. Allen.
			Points of delivery.									
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.
	Doz.											
Hose, women's, wool	2,000	1,800			$2 50			$1 50	$1 45	$2 35	$3 35	$2 40
								2 37½	1 57½		08	
									1 60			
									2 24			
									2 97½			
	130										3 00	
	435										3 00	
	219											2 50
	725											2 50
	726											2 87½
	1,036		$2 70									
Hose, children's, wool	1,100	1,100							80		60	1 25
									82			
									83			
									87½			
									90			
	617½				1 90							60
	270							75				
	145							85				
	557½							85				
	108							1 50				
	157½							1 50				
	137½							1 75				
	142½							1 65				
Socks, boy's, wool	750			$1 25			$1 50	1 25	1 09		1 55	
							1 70					
	246							1 25				
	200	200	1 50									
	350	350	1 60									
	200	200	1 70									
Socks, men's, wool	1,500		1 65	1 40	1 50		1 90		1 50		2 00	
							2 25		1 69			
									1 83			
		1,500					2 40		2 09			
									2 10			
									3 11			
	800							1 15				
	144							1 25				
	825							1 75				
	272							2 10				
	400				1 75							
	700				1 87½							
	900				2 00							
	223										3 00	
	364										3 25	
Scarfs	700	600				$1 85			1 85		2 50	$2 80
						2 25			2 90		3 80	3 20
						3 15			3 14		4 50	
						3 50			3 66			
						3 80			3 75			
						3 75			4 72			
	112											1 75
	125											2 75
	90											3 50
	53											3 65
	86											4 75
	68											5 50
	119							2 25				
	87							3 50				
	34							4 50				
	88½							7 50				

REF0066082

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	E. Naumberg.	Fiw. F. Church.	S. Stein & Co.	Sullivan, Vail & Co.	Henry Wallach.	Alonzo Smith.	C. S. Jaffray.	William E. Tefft.
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cloth, list, blue.....yds.	12,000	16,955	$2 95								
Cloth, list, scarlet....do..	10,000		2 95								
Cloth, wool.....do..	1,500			$1 33½							
	2,000	1,400		1 33½							
	3,000			1 17½							
	2,300	2,300		1 12½							
	4,000			1 05	$1 06¼						
					1 50						
	5,530					$0 60					
	900					1 10					
Flannel, blue, twilled..do..	14,000						40 42½				
	40,000							$0 26		$0 24½	$0 23 55
								26¾		24 1 00	24 1 00
										25½	26
		39,000								25 1 00	27 1 00
										26 1 00	27 1 00
										27½	
	20,000								$0 57		
									66		
Flannel, red, twilled..do..	25,000							26		24½	24 1 00
								26¾		24 1 00	25 1 00
										26	25 1 00
		24,000								25 1 00	27 1 00
										26 1 00	27 1 00
										27½	
	10,000										
Linsey, plaid.....do..	70,000	70,000									
Skirts, balmoral.....no..	4,750									48½	33½
		4,199								57 1 00	54
										67½	71½
										70 1 00	82
										82½	
Shawls.....do..	10,000	9,500									1 74
											1 84
	8,500										
	2,700										
Yarn, gray and white..lbs	300										
		206									
Yarn, assorted.....do..	7,000								70		
		1,850							75		
									82½		

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.)

H. B. Claflin.	William T. Buckley.	George H. Stuart & Brother.	W. J. Dickey.	William Whiteside.	Watson & Barbour.	H. P. Smith.	William Watson & Co.	F. Victor & Achelis.	E. J. Chaffee.	Joseph Culbert.	E. R. Woolworth.	P. Adams.	Charles H. Reilly.	E. Wood.	Louis Schenck.	William V. Colladay.
Points of delivery.																
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. a	N. Y.
$0 24½	$0 23½															
25½	24½															
26½	25½															
27½	26½															
28½	27½															
29½	28½															
	29½															
24½	23½															
25½	24½															
26½	25½															
27½	26½															
28½	27½															
29½	28½															
	29½															
0 10½		$0 15½	0 12½	$0 15½	0 00½	0 16½	$0 11								25½	
14½			13	15½		14½	11½									
12½						13										
11						11½										
9						14½										
						17										
31½	39	30		42				$0 48		$0 35						
45	45½	32		56				56		65						
52½	51½			62				65								
58½	53½							67								
63½	63½							46								
67½	66½															
1 37½	1 35	1 11		1 12				1 50								
1 47½	1 65			1 32				1 23								
1 60	1 80															
1 29																
1 32½																
	1 10															
	1 47															
											0 62½					
				58							67½					
				72							75					
	73			70							50	$0 65	$0 70	$0 70	$0 85	$0 45	$0 70
	77			80					$0 70		72½	70	85	98	60	60
	89								75		97½	75			55	78
											75				60	
											80				85	
											85					
											93					

a Or Saint Paul, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago.

REF0066083

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 5. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. T. Buckley.	William E. Teff.	E. S. Clinton.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Bed-ticking ..... yards..	45,000	.....	$0 12½	$0 11½	
			10½	11½	
			11	11½	
			11½	10½	
		45,000	10½		
			11½		
Bed-spreads ..... number..	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	$1 24½
					1 14½
					1 06½
					1 02½
					1 00
					97½
Calico ..... yards..	200,000	200,000	05½	.....	.....
	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Crash ..... do....	7,000	.....	06½	07½	06
		7,000	06½	08½	07
			07½	08½	07½
			08½		08
			08½		09
			09½		
Cotton knitting ..... pounds..	75	50	.....	.....	.....
Cotton bats ..... do....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	07½
					08
		1,250	.....	.....	11½
Cheviot ..... yards..	1,600	1,500	.....	10½	.....
Drilling, indigo blue ..... do....	35,000	36,000	09½	09½	.....
Duck ..... do....	200,000	.....	11½	12½	.....
			11½		
		215,010	11½		
			10½		
	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	200,000	.....	.....	11½	.....
	218,000	.....	.....	11½	.....
	150,000	.....	.....	11½	.....
Denims, blue ..... do....	20,000	.....	09½	10½	.....
			10½	10½	
			10½	09½	
			11½		
		17,500	11½	10½	
			12½	11½	
Gingham ..... do....	50,000	.....	07½	09½	.....
				09½	
				09½	
		50,000	.....	07½	
Handkerchiefs ..... dozen..	1,700	1,800	.....	.....	84
Mosquito bars ..... number..	200	136	.....	.....	.....
Sheeting, brown ..... yards..	230,000	.....	06½	07½	.....
		240,000	07½	07½	.....
	100,000	.....	06½	.....	.....
	150,000	.....	.....	07½	.....
Sheeting, bleached ..... do....	14,000	.....	05½	06½	.....
			to		
		12,560	06½		
			07½		
			08		

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.)

W. R. Turner.	S. Field.	S. M. Milliken.	W. T. Evans.	E. J. Chaffee.	R. H. Robbins.	Hendrickson & Tyler.	George H. Stuart & Bro.	Joseph Colbert.	William Whitewide.	J. C. Smith.	A. Thomas.	F. Victor & Acbella.	H. P. Smith.	H. Rothschild.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York	Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 90	$1 22	$1 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	1 30	1 06												
93	1 34													
1 04														
1 08														
1 15														
.....	.....	.....	$0 05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11½	.....	.....	$0 08½	$0 06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					09½	07								
					12	08½								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 06½	$0 08	$0 06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
									07½					
									07½					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 12½	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 09½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	06½	06	.....	.....	.....	$0 06½	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	06½	07½	.....	.....	.....	06½	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066084

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton.	Louis Schneck.	William Watson & Co.	H. P. Smith.	W. T. Buckley.	H. B. Claflin.	Meiga, Dale & Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y., Phila. and St. Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Phila.
Kentucky jeans.....yards..	30,000	.....	$0 33	$0 24½ 27½	$0 18	$0 12½	$0 13½ to 17½	$0 14½ 16	$0 16½ 17
		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	23
Satinet .....do..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½ to 30	23½ 25	24½ .....
		4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 32	.....
	2,000	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirting, calico .....do..	12,000	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	08½	.....	.....
Shirting, hickory .....do..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	09	.....	.....
							09½		
		17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	09½	.....	.....
Winseys.....do..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class 4.—CLOTHING.									
Blouses .....number..	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, men's police .....do..	1,000	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats, men's sacks .....do..	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcoats, sacks.....do..	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcoats, boy's .....do..	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Thos. W. Evans.	William E. Tefft.	A. R. Bamberger.	M. Brown, Jones & Co.	Alonzo Smith.	E. Nannberg.	J. J. Allwell.	Wm. Whiteside.	Newburger & Hochstadter Bros.	R. V. Pappy.	Nathan Blun.	A. H. Levy.	John Wanamaker.	H. Wallach.	S. August.	Adolph King.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 16	$0 11½ 13½ 14 14½ 16½ to 29½	$0 33	$0 13½ to 16	$0 10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18½ 27½	$0 27½ to 38½	$0 22½ 31 28½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
05	04½ 09½ 09½ 09½	.....	.....	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 09 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class 4.—CLOTHING.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 04 2 12 2 38	.....	.....	$1 74 to 2 99 2 35	$2 12 2 22 2 32	$2 09 2 15	$1 98 to 2 98	$2 16 2 30	$0 88½ 1 07½ 1 86	$2 45 2 56 2 71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 54 5 46	.....	.....	3 49	.....	3 77	3 80 to 7 50	2 99 3 09	1 98	3 10 3 32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 80 5 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 54 to 2 93	.....	.....	1 59 to 2 72 to 2 99	.....	2 54 2 64 2 53	2 26 to 3 26	2 04 to 2 82	1 54 2 52½ 2 21½	2 48 to 3 08	.....
.....	.....	3 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 72½	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 57½ 2 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 59 3 92 4 04 to 5 08	.....	.....	3 32 to 4 71	3 42 3 75	3 62 to 4 23	3 28 to 4 52	3 63 3 79 to 4 80	3 97½	3 84 to 5 08	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 61 2 84 2 98 3 14 3 18	.....	.....	2 99 to 3 99	.....	2 91	2 88 2 16 2 01	2 98 to 3 50	3 07	2 72 2 98	$2 85 2 75 2 87½ 3 12½

REF0066085

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Rosenstein.	H. Bernheim & Ansprat.	Walter Schiffer.	J. Frank.	Simon Gutman.	William T. Buckley.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Overalls, brown duck ..... pairs.	6,000	6,000	31½ to 55	$0 33 to 42	$0 34 to 48	$0 35	$0 32 to 60	$0 36 48½ 58 73
Pants, men's ..... do...	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 66	.....
	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pants for police ..... do..	1,000	100 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suits (jackets and pants), boys from 5 to 10	2,700	210 2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suits (coats, pants, and vests), boys from 10 to 16	2,700	2,400 393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirts, hickory	12,000	11,500	34½ 36	33 to 39	34 to 41	30 34	.....	30½ 35
Shirts, calico	7,500	6,500	22½ 24	39½ 22 23 25	23 24 26½ 27	21 22 24 25	.....	21½ to 26
Shirts (gray flannel)	15,000	13,500	64½ to 72	25½ 55 to 80½	53 to 83½	53 to 71	.....	53½ 62½ 63½ 65½
Shirts (red flannel)	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13,500	10,500	81 to 93½	86 to 1 06	87½ to 1 18	85 to 90	.....	74 to 98½
Vests, men's	9,000	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

goods for Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. B. Claflin.	Henry Wallach.	Nathan Hinn.	A. E. Levy.	John Wannamaker.	Newburger & Hochstadter Bros.	Simon August.	Elkan Namburg.	A. R. Bamberger.	Abraham Levy.	Adolph King.	Sigmund Feuhheimer.	V. Henry Rothschild.	J. W. Hinton.	B. Y. Pippey.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 29	$0 31½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 37½	$0 36½	.....	.....
32½	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45½	38½		
35	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		41		
47½		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		48		
.....	1 83	$1 59	$1 68	$1 87	$1 24	$1 63	$1 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 61	1 64	1 93	to	to	1 69	to							
	92	1 65	1 70	1 81	2 03	1 82	1 88							
	70½	1 54	1 47			1 79								
		1 76	1 42			1 90								
.....	.....	1 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								1 83						
								1 70½						
.....	.....	2 23	1 90	1 84	2 23	1 93	3 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 28	3 45	1 86			2 26							
.....	.....	.....	4 05				3 08							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 34	3 07	.....	2 23	2 29	2 20	4 38	.....	$2 42	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 48	.....	.....	to	to	2 30	4 04	.....	1 86	3 25				
	1 62			2 39	3 17	2 39	4 15		2 05	to				
	2 67					2 45			2 31	2 65				
.....	.....	3 74	.....	3 89	3 84	3 32	4 15	.....	2 89	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 24	3 84		to	to	3 55	4 04		3 28	to				
	to	4 28		4 84	5 04	3 68	4 68		3 72	3 87½				
	4 42					3 79			3 84					
30	30	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
32½	to				35						41			
33½	36½										42			
24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
					27						25½			
					24½						27			
											30			
52	44	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
62	to				56						66	$0 66	$0 88	$0 90
64	65				55						to	99	91	76
67											77½	74	99	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		75		
71	76	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
to	to				77						90	89	74	1 03
1 00	89½				80						to	to	88	83
.....	92½										1 10	1 04	91	
.....	65	93	80	78	83	91	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
.....	75	97	to	to	to	98	94							
.....	99	1 03	1 18	95	99	1 02	1 02							
	1 18½				to	1 06	1 03							
					1 09	1 12	1 08							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								99						
								1 04½						

REF0066086

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Class No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. S. Tilton.	Lert Wilson.	J. E. Hecht.	J. N. R. Reynolds.	Bay State S. & L. Co.	I. P. Magovern.	Benedict, Hall & Co.	C. H. Townsend.	H. W. Pitkin.
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Boots, men's.....pairs..	2,000	2,000	$2 05 2 00 2 50	.....	$2 56 2 19	$2 08½ 1 58½	$1 45 to 2 16	$1 66½ 2 00	$1 95	.....	.....
	700		.....	$2 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots, men's rubbers..do...	100	100	.....	.....	.....	2 20	.....	2 11½	2 00	.....	.....
Shoes, men's .....do...	7,500		1 20 1 15	.....	1 22 1 12½	1 10	87½ 95 1 00	92½ 1 02½	92½ 1 02½ 1 07½	$0 99	$0 99
		7,000	.....	.....	1 17½	.....	1 05	1 15	1 10	.....	89
Shoes, boy's.....do...	4,000		1 00 93	.....	90 85	1 05	82½ to 1 00	82 92½ 1 05	85 to 1 02½	.....	
		4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, women's.....do...	8,000		.....	.....	90 1 00	69 85	70 to 1 00	72½ 90	72½ 75	.....	.....
		7,500	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	77½ 82½ 85	.....	.....
Shoes, misses' .....do...	4,500		.....	.....	72½ 80	59 70	57½ to 80	57½ 80	60 62½	.....	.....
		4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 70 72½	.....	.....
Shoes, children's ....do...	4,000	3,300	.....	.....	57½ 68½	49 57½	45 to 65	50 70	50 52½	.....	.....
Shoe-packs, men's...do...	700	610	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-packs, boy's .. do...	350	312	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-laces..... gross..	300		.....	.....	.....	50	18 to 45 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-lasts.....dozen..	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-pegs .....gallons..	5	5	.....	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-nails.....pounds..	6	10	.....	.....	.....	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class No. 6.—HATS AND CAPS.											
Hats, men's wool.....	12,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, boy's wool.....	12,000	5,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,500		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, police	1,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caps, boy's cassimere	2,700	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caps, men's black	4,500		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

goods for Indian service under advertisement of March 26, 1870.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

P. H. Kelly.	H. B. Claflin.	Samuel Corn.	W. H. Hurlbert.	Ethelbert Bellman.	C. H. Squier.	John Falconer.	David Torchbiemer.	A. Lanier.	Baldwin & Flagg.	Adolph Schwarz.	Jeremiah G. Mohn.	H. W. Lester.	Isidor & Hein.	Wm. Wood.
						Points of delivery.								
Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class No. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	E. J. Chaffee.	H. B. Claflin.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Buttons, coat.....gross..	175	.....	$0 30	$0 50	$0 28
			35		
		140	37½	45	.....
Buttons, vest.....do...	100	.....	20	37½	22
			25		
		70	27½	.....	.....
Buttons, pants.....do...	350	350	.....	06½	04½
Buttons, shirt.....do...	500	550	.....	.....	02½
Buttons, youths' agate.....do...	650	.....	.....	.....	07½
		700	.....	.....	.....
Beads, assorted colors.....bunches..	6,500	4,880	06½	.....	.....
Combs, coarse, S. H.....dozen..	1,225	1,225	.....	.....	31½
				50	
				57½	
				23½	
Combs, fine.....do....	850	810	.....	25	26
				29½	
Cotton maitre.....pounds..	1,500	1,166	.....	.....	72½
Gilling twine.....do....	3,000	2,450	.....	.....	86
			.....	.....	87
Gloves, buck, men's.....pairs..	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
	300	.....	.....	87½	.....
				62½	
		450	.....	25	
Hooks and eyes.....gross..	125	110	.....	.....	3
Mirrors.....dozen..	500	.....	25	.....	26
		304	.....	.....	35
					46
Needles, assorted.....M..	300	.....	85	.....	1 32
		250	1 15		
Needles, glovers'.....M..	125	84	2 60	.....	.....
Needles, knitting.....M..	5	5	a 18	.....	.....
			a 25		
Needles, sack.....dozen..	40	42	11	.....	.....
Needles, saddlers'.....do...	90	75	15	.....	.....
Pins, brass.....packs..	1,200	.....	17	20	21
			19	22½	24
		1,000	24	25	25½
			25	30½	27
			29	34½	29½
			33	38½	33
					42½
Spool-cotton.....dozen..	3,600	3,600	.....	.....	11
Suspenders.....pairs..	4,000	3,350	.....	12	to
				to	17½
				25	55
Thread, shoe.....pounds..	75	60	.....	.....	47½
					72½
Thread, linen.....do...	2,750	2,500	.....	.....	82½
					92½
		1,660	.....	.....	.....
Twine, wrapping.....pounds..	175	212	.....	.....	.....
Twine, sack.....do...	200	.....	.....	.....	30
		202	.....	.....	.....
Thimbles, open.....dozen..	300	250	9	8½	9
			to		
			25		
Thimbles, closed.....do...	500	500	9	8½	9
			to		
			20		
Tape measures.....do...	20	18	10	.....	.....

a Per gross.

goods for Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

W. T. Buckley.	R. H. Robbins.	Hendrickson & Tyler.	Geo. H. Stuart & Bro.	Wendell E. Turner.	Wm. Libbey.	Alex. King.	Wm. Wood.	Elsen & Lanfarty.	M. H. Levy.	P. H. Kelly.	Jno. Dougan.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Paul.	N. Y.
$0 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	$0 21½	$0 22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	$0 59								
100	.....	.....	67								
110	.....	.....	97								
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
to							to				
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88											
2 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22											
25											
.....	.....	.....	44	$0 43½	$0 43½	$0 44½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 14	$0 14	.....	.....
								to	to		
								21	27		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 50	.....
82											
92											
1 03											
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			71								
.....	15	14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
		15½									
.....	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½	.....
.....	27										
	29										
16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066088

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City for goods, for Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class No. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. H. Kelly.	L. H. Marfield.	A. D. Thurber.	D. Wing & Bro.	Packard & James.	Thomas Van Loan.	Austin M. Purves.	Zina Case.	E. W. Repps.	L. C. Naisewald.	R. H. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.										
			Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Apples, dried*...lbs.	2,500		$2 87	$4 48	$0 04½	$0 04½							
			3 73		02								
			4 24		02								
					04½								
Allspice, ground..do..	80				23		$0 18	$0 18	$0 17				
					23				14				
					24				11				
		80			16½								
Bluing, boxes...doz.	75		12 75		12 20		11			$0 15			
		62	1 85							20			
Candles.....lbs.	7,500			12 74	12 4/6								
Corn starch.....do..	750				06½					06			
					04½					08			
		722								04½			
Cassia, ground..do..	75	59			29		27	24	13	33			
					30				23	35			
					31				23				
					23								
Cloves, ground..do..	75	26			46		44	40	25	32			
					47				35	34			
					48				45				
					40								
Cream tartar....do..	125	110		28	26½		25½	27	20	30			
					32				23	32			
					33				26				
					34								
Ginger, ground..do..	300	249		16	12		07	07½	04	8½			
					13				05	10½			
					14				06				
					06								
											$0 03½		
Hops.....do..	500	500		19	13								
Indigo.....do..	1,200			59	70		72½	71		81			
		1,139					70						
							75						
Matches.....gross.	375	396											$1 85
Mustard, ground..lbs	200	231		22	26		20	22	08	20			
					27				12	23			
					28				16				
					29								
											33		
	181											$0 29	
Molasses.....galls.	1,200			35	33							31	
				28	34							30	
					32							34	
					30								
Pepper.....lbs.	600	503		22	19½		14	13½	08	13			
					18				10	16			
					20				14				
					21								
											18½		
	31												
Starch.....do..	1,000		3 65		04½					05½			
		1,600			31							31	
Syrup.....galls.	2,500			19	33							30	
				43	37½							34	
		3,760		33	29								

*W. H. Smith and I. G. Baker also bid on dried apples, delivered at Saint Louis, at $4.25 and $3.60 respectively.

†Gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class No. 9. CROCKERY.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. T. Davenport.	L. Strauss.	J. W. Grange.	James M. Shaw.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.	New York.	New York.
Bowls, pint.....dozen..	75	59½	$1 00	$0 53	$0 92	$0 60	
			50		92		
Bowls, quart.....do....	75	64½	1 50		75	1 38	67
			72	1 38		75	
Cups and saucers, tea.....do....	50	40	1 44		72	1 10	60
			1 26		90		
			72	1 05		74	
			90	1 20			
Cups and saucers, coffee.....do....	250	252	90	1 20	1 28	90	
			1 50	1 40			
			1 80				
			1 08				
Crocks, 1-gallon.....do....	5	5½	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 00	
			2 75				
Crocks, 2-gallon.....do....	3	3½	5 70	4 67	5 70	4 65	
			5 00				
Crocks, 3-gallon.....do....	5	4	8 00	6 33	8 50	6 25	
			7 00				
Casters, dinner.....do....	7	6⅓	13 00	16 00	11 50	9 00	
			10 70	9 95			
			7 80	11 88			
Plates, dinner.....do....	250	243	72	1 03	1 03	60	
			79	89			
			90				
			1 05				
Plates, tea.....do....	75	53	75	76	76	45	
Plates, sauce.....do....	75	54	38	43	49	33	
Plates, pie.....do....	80	26½	42	48			
			62	62	62	36	
Pitchers, water.....do....	20	18½	42				
			6 50	5 40	3 60	4 00	
			5 75	4 20	5 40		
			4 32		2 18		
Pitchers, pint.....do....	14	9½	1 63	1 38	4 50		
			1 52	1 09	1 80	1 25	
			1 37		1 45		
Pitchers, quart.....do....	21	34 7/12	2 50	1 65	2 10	1 67	
			2 16	1 80	1 90		
			1 80				
Salts prinklers.....do....	12	26	53	1 62	65	75	
				1 79			
Tumblers.....do....	80	82	32	30	35	30	$0 47
			35	32			
			45	37			
Wash bowls and pitchers.....do....	10	8⅓	11 90	7 45	11 40	6 67	
			8 25	8 66	7 50		
				11 88			

REF0066089

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class No. 10. MISCELLANEOUS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	C. W. Scott.	G. Peters.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Axle grease.....boxes..	7,200	6,500	$0 49½ 50 52		
Brooms.....dozen..	256		1 50 to 2 50		
Bridles, harness.....do....	15	288½ 13½			$17 00
Bridles, riding.....do....	12	32½			12 50 to 24 00
Blacking, shoe.....boxes .	600	525	02 04 23 47		
Bags, paper, 1-pound, per M.....number..	30,000		1 05	$1 00 65 57	
Bags, paper, 2-pound, per M.....do....			1 40	86 97 1 29	
Bags, paper, 3-pound, per M.....do....	20,000		1 60	1 43 1 20 1 07	
Bags, paper, 4-pound, per M.....do....	15,000		1 90	1 71 1 48 1 29	
Bags, paper, 5-pound, per M.....do....	15,000		2 20	2 18 1 90 1 57	
Bags, paper, 6-pound, per M.....do....	15,000		2 60	2 43 2 18 1 88	
Bags, paper, 7-pound, per M.....do....	7,500	162,000	2 70	2 64	
Bags, paper, 8-pound, per M.....do....	7,500		3 00	2 85 2 78 2 43	
Bags, paper, 10-pound, per M.....do....	7,000		3 60	3 21 3 71 3 50	
Bags, paper, 12-pound, per M.....do....	2,000		4 20	3 98 3 43	
Bags, paper, 14-pound, per M.....do....	2,000		5 40	4 99 4 28	
Bags, paper, 16-pound, per M.....do....	1,000		5 70	5 35 4 63	
Bags, paper, 20-pound, per M.....do....	2,000		6 25	6 06	
Bags, paper, 25-pound, per M.....do....	7,500		6 83	6 77	
Bags, paper, 30-pound, per M.....do....			8 50	7 84	
Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel.....dozen..	180	197	28 27		
Beeswax.....pounds..	80	80	35 40		
Baskets measuring ½ bushel.....dozen..	6	6	3 48		
Baskets measuring 1 bushel.....do....	14	14½	2 78 5 45 8 00		
Baskets, clothes, large.....do....	2	1½	19 50 22 00 8 50		

a Less 35, 10, and 5 per cent. discount. b Less 25 per cent. discount.

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

P. H. Kelly.	Conklin & Patton.	C. H. Kurtz.	R. Galt.	John A. Markley.	J. J. McClusky.	A. D. Thurber.	E. B. Claflin.	F. W. J—up.	J. S. Page.	A. B. Cohn.	Hendrickson & Tyler.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$3 75 5 75				$0 60 84		$0 69		d$7 60		$0 75	
1 25 to 2 25				2 00 2 25 2 50							
	$18 00 16 50 7 50 to 17 50										
						01½	$0 01½ 02½ 03				
90 a1 20		b$1 40	$1 03 90		$0 95					e1 40	
a1 50 1 15½		b1 80	1 35 1 20		1 23 1 10					e1 60	
a1 80 1 28½		b2 00	1 35 1 10		1 30 1 36					e2 00	
a2 20 1 53½		b2 40	1 75 1 60		1 45 1 63					e2 50	
a2 50 1 88		b2 90	2 18 2 00		1 81 1 08					e3 00	
2 18 a3 10		b3 40	2 55 2 35 2 25		2 32 2 10					e3 40	
2 37½ a3 40		b3 70	2 78 2 55 2 40		2 52 2 30					e3 80	
2 56½ a3 70		b4 00	3 00 2 80 2 70		2 72					e4 00	
2 88½ a4 20		b4 50	3 38 3 15 3 00		3 06					e4 50	
3 40		b5 30	4 00		3 85					e5 00	
4 48½		b7 00	5 25		5 08					e6 00	
4 81		b7 50	5 63		5 44					e7 50	
5 46 6 09 a11 00		b8 50 b9 50 b11 00 24	6 38 7 13 8 25		6 17 6 89					e9 00 10 00 23	
						28½			$0 32		$0 19½
1 75				2 25 2 40 2 70							
2 10				2 25 3 00 5 00							
				7 00 8 00							

e Less 20 per cent. discount. d Per gross.

REF0066090

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class No. 10. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	Z. Case.	C. W. Scott.	Z. Peters.	P. H. Kelly.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Bowls, wood, chopping.....dozen.	12	10½	$2 00 to 3 48	.....	.....	.....	$2 15
Bath brick.....do..	10	10	09	$0 30	.....	.....	32½
Collars, horse, medium.....do..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....
		17½	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....
			.....	.....	.....	13 00	.....
			.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....
Collars, horse, large.....do..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....
		7½	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
			.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....
			.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....
Collars, mule.....do..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
		26½	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....
			.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....
			.....	.....	.....	15 50	.....
Caps, percussion.....gross.	.....	.....	0 2½ to 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chrome yellow.....pounds.	250	250	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
			25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks.....number.	.....	50	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairs, wood.....dozen.	110	118½	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairs, rush.....do..	15	.....	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
		15	7 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairs, office.....do..	2	3-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal tar.....gallons.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes-pins.....gross.	70	66½	50	.....	.....	.....	12
Eveners, wagon.....dozen.	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harness, double, with breeching.....sets.	100	145	.....	.....	.....	18 05	.....
			.....	.....	.....	16 23	.....
Harness, double, without breeching.....do..	80	77	.....	.....	.....	17 95	.....
			.....	.....	.....	15 50	.....
Harness, single.....do..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 50	.....
		6	.....	.....	.....	13 00	.....
Harness, plow, with back-band and collar..do..	60	89	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....
Hames.....pairs.	60	96	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
			.....	.....	.....	65	.....
			.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Halters.....dozen.	12	16½	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....
			.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
			.....	.....	.....	18 75	.....
Lamp-shades, paper.....do..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney...do..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamps, glass, with brackets.....do..	9	.....	.....	.....	$11 50	.....	.....
		11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamps, student.....do..	1	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, and burner..do..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp chimneys to match lamps.....do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0.....do..	50	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Lamp chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1.....do..	100	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Conlict & Patton.	A. D. Thurber.	W. H. H. Childs.	John A. Markley.	Ansonia Brass and Copper Company.	G. I. Hansell.	J. S. Page.	A. R. Cohn.	L. Strauss.	J. W. Grange.	C. W. Burton.	G. W. Bruce.	John Crane.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
.....	.....	.....	$1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			3 00									
			4 00									
.....	$0 27	.....	50	.....	.....	$0 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					12 00							
					15 00							
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00					13 50							
10 00					17 00							
11 50												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							4 50					
							6 50					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 00												
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 45
45					37½							
					43							
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50					16 80							
9 00												
13 50												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 95	$1 00	.....	$0 68	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 85	3 50	.....	1 82	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 40	7 50	.....	7 15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 25	5 40			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 80	.....	$48 00	58 44	.....
										54 00		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20	9 00	6 55	.....	.....
								1 90		to		
										27 00		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	40	.....	.....
										55		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	39	.....	33	.....
								45				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	39	.....	33	.....
								48				

REF0066091

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts were awarded;

Class No. 10. Miscellaneous—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	Z. Case.	C. W. Scott.	G. Peters.	P. H. Kelly.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner No. 2.....dozen..	100	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 49
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner (hinge) No. 0.do....	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner (hinge) No. 1.do....	30	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner (hinge) No. 2.do....	25	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Lamp-chimneys for student lamp No. 1....do....	18	31½	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Lamp-chimneys for student lamp No. 2....do....	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Lamp-wicks for student lamp No. 0....do.....	12	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp-wicks for student lamp No. 1....do.....	15	30½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp-wicks for student lamp No. 2....do.....	2	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead, white, standard brands.....pounds..	10,000	10,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead, red, standard brands.....do....	2,000	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, laco.....sides..	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measures, wood, 1-peck.....dozen..	2	1½	$2 33	.....	.....	.....	2 25
Measures, wood, ½ bushel.....do....	16	15½	2 85	.....	.....	.....	2 65
Machines, sewing, Singer's.....number..	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, sewing, Domestic or Wheeler and Wilson.....number..	3						
Oil, kerosene, fire-test 120°.....gallons..	3,000	3,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, raw.....do....	75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, linseed, boiled.....do....	600	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, lard.....do....	500	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, harness.....do....	100	204	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, lubricating mineral.....do....	750	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paint, Brandon brown.....pounds..	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, building.....do....	7,500	6,500	2 98 to 3 08	.....	$0 11 07	.....	.....
Paper, tarred.....do....	7,500	14,200	1 08 2 48 3 00	.....	011½	.....	.....
Pitch.....do....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rings, harness, assorted.....gross..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling-pins.....dozen..	5	4½	1 00 88	.....	.....	.....	80
Reflectors, lamp to match.....do....	7	9½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddles.....number..	50	64	.....	.....	.....	$9 25 10 00 12 00	.....
Surcingles.....dozen..	8	9½	.....	.....	.....	3 00 3 75 4 50	.....
Turpentine.....gallons..	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umber, burnt.....pounds..	225	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varnish, copal.....gallons..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Wash-tubs.....dozen..	30	34½	8 40 11 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00 4 00
Wash-boards.....do....	35	38½	98 1 44	.....	.....	.....	1 10 80
Wheel-barrows, R. R.....do....	7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheel-barrows, garden.....do....	4	8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wicking, candle.....pounds..	00	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiting.....do....	700	743	.....	$0 00½ 01½	.....	.....	.....
Warp, cotton, loom, white.....do....	.....	.....	18½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warp, cotton, loom, blue.....do....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warp, cotton, loom, striped and colored..do....	100	100	23	.....	.....	.....	.....

goods for the Indian service under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Conkel & Pat-ten.	W. H. E. Childs.	John A. Mark-ley.	G. T. Hensell.	H. B. Claflin.	F. W. Jessup.	J. S. Page.	A. B. Cohn.	Hendrickson & Tyler.	L. Strauss.	J. W. Grange.	R. Colgate.	E. T. Howard.	G. W. Bruce.	Peter Schmid.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 40 60	$0 60	.....	.....	$0 44	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	90	.....	.....	36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	80	.....	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	90	.....	.....	51	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	.....	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	40	.....	.....	37	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 20	09	80	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	021	83	.....	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	05	.....	.....	.....	08	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 07½	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 42	5 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	12½	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$0 02½ to 03½	02½ to 03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	01½ 02½ 02¾ 01	02 01⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00 to 3 90	.....	.....	60	.....
4 50 to 10 50	.....	.....	$3 75 4 50 6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 75 to 3 75	.....	.....	5 20 3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 to 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066092

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Merkley.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Adzes ..... dozen	4				$11 00	$11 25
Anvils, 100 pounds ..... number	3	4½			10	
Anvils, 140 pounds ..... do	2	3			10	
Anvils, 200 pounds ..... do	2	3			10	
Augers, ½-inch ..... dozen	½	½			2 20	2 38
Augers, ¾-inch ..... do	22	21½			3 75	4 12
Augers, 1-inch ..... do	15	14½			4 50	4 80
Augers, 1¼-inch ..... do	15	17½			5 40	5 75
Augers, 1½-inch ..... do	18	19½			7 65	8 20
Augers, 2-inch ..... do	1	½	$37 50		18 00	
Augers, post, 8 and 9 inch ..... do	1	½			11 25	
Augers, post, 7½-inch ..... do	½	½			8 20	9 00
Augers, hollow, ¾-inch ..... do	1	1½			9 80	10 50
Augers, hollow, 1-inch ..... do	1	1½			11 20	12 00
Augers, hollow, 1¼-inch ..... do	1	1½			11 20	12 00
Augers, hollow, 1½-inch ..... do	1	1½	$7 50		18 00	
Augers, earth, 8 and 9 inch ..... do	1½	1½			08	10½
Awls, shoemakers' ..... do	90	95½			09	
Awls, sewing ..... do	200	200			09½	
Awls, saddlers' ..... do	75	72½			6 00	5 09
Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds ..... do	700	333	$3 65		7 00	
		334	6 54			
		300	7 31			
Axes, broad, 12-inch ..... do	8	10½	11 00		15 00	13 75
Axes, hand, 6-inch ..... do	25	27	7 97		9 00	7 71
					7 25	
Axes, hunters' ..... do	160	102	2 93		4 50	3 78
		25	4 40		4 00	
					8 00	
Babbitt metal ..... pounds	550	678			00½	
					14	
Bits, auger ..... dozen	80	80½			1 50	
					1 75	
					1 80	
					2 00	
					2 50	
Bits, auger, assorted ..... do	25	23			1 80	1 70
Bits, auger, ¾-inch ..... do	¾	1½			1 50	1 50
Bits, auger, ¾-inch ..... do	1	1½			1 60	1 60
Bits, auger, ¾-inch ..... do	1	1½			1 80	2 00
Bits, auger, ¾-inch ..... do	1	1½			2 00	2 20
Bits, auger, 1-inch ..... do		2			2 50	3 00
Bits, auger, 1¼-inch ..... do		1-6			3 60	4 00
Bits, auger, 1½-inch ..... do		1-6			4 00	
Bits, auger, 2-inch ..... do						
Bits, brille ..... do	7	7½			08	
					46	
Bits, gimlet, double cut ..... do					50	49
Bits, gimlet, assorted ..... do	80	31½			50	40
Bits, extension, ¼ to 1½ by ⅛ to 8-inch ..... do	3	4½			15 00	
					20 00	
Bits, pod, ¼ to ⅝-inch ..... do	8	9			66	
Bits, assorted ..... do		1			66	
Bits, gouge, ¼ to ⅝-inch ..... do	12	14			66	
Bits, assorted ..... do					66	
Basins, pint ..... do	140	120				
Basins, quart ..... do	150	137				

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Fagler.	L. O. Dana.	S. A. Higbie.	W. B. Dean.	L. H. English.	C. H. George.	J. C. McCarty.	H. C. Wells.	M. M. Pillsbury.	Latimer & Creighton Manufacturing Company.	W. M. Aikman.	C. B. Hotchkiss.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$11 50						$11 50					
10 80											
			$0 11	$0 12							
			11	12							
			11	12							
2 00		$2 80		2 14							
3 40		4 00		3 63							
4 40		4 80		4 50							
4 80		5 50		5 13							
6 80		8 00		7 27							
7 00				5 15							
9 30				6 00							
10 00				6 81							
				7 00							
07											
10											
					$6 00		$6 00				
14 80					16 00	15 00		$10 00			
6 88					8 25	7 80					
					4 00	4 20		3 50			
								3 42			
06½	$0 12										
07											
						1 30					
1 47		2 00		1 40		1 40					
1 88											
1 35		2 00		1 40		1 30					
1 47		2 00		1 50		1 40					
1 88		2 00		1 75		1 60					
2 42		2 00		1 93		1 80					
4 03		2 00		2 56		2 40					
5 00		2 00		3 85		3 80					
7 00		2 00				5 20					
		40									
		75									
50		75		65							
35											
14 25				13 50							
20 50				20 00							
		74									
		74									
									$0 30	$0 30	$0 30
		54							56	40	37
		59							56	37	42
									73	50	50

REF0066093

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	A. Flagler.	W. B. Dean.
				Points of delivery.		
				Chicago.	New York.	Saint Paul.
Bolts, ¼ to ½ inch	pounds	.....	.....	$0 13	$0 12	.....
Bolts, ½ by 1 inch	do	60	60	13	12	$0 22
Bolts, ½ by 1½ inches	do	175	252	13	12	16
Bolts, ½ by 2 inches	do	150	273	13½	12	16½
Bolts, ½ by 2½ inches	do	175	167	13½	12	15
Bolts, ½ by 3 inches	do	150	275	13½	12	18½
Bolts, ½ by 3½ inches	do	125	125	13½	12	12½
Bolts, ½ by 4 inches	do	125	133	13	12	12
Bolts, ½ by 4½ inches	do	100	90	12	12	11
Bolts, ⅝ by 1 inch	do	50	32	11	10	13
Bolts, ⅝ by 1½ inches	do	50	47	11	10	11
Bolts, ⅝ by 2 inches	do	100	220	10½	10	11
Bolts, ⅝ by 2½ inches	do	125	117	10½	10	10
Bolts, ⅝ by 3 inches	do	175	264	10	10	09½
Bolts, ⅝ by 3½ inches	do	100	99	09½	10	09
Bolts, ⅝ by 4 inches	do	150	254	09	10	09
Bolts, ⅝ by 4½ inches	do	125	258	09	10	08½
Bolts, ⅝ by 5 inches	do	130	130	09	10	08½
Bolts, ⅝ by 5½ inches	do	50	57	08½	10	08
Bolts, ⅝ by 6 inches	do	60	58	08½	10	08
Bolts, ¾ by ½ inch	do	25	10	09½	09	12
Bolts, ¾ by 1 inch	do	50	42	09½	09	11½
Bolts, ¾ by 2 inches	do	60	47	09	09	09
Bolts, ¾ by 2½ inches	do	175	160	09	09	08½
Bolts, ¾ by 3 inches	do	150	253	08½	09	08
Bolts, ¾ by 3½ inches	do	150	143	08½	09	08
Bolts, ¾ by 4 inches	do	180	287	08½	09	07½
Bolts, ¾ by 4½ inches	do	150	157	08	09	07
Bolts, ¾ by 5 inches	do	160	257	07½	09	07
Bolts, ¾ by 5½ inches	do	25	7	07½	09	07
Bolts, ¾ by 6 inches	do	150	257	07	09	06½
Bolts, ¾ by 6½ inches	do	50	37	07	09	06½
Bolts, ¾ by 7 inches	do	60	172	07	09	06
Bolts, ⅞ by 1½ inches	do	150	130	06½	09	06
Bolts, ⅞ by 2 inches	do	175	262	06½	09	05½
Bolts, ⅞ by 2½ inches	do	150	145	06½	09	05½
Bolts, ⅞ by 3 inches	do	100	80	06	07½	06
Bolts, ⅞ by 3½ inches	do	100	70	06	07½	06
Bolts, ⅞ by 4 inches	do	100	70	05½	07½	06
Bolts, ⅞ by 4½ inches	do	125	100	05½	07½	05½
Bolts, ⅞ by 5 inches	do	100	80	05½	07½	05½
Bolts, ⅞ by 6 inches	do	100	70	05½	07½	05
Bolts, ⅞ by 7 inches	do	100	75	05	07½	05
Bolts, 1 by 3½ inches	do	125	110	05	06	05
Bolts, 1 by 4 inches	do	175	213	05	06	05
Bolts, 1 by 4½ inches	do	175	168	05	06	05
Bolts, 1 by 5 inches	do	160	183	05	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 5½ inches	do	160	163	07	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 6 inches	do	200	318	04½	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 7 inches	do	175	303	04½	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 8 inches	do	100	208	04½	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 9 inches	do	375	473	04½	06	04½
Bolts, 1 by 7 inches	do	75	70	04½	05	03½
Bolts, 1 by 8 inches	do	100	95	04½	05	03½
Bolts, 1 to 1 by 1½ to 6	do	275	990	12½	10	10
Bolts, 1 by 2½ to 1 by 12	do	12	8	05	.....	05
Bolts, 1 to 6	do	60	50	09	.....	10
Bolts, 1 to 1 by 1½ to 10	do	.....	.....	09	.....	10

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.		G. W. Bruce.		J. F. Richards.		A. Flagler.		W. B. Dean.		J. W. Soper.		F. W. Jessup.		L. H. English.		J. C. McCarty.	
				Points of delivery.																	
				Chi.		N. Y.		Kans. City.		N. Y.		Saint Paul.		N. Y.		N. Y.		N. Y.		N. Y.	
Bolts, assorted, 3 to 6 by ¼	lbs.	.....	.....	$0 05		.....		.....		.....		$0 05		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, assorted, 10, 12, 14	do	.....	.....	05		.....		.....		.....		05		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, assorted, 2 to 12	do	.....	.....	05		.....		.....		.....		05		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 1	do	100	85	13		$0 60		$0 60		14		07		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 1½	do	125	175	13		60		60		10½		20		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 2	do	225	203	13		63		63		10½		18		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 2½	do	150	123	12		64		65		10½		15		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 3	do	200	193	11½		63		68		10½		14		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 3½	do	140	111	11		70		70		10½		13		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 4	do	160	161	10½		78		73		10½		10½		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 4½	do	100	85	10½		75		75		10½		09½		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 5	do	100	80	10		78		78		10½		09½		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 4	do	115	92	07	2 32	2 81		05		07½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 5	do	200	154	07	2 51	2 50		05		07		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 6	do	225	200	06½	2 52	2 81		05		06½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 7	do	100	107	06½	3 07	3 06		05		06½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 8	do	150	125	06	3 32	3 81		05		06		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 10	do	130	145	06	3 32	3 81		05		06		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 11	do	50	70	05½	4 07	4 06		05		05½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅝ by 12	do	100	105	05½	4 32	4 81		05		05½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 2	do	100	102	10	1 51	1 50		07		09		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 2½	do	90	78	10	1 68	1 65		07		09		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 3	do	175	164	09	1 15	1 65		07		08½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 4	do	230	200	09	1 80	1 80		07		08		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 5	do	140	129	08	1 45	1 45		07		07½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 6	do	140	125	07	1 80	1 80		07		07½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 7	do	100	100	07	1 75	1 75		07		07		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 8	do	100	80	07	1 90	1 90		07		06½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ¾ by 9	do	150	140	07	2 03	2 05		07		06½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅞ to 1¼ by 3	lbs.	50	30	10	.....	80		10		08		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, 1¼ to 3 by ½	lbs.	50	30	12	.....	65		12		15		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, 1 to 2 by ½	lbs.	50	30	13	.....	60		30		15		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ½ by 12	do	100	105	05½	.....	4 31		05½		05½		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, carriage, ⅞ to 1 by ½	lbs.	100	90	12	.....	3 85		.....		10		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire	do	.....	.....	12	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2	do	40	31	12	.....	55		22		25		.....		.....		$0 20		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 1½	do	15	9	12	40	55		18		25		.....		.....		20		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2	do	40	44	12	50	55		14		12½		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2½	do	60	59	12	53	55		14		11		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 3	do	75	74	12	55	60		14		10		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 4	do	30	34	12	60	.....		14		09		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2½	do	15	20	10	73	1 10		14		10½		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, 2½ by 3	do	15	25	10	.....	1 10		.....		10		.....		.....		18		.....		.....	
Bolts, tire, 3	do	.....	.....	10	.....	1 10		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Bolts, window	do	275	217	10	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12 inch	feet	333	296	45	45	50		.....		.....		$0 50		$0 45½		.....		.....		$0 39	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10 inch	feet	100	185	37½	36	40		.....		.....		33		37½		.....		.....		32	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8 inch	feet	60	46	29	28½	32		.....		.....		31		29½		.....		.....		25	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6 inch	feet	375	385	21½	21	24		.....		.....		23		21½		.....		.....		18	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4 inch	feet	140	100	14	15	16		.....		.....		16		14½		.....		.....		12	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3 inch	feet	100	60	07½	10	12		.....		.....		12		11		.....		.....		09	
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 2 to 12 by ½ inch	feet	.....	.....	55	.....	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	

REF0066094

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	R. H. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch ..... foot.	60	45	.....	.....	$0 26	$0 25
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch ..... do..	40	20	.....	.....	10	16
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch ..... do..			.....	.....	13	12
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch ..... do..	50	235	.....	.....	10	8
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 1 to 6 by ⅛ ..... do..			.....	.....	71	.....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 2 to 8 by 1 ..... do..			.....	.....	6½	.....
Belting, leather ..... foot.	100	78	$0 62½	.....	.....	82
Belting, leather, 12-inch ..... do..	60	50	42	.....	.....	46
Belting, leather, 8-inch ..... do..			.....	.....	.....	80
Belting, leather, 7-inch, double ..... do..	80	60	31½	.....	.....	33
Belting, leather, 6-inch ..... do..	30	24	21½	.....	.....	28
Belting, leather, 5-inch ..... do..	25	16	20½	.....	.....	22
Belting, leather, 4-inch ..... do..	40	30	18	.....	.....	19
Belting, leather, 3½-inch ..... do..			.....	.....	.....	16
Belting, leather, 3-inch ..... do..	80	90	09½	.....	.....	10
Belting, leather, 2-inch ..... dozen	6	11½	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Braces or bit-stocks, iron			.....	.....	.....	11 00
			.....	.....	.....	18 00
		1-3	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Braces or bit-stocks, 9-inch ..... do..	½	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braces or bit-stocks, 10-inch ..... do..	½	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckets, iron, galvanized ..... do..	65	78½	.....	$3 48	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckets, iron, 2-gallon ..... do..	15	10	.....	2 92½	.....	.....
Bells, school, 200 pounds ..... number.	1	2	.....	54 00	.....	.....
Bells, school, 300 pounds ..... do..	2	3	.....	81 00	.....	.....
Bells, school, 400 pounds ..... do..	2	2	.....	108 00	.....	.....
Bells, hand, No. 6, polished ..... dozen.	1½	2½	.....	.....	.....	3 83
Bells, cow and ox, assorted, large ..... do	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
			.....	.....	.....	4 50
		11	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Bells, cow and ox, assorted, small ..... dozen.	1½	1½	.....	.....	.....	2 20
			.....	.....	.....	1 80
			.....	.....	.....	1 25
Borax ..... pounds.	500	540	.....	.....	.....	10
			.....	.....	.....	8
Bridle-bits, tinned ..... dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25
Buckles, harness, ½-inch ..... gross.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Buckles, harness, ¾-inch, loop ..... do..	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Buckles, harness, 1-inch ..... do..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15
Buckles, harness, 1¼-inch ..... do..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 90
Buckles, harness, 1½-inch ..... do..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 18
Buckles, harness, assorted ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Buckles, tug, 1¼-inch ..... pairs.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Buckles, tug, 1½-inch ..... do..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Buckles, tug, 2-inch ..... dozen	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Butts, door, wrought			.....	.....	.....	35
			.....	.....	.....	57
		143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butts, door, 4-inch ..... dozen	7	10	.....	.....	.....	75
Butts, door, 3½-inch ..... do..	70	62	.....	.....	.....	57
Butts, door, 3-inch ..... do..	30	27	.....	.....	.....	35
Butts, door, 2½-inch ..... do..	15	13	.....	.....	.....	24
Butts, door, 2-inch ..... do..	15	13	.....	.....	.....	13½
Butts, door, 1½-inch ..... do..	50	44	.....	.....	.....	49
Butts, door, 3 by 3½ inch, loose joint ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Butts, door, 2 by 3 inch, loose joint ..... do..	15	12	.....	.....	.....	37
Butts, door, 2½ by 3 inch, acorn ..... do..			.....	.....	.....	

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

G. W. Bruce.	F. W. Joseph.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flegler.	S. Whitman.	Lehigh and Green Mountain Mining Company.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Aikman.	C. B. Zotchlite.	W. B. Dean.	H. W. Shepherd.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 24	$0 21½	$0 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 21
18	18½	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
12	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
9	9½	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 66	.....
.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
.....	85	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
.....	28	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
.....	23	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
.....	20	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	.....
.....	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	.....
.....	.....	.....	$7 50	.....	.....	$5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$4 50	$4 50	.....	$3 50	$3 75	.....	$4 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....
.....	54 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	3 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 11	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	80	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.....	60	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	40	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	28	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	15	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	75	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 36	.....	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066095

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.	J. F. Richards.	Ansonia Brass and Copper Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	
Butts, door, 3 by 3 inches ..... dozen.	6	6		$0 44	$1 50	$0 44	
Butts, brass, 1½-inch ..... do...	28	2[illegible]	$1 23	21		1 38	
Butts, brass, 2-inch ..... do...	10	1[illegible]	2 53	76		20	
Butts, brass, 2-inch ..... do...	2	1	1 38	47		20	
Butts, brass, 2 by 1½ inches ..... do...	8		1 75	49		75	
Brushes, whitewash, 8-inch ..... do...		12½	3 53	4 48			
			3 98	4 25			
			5 60				
			5 80				
			5 75				
Brushes, paint, 00000 to 0000 ..... do...	15			5 00			
				6 00			
Brushes, paint, 00000 to 0 ..... do...	6	18½		6 70			
				4 40			
				3 80			
				3 00			
Brushes, varnish ..... do...	4			1 62			
				2 34			
				1 42			
		5½		4 85			
Brushes, scrub, 5 and 6 row, 10-inch ... do...	20			1 30			
			33	1 70			
		22½	1 00				
			1 50				
			1 80				
Brushes, marking ..... do...	6	6½		55			
Brushes, stove, 6-row ..... do...	10		1 25				
		15½	1 50				
Brushes, horse, leather back ..... do...	15			3 00			
				4 00			
				5 00			
		23½		4 50			
Boilers, wash, No. 9 ..... do...		1-6				24 00	
Boilers, copper-bottom, flat-bottom ... do...	8	7½				19 50	
Brass, sheet, No. 30, 14 to 18 gauge.. pounds	115	105		27			$0 19
Brass, sheet, No. 22 ..... do...				27			19
Compasses, pocket, 6-inch ..... dozen.	3	3½		2 50			
Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch ..... do...		6		2 00			
				1 50			
Compasses, carpenters', 10-inch ..... do...	4			2 75			
Crowbars, steel-pointed ..... pounds.	1,800	1,493		03¼		04	
Chain, cable, ¾-inch ..... do...	2,000	2,556		03½		03½	
Chain, log, ¾-inch, short links ..... do...	2,000	2,662		03½		03½	
Chain, log, 1-inch ..... do...	2,000	2,662		07	03½	03½	
Chain, log, ⅞-inch ..... do...	1,000	895		07	07½	06½	
				1 80			
Chains, halter, with snap ..... dozen.	8			1 50			
		7½		2 40		4 50	
Chains, trace, 6½ feet ..... do...	12	13		4 50			
Chains, surveyor's, 66 feet ..... number.	5	7		8 00			
Cleavers, 8-inch, butchers' ..... dozen.	2	2½		4 50			
Callipers, 9-inch ..... do...	1	1		4 50			
Callipers, 6-inch ..... do...	1	1½		7 00			
Callipers, 8-inch ..... do...	1½	5-13		1 90		65	
Cups, tin, pint ..... do...	900	939					
Cups, tin, quart ..... do...	600	626				75	

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of May 20, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Allman.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. W. Soyer.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	C. H. Wight.	Lebanon & Grosjean Manufacturing Company.	J. M. Molloy's Sons.	W. B. Dean.	H. W. Shephard.	L. H. English.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 41											
34											
33											
37											
35											
	$14 85	$13 50	$13 49								
	12 82	11 55	12 75								
	14 85	13 50									
22½											$0 10
32½											
1 55											
3 25											
										$0 01	
										05	
	07					$0 05				05½	
	07½					05½				06	
	08					06				06½	
					$1 45	1 13					
						1 23					
					a37½	a37					
2 70											
1 70											
3 40											
	50	40	50		$0 49½		$0 48	$0 36		$0 50	
	60	50	47							44	
			91								
	58	50	50		61		58	65		60	
		65					1 75			64	

a Per pair.

REF0066096

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
Chalk, carpenters' red.....pounds..	40	15	.....	.....	$0 06	.....
Chalk, carpenters' white.....do....	150	183	.....	.....	10	.....
Chalk, carpenters' blue.....do....	10	5	.....	.....	15	.....
Chalk lines.....dozen..	21	23½	.....	.....	23	.....
			.....	.....	45	.....
Chalk crayons.....gross..	50	55½	$0 22	.....	13	.....
Chisels, firmer, ½-inch.....dozen..	4	4	.....	$1 00	2 00	$1 10
Chisels, firmer, ⅝-inch.....do....	4	4½	.....	1 08	2 20	1 18
Chisels, firmer, ¾-inch.....do....	4	4	.....	1 12	2 50	1 22
Chisels, firmer, ⅞-inch.....do....	4	3½	.....	1 30	2 70	1 42
Chisels, firmer, 1-inch.....do....	4	4	.....	1 40	3 00	1 52
Chisels, firmer, 1¼-inch.....do....	4	4½	.....	1 75	3 50	1 92
Chisels, firmer, 1½-inch.....do....	3	5½	.....	2 50	3 75	2 75
Chisels, firmer, 1¾-inch.....do....	3	4½	.....	3 00	4 00	3 30
Chisels, firmer, 2-inch.....do....	3	3½	.....	3 75	4 25	4 15
Chisels, firmer, 2½-inch.....do....	3	4½	.....	4 50	4 50	4 95
Chisels, firmer, 2-inch.....do....	2	5½	.....	.....	3 25	3 97
Chisels, framing, ½-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	3 30	3 97
Chisels, framing, ⅝-inch.....do....	2	1	.....	.....	3 40	3 97
Chisels, framing, ¾-inch.....do....	1	1½	.....	.....	3 50	3 93
Chisels, framing, ⅞-inch.....do....	3	3	.....	.....	3 50	3 60
Chisels, framing, 1-inch.....do....	2	3½	.....	.....	4 10	4 10
Chisels, framing, 1¼-inch.....do....	2	1½	.....	.....	5 00	4 60
Chisels, framing, 1½-inch.....do....	2	4	.....	.....	5 50	5 15
Chisels, framing, 1¾-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	6 10	5 75
Chisels, framing, 2-inch.....do....	4	3	.....	.....	6 70	6 10
Chisels, framing, 2-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	3 92	.....
Chisels, S mortise.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	8 75	7 00
Chisels, corner, 1-inch.....do....	2	5½	.....	.....	1 75	.....
Chisels, cold, ½-inch, octagon.....do....	15	21½	.....	.....	1 65	.....
Curry-combs, 3-bars.....each..	12	10½	.....	.....	45	.....
Cards, ox.....each..	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldrons, iron, 20 gallons.....do....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldrons, iron, 90 gallons.....dozen..	2	2½	.....	.....	6 00	.....
Clamps, iron, to open 6 inches.....do....	50	65	.....	.....	45	.....
Catches, iron, cupboard.....do....	35	38½	.....	.....	42	.....
Candle-sticks, japanned.....do....	5	5½	.....	.....	37	.....
Candle-molds, 6s and 12s.....do....	100	93½	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Coffee-mills, Nos. 1 and 2.....do....	160	197½	.....	.....	3 00	4 25
			.....	.....	2 00	3 25
			.....	.....	4 50	5 50
			.....	.....	3 00	3 75
			.....	.....	2 40	
			.....	.....	2 80	
Coffee-pots.....		192½	.....	.....	2 25	.....
Coffee-pots, 2 quarts, riveted.....dozen..	50	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts.....		4½	.....	.....	.....	.....

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of May 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Afkman.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	J. M. Melley's Sons.	W. B. Dean.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.	Landers, Frary & Clark.	F. W. Jessup.	J. H. Bohrman.	A. B. Cohn.	H. S. Sterling.
Points of delivery.													
Kan. City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	St. Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$0 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2 24	$1 75	$2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 70	$1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 28	1 75	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 57	2 20	2 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 90	1 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 85	2 23	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 15	2 45	3 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 42	2 65	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 70	2 90	3 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	3 12	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 95	3 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 28	3 35	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 56	3 58	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 42	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 42	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 42	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 70	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	3 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 95	3 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 28	3 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 56	3 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 13	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 80	3 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 70	4 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 20	4 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 23	4 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 60	4 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 84	5 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 05	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 75	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 70	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	.....	$3 75	$1 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 82	.....	4 75	3 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	6 75	30 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 40
.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	36	$0 40	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	1 10	1 00	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 70	.....	.....
2 13	.....	1 50	1 25	1 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 85	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 10	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 38	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 50	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 85	.....	1 50	3 00	1 60	$1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 58	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	.....	.....
2 25	.....	2 10	3 50	2 10	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 28	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 38	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0066097

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	R. H. Robbins.	J. A. Markley.	J. A. Boehling, Sons & Co.	G. W. Jenne.	F. W. Jessup.	C. H. Wight.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chi.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Coffee-boilers, 6 quart ....doz.	.....	1-1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes-line, wire, 100-foot..feet.	5,000	.....	.....	$0 31	$0 32	$12 50 17 50 21 50	$0 00½	.....	$0 30
Cradles, grain, with scythes..doz.	10	6,500 11	$23 00 25 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Couplings, 1-inch .....do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Couplings, ¾-inch .....do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Couplings, ½-inch .....do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividers.....do..	8	4½	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividers, 8 inches long.....do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 40 2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drag-teeth .....lbs.	500	1,000	.....	.....	02½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drag-teeth, ¾-inch .....do..	2,000	1,700	.....	.....	02½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippers, 4-inch bowl.....doz.	210½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippers, long handles, 2 qts..do..	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, hand .....do..	2	2½	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, breast.....do..	⅛	1-2	.....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, ratchet .....do..	2	1½	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, blacksmith .....do..	2	1½	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, stocks .....do..	⅛	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drills, stocks, ratchet brace do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch...No.	825	894	.....	.....	a1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch...do..	25		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.....doz.	7	6	.....	.....	1 08 1 00	.....	.....	$1 85 2 20 2 50	93
Files, mill-saw, 8-inch.....do..	10	9	.....	.....	1 50 1 30	.....	.....	2 60 3 05 3 80	1 30
Files, mill-saw, 10-inch.....do..	50	53½	.....	.....	2 10 1 92	.....	.....	3 65 4 30 4 90	1 91
Files, mill-saw, 12-inch.....do..	90	96½	.....	.....	3 15 2 80	.....	.....	5 25 6 00 6 60	2 73
Files, mill-saw, 14-inch.....do..	75	81	.....	.....	4 35 3 88	.....	.....	7 30 8 25 9 00	3 80
Files, saw, taper, 3-inch .....do..	10	6	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	95	53
Files, saw, taper, 3½-inch ....do..	3	2	.....	.....	48 56	.....	.....	1 50 95	53
Files, saw, taper, 4-inch .....do..	99	109½	.....	.....	48 62	.....	.....	1 50 1 08	57
Files, saw, taper, 4½-inch ....do..	70	86½	.....	.....	55 70	.....	.....	1 65 1 20	64
Files, saw, taper, 5-inch .....do..	70	72½	.....	.....	99 78	.....	.....	1 70 1 85	70
Files, saw, taper, 5½-inch ....do..	20	23½	.....	.....	74 95 84	.....	.....	2 25 1 40 1 65 2 60	85

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Hicbie.	J. H. Rohrman.	W. M. Allman.	A. R. Cohn.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. M. McIlroy's Sons.	W. R. Dunn.	L. E. English.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	O. W. Graves.	L. O. Dana.	H. W. Shephard.
Points of delivery.														
Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.
$3 25 2 75	.....	$2 80	$2 25 2 37	$4 50 3 00 2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 62	$2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 25 00	$0 00½	.....	.....	.....	$24 00 25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
02½ 02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 02½ 02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	00	.....	62 61	.....	47 47	.....	.....	.....	$0 55 00	$0 33 42½	.....	.....	$0 80 03
1 00	.....	00	.....	70 85	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	42½ 80 1 20 3 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 10	a1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	a$2 55 a85	a$2 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 25	a1 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 00 a85	a3 00	.....
1 11	1 00	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 56	1 40	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 56	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 19	2 14	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 19	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 15	3 06	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15	3 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 38	4 27	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 38	4 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	57	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	64	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	72	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	78	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 00	92	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per dozen.

REF0066098

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Files, saw, taper, 6-inch	dozen	50	68½
Files, half-round, 8-inch	do	20	17½
Files, half-round, 10-inch	do	20	23½
Files, half-round, 12-inch	do	15	21½
Files, round, 6-inch, bastard	do	25	25½
Files, round, 8-inch	do		
Files, round, 10-inch	do	15	14½
Files, round, 12-inch	do	15	17½
Files, round, 14-inch	do	15	10½
Files, flat, 8-inch	do	3	2
Files, flat, 16-inch, D cut	do	½	1-4
Files, half-oval, 16-inch	do		
Files, square, 12-inch	do	½	1-2
Files, bastard, 14-inch	do	5	4
Files, wood, 12-inch	do	25	25½
Files, wood, 14-inch	do	20	20½
Files, gunsmiths', assorted	set	35	1 40
Felloes, wagon, 2½-inch	do	10	17
Felloes, wagon, sawed, 3-inch	do		
Felloes, wagon, sawed, 2½ by 2 inch	do	20	33
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¼-inch	do	2	2
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½-inch	do	20	30
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¾-inch	do		
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2-inch	do	8	29
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2½-inch	do		12

for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1878.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. A. Markley.	F. W. Jessup.	C. H. Wight.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	J. A. Higbie.	John Crane.	W. B. Dean.	L. H. English.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Paul.	N. Y.
$1 10	$1 75	$0 98	$1 14	$1 00	$1 25		$1 14	$1 06
1 00	1 90							
	3 00							
1 75	3 10	1 45	1 86	1 49	2 00		1 86	1 50
1 62	3 60							
	3 90							
2 45	4 25	2 05	2 55	2 14	2 90		2 55	2 13
2 27	4 75							
	5 25							
3 25	5 75	2 90	3 45	3 06	3 75		3 45	3 06
3 00	6 40							
	7 00							
1 03	1 83	95	1 11	1 00	1 50		1 11	1 00
98	2 20							
	2 50							
1 50	2 60	1 40	1 56	1 49	2 00		1 56	1 50
1 40	3 05							
	3 50							
2 10	3 65	2 00	2 19	2 14	2 90		2 19	2 13
1 96	4 30							
	4 90							
3 15	5 25	2 85	3 15	3 06	3 75		3 15	3 06
2 82	6 00							
	6 60							
3 90	7 30	3 95	4 38	4 27	5 25		4 38	4 27
4 25	8 25							
	9 00							
1 75	2 60	1 39	1 56	1 49	1 50		1 56	1 50
1 45	3 05							
	3 50							
6 00	10 50	5 64	6 83				6 72	
5 40	11 50							
	12 50							
6 00		5 64	9 00				6 72	
5 60								
3 15	5 25	2 83	3 15				3 15	3 06
2 85	6 00							
	6 60							
4 25	7 30	3 94	4 38	4 27			4 38	4 27
3 88								
3 15		2 83	3 90	3 06	4 00		4 50	3 06
2 83								
4 25		3 94	5 40	4 27	5 25		6 00	4 27
3 88								
2 85							3 00	
1 50			1 25			$4 00	1 50	
1 75			3 50			5 00	2 00	
1 20			1 25				1 50	
95			1 25			1 47	1 20	
						1 45		
1 05			1 50			1 70	1 35	
						1 65		
1 15			1 75			1 75	1 35	
						1 70		
1 20			2 10			2 05	1 55	
						2 00		
1 25			2 10			2 25	1 55	
						2 20		
1 45			2 25			2 35	1 75	
						2 75		

REF0066099

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. F. Robbins.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. A. Markley.	C. H. Wight.	J. F. Richards.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Kansas City.
Felloes, wagon, bent, 2¼-inch.....set	.....	6	.....	.....	$1 80	.....	$2 50
Felloes, wagon, 2 by 2½ inches.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80	.....	2 50
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¼ by 1½ inches....do	6	7	.....	.....	95	.....	1 25
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½ by 1¾ inches....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	.....	1 25
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1½ by 2 inches.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25
Felloes, wagon, bent, 1¾ by 2 inches.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 75
Flat-irons, 5-pound.....dozen	3	2½	.....	.....	*02½	.....	*02½
Flat-irons, 6-pound.....do	4	4½	.....	.....	*02½	.....	*02½
Flat-irons, 7-pound.....do	4	3½	.....	.....	*02½	.....	*02½
Flat-irons, 8-pound.....do	25	21½	.....	.....	*02½	.....	.....
Faucets, brass, ¾ racking.....pounds	15	15	.....	.....	3 40	.....	.....
Faucets, wood, 2 cork-lined.....dozen	3	4½	$0 53	.....	60	.....	.....
Fish-hooks, ringed, No. 1 to 1⅝	35,000	33,250	.....	$1 25	08	.....	.....
Fish-lines, hemp and cotton.....dozen	250	272	.....	.....	08 10 12 14 16	.....	.....
Forks, hay, 3 tines.....do	225	.....	.....	.....	3 75 4 40	4 53 4 04	4 05
		228½	.....	.....	3 60	.....	.....
Forks, hay, 4 tines.....do	2	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 25	5 63
		1	.....	.....	4 50	5 77 5 25 4 77	
Forks, manure, 4 tines.....do	10	.....	.....	.....	5 25 5 90 4 50	5 70 5 27 4 75 4 27	5 63
		12½	.....	.....			.....
Forks, manure, 6 tines.....do	6	.....	.....	.....	11 00	11 25	.....
		6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Funnels, 1-quart.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
Funnels, 2-quart.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates, molasses, 2 iron.....do	2	8	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
Gauges, splitting.....do	1	1½	.....	.....	5 80	.....	.....
Gauges, thumb.....do	3	3½	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Gauges, marking.....do	4	8½	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....
Gauges, mortise.....do	½	1-1½	.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....
Gauges, saddlers'.....do	1	1-3	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....
Gouges, socket firmer.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Gouges, ¾-inch.....do	3	2½	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
Gouges, 1-inch.....do	3	4½	.....	.....	4 60	.....	.....
Gouges, 1-inch.....do	3	3½	.....	.....	4 85	.....	.....
Gouges, 1-inch.....do	3	3½	.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....
Gouges, 1-inch.....do	2	2½	.....	.....	5 20	.....	.....
Gouges, assorted.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....

*Per

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March, 25, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	John Crane.	A. B. Cohn.	W. R. Dean.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.	H. S. Sterling.	Strasberger, Wolf & Co.	S. Remington.	H. L. Clapp.	J. W. Soper.	W. M. Aikman.	C. B. Ketchkies.
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
.....	.....	$3 75	.....	$1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 60	.....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 50	.....	1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 40	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 40	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 35	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 70	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 65	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 90	.....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 85	.....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 15	.....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*$0 02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*$0 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 85	.....	.....	$0 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 70	.....	.....	$3 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 75	.....	.....	6 50	.....	.....	4 60	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	.....	.....	12 50	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	9 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$0 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 75	$0 83
.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 05
3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 50	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 35	.....	.....
2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 45	.....	.....
2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....
2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 63	.....	.....
3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....
3 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

pound.

REF0066100

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Gouges, firmer	dozen		
Gimlets, nail and spike	do	37½	46½
	boxes	125	114
Glass, window, 8 x 10	do	20	27
Glass, window, 9 x 12	do	1	1
Glass, window, 9 x 13	do	25	24
Glass, window, 9 x 14	do	5	4
Glass, widdow, 9 x 15	do	50	66
Glass, window, 10 x 12	do	5	5
Glass, window, 10 x 13	do	50	49
Glass, window, 10 x 14	do	30	34
Glass, window, 10 x 16	do	6	5
Glass, window, 10 x 18	do	6	8
Glass, window, 12 x 14	do	10	16
Glass, window, 12 x 16	do	3	5
Glass, window, 12 x 18	do	6	4
Glass, window, 12 x 22	do	3	2
Glass, window, 12 x 28	do	3	2
Glass, window, 14 x 20	pounds	100	191
Glue	number	25	19
Glue pots, No. 0	do	40	
Grindstones, weight 30 pounds	do	12	
Grindstones, weight 40 pounds	do	140	
Grindstones, weight 50 pounds	do	6	
Grindstones, weight 75 pounds	do	60	28,835a
Grindstones, weight 100 pounds	do	6	
Grindstones, weight 125 pounds	do	40	
Grindstones, weight 150 pounds	do	10	
Grindstones, weight 250 pounds	do	1	
Grindstones, weight 700 pounds	dozen	1	
Graters, nutmeg	do	3	1½
Gun-hammers	do	3	3
Gun-triggers, malleable	do	17	2½
Gun-locks, right-hand	do		16½
Gun-locks, hand	do		
Gun-locks, left-hand	do		
Gun-tubes, assorted, common sizes	do	40	47
Gun-sights, front, German silver	do	20	17
Gun-sights, back, iron	do	17	16
Haminers, cat-head, 3 pounds	do	½	1-12
Hammers, claw, adze-eye	do	28	30½
Hammers, riveting, 1, 1½, 1¾ inch	do	5	5½
Hammers, shoeing, farriers'	do	5	6
Hammers, shoemakers'	do	½	1-4
Hammers, tack	do	5	5½
Hammers, stone, size 5 pounds	number	30	154
Hammers, stone, size 8 pounds	do	6	
Hammers, stone, size 12 pounds	do	2	7

a Pounds.

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

Awards were made in comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Aikman.	A. B. Cohn.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	G. W. Bruce.	James S. Page.	L. H. English.	H. S. Sterling.	H. S. Sterling.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.
	$1 30											
	1 63											
	1 93											
	2 30											
	25		$0 18									
	45		38									
	2 00	$2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 00	2 25										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 30	2 55										
	2 40	2 93										
	2 30	2 55										
	15		$0 14							$0 10		
	30		30			$0 25		$0 30			$0 35		
	01	01					$0 01½					$0 00½	$0 85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01	01					01½					3-4	85
	01½	02					01½					3-4	85
	25	45				50							
						30							
	65												
	1 00												
	18												
6 50	6 50												
5 70	5 90												
	6 50												
	5 90												
16½	33												
	17												
	35												
	1800												
	5 28		4 05	$3 50					$4 13				
	3 40		5 70	6 75									
	3 20		3 30										
	4 25		3 60										
	5 25		4 20										
	3 00		3 00										
	4 25		4 19										
	3 00												
	75		75										
	90												
	1 00										1 00		
	75												
	1 60										1 40		
	1 20										2 00		

REF0066101

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.	L. M. Buford.	G. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City.	New York.
Harrows, 40 teeth ..... number.	75	73			$5 45	$4 90	
Harrow teeth, ⅞ inch square ..... pounds	4,000	4,425	$0 02½		2½		
Harrow teeth ..... do.					2½		
Hoes, planters, 7½-inch ..... dozen					3 80		$3 45
Hoes, planters, 8-inch ..... do.	3 30	474½			4 10		3 70
Hoes, planters, 8½-inch ..... do.					4 50		3 95
Hoes, planters, 10-inch ..... do.					5 40		5 20
Hoes, garden, solid shank ..... do.	80	88½			3 25		
					3 60		
					3 80		
Hoes, grub, oval eye, No. 2 ..... do.	30	48½		$3 50	6 50		4 20
					6 25		
Handles, awl, peg and sewing ..... do.	125	226			14		16
Handles, axe, 36-inch, Nos. 1 and 2 ..... do.	850	1,240			1 15		
					1 50		
					2 50		
Handles, hoe, planters' ..... do.	300	345			1 00		
Handles, plow ..... do.	50	60			1 75		
Handles, pick, 36-inch, Nos. 1 and 2 ..... do.	35	39			1 10		
					1 30		
Handles, hay-fork ..... do.	5	4			1 15		
					80		
Handles, spade ..... do.	4	3			2 25		
Hatchets ..... do.	180	289½		2 00	3 90		4 10
					4 35		
					3 65		
					3 05		
					3 60		
Hubs, oak, 8 by 10 ..... sets	12	13			1 00		
Hubs, oak, 8½ by 10 ..... do.	4	4			1 10		
Hubs, oak, 8½ by 11 ..... do.	9	8			1 10		
Hubs, oak, 9 by 11 ..... do.	6	7			1 20		
Hubs, oak, 9½ by 12 ..... do.	4	4			1 30		
Hubs, hickory, 5 by 1½ ..... do.					90		
Hubs, hickory, 7 by 1½ ..... do.					1 40		
Pairs hinges, strap, 6-inch ..... dozen.	35	47½			55		
Pairs hinges, strap, 8-inch ..... do.	30	38			80		
Pairs hinges, strap, 10-inch ..... do.	30	31½			1 25		
					2 40		
Pairs hinges, strap, 12-inch ..... do.	25	29			2 15		
					3 25		
Pairs hinges, strap, T, 4-inch ..... do.	10	10½			30		
Pairs hinges, strap, T, 6-inch ..... do.	10	13			50		
Pairs hinges, strap, T, 8-inch ..... do.	12	19			80		
					1 50		
Pairs hinges, strap, T, 10-inch ..... do.	20	26½			1 15		
					2 50		
Pairs hinges, strap, T, 12-inch ..... do.	8	10½			1 75		
					3 50		
Iron, round, ¼-inch ..... pounds.	1,800	1,735			2 75		
		820					
Iron, round, ⅜-inch ..... do.	900	800			2 55		
		260					

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	A. B. Cohn.	W. B. Dean.	Deere & Co.	L. H. English.	C. H. George.	J. C. McCarty.	S. Remington.	James Woolworth.	John Crane.	F. C. Bayles.
Points of delivery.												
Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Saint Louis, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.
			$9 50		4 70							
$0 02½			02½	$0 02½								
02½				02½								
								$3 78	$4 40			
									4 15			
								4 10	4 60			
									4 35			
								4 41	4 80			
									4 50			
3 60			3 25					3 30	5 20 3 15			
	$0 15											
										1 19		
										1 09		
										99		
			1 30								$0 89	$0 90
			1 50	1 30							1 70	
			1 25							1 20	1 25	
										1 10	95	
			1 00						a01½		1 00	
			1 75									
	3 10	$3 75				$3 62		3 75				
	3 40							4 00				
	3 60							4 25				
	2 75											
	3 65											
1 10				1 00							1 80	
1 10				1 00							2 00	
1 10				1 00							2 15	
1 20				1 00							2 30	
1 20				1 00							2 60	
											1 10	
											1 50	
	53				88							
	55				1 00							
	1 19				1 10							
	2 22				3 04							
	3 25				2 40							
	2 10				3 30							
	35				45							
					48							
	51				60							
					68							
	76				90							
	1 15				1 66							
	1 70				1 80							
					3 04							
					2 00							
					3 90							
2 90				03								
2 70				2 80								

a Per foot.

REF0066102

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Manley.	J. F. Richards.	W. R. Dean.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Kansas City.	Saint Paul.
Iron, round, ⅜-inch.....pounds..	2,500	3,425	$2 35	.....	$2 60
		550	.....	$3 50	.....
Iron, round, ⅞-inch.....do....	1,000	900	2 15	.....	2 40
		309	.....	2 30	.....
Iron, round, ½-inch.....do....	4,500	4,200	2 20	.....	2 40
		1,950	.....	2 30	.....
Iron, round, ⅝-inch.....do....	800	700	2 00	.....	2 20
		200	.....	2 10	.....
Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do....	2,200	2,025	2 00	.....	2 20
		700	.....	2 10	2 20
Iron, round, ⅞-inch.....do....	3,500	3,150	1 90	.....	2 10
		1,500	.....	2 00	.....
Iron, round, 1-inch.....do....	500	550	1 90	2 00	2 10
	2,500	2,075	1 80	.....	2 00
		1,600	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, round, 1¼-inch.....do....	750	825	1 80	.....	2 00
		1,050	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, round, 1½-inch.....do....	600	600	1 80	.....	2 00
		550	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, square, ½-inch.....do....	500	675	2 75	.....	3 00
		75	.....	2 90	.....
Iron, square, ⅝-inch.....do....	250	70	2 30	.....	2 60
		125	.....	2 50	.....
Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do....	1,500	1,580	2 20	.....	2 40
		400	.....	2 30	.....
Iron, square, ⅞-inch.....do....	900	535	2 00	.....	2 20
		300	.....	2 10	.....
Iron, square, 1-inch.....do....	2,200	1,940	1 90	.....	2 10
		1,450	.....	2 00	.....
Iron, square, 1-inch.....do....	2,000	1,765	1 80	.....	2 00
		1,800	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, square, 1¼-inch.....do....	500	250	1 75	.....	2 00
		1,100	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, square, 1½-inch.....do....	700	340	1 80	.....	2 00
		700	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, half-round, ½-inch.....do....	400	225	4 50	.....	5 00
Iron, half-round, ⅝-inch.....do....	100	258	4 75	4 90	5 00
Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do....	900	900	3 30	.....	3 40
		250	.....	3 40	.....
Iron, half-round, ⅞-inch.....do....	100	100	2 90	3 10	3 20
Iron, half-round, 1-inch.....do....	1,500	1,150	2 50	.....	2 70
		500	.....	3 10	.....
Iron, half-round, ⅞-inch.....do....	.....	.....	2 50	2 60	2 70
Iron, half-round, 1-inch.....do....	500	512	2 55	.....	2 60
		450	.....	2 60	.....
Iron, half-round, 1¼-inch.....do....	500	200	2 50	.....	2 60
		175	.....	2 60	.....
Iron, half-round, 1½-inch.....do....	300	200	2 50	2 60	2 80
Iron, boiler, ½-inch.....do....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	3 00
Iron, Norway, 1 inch square.....do....	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, Norway, 1 by ½ inches.....do....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, band, ½ by ½ inch.....do....	.....	.....	2 80	4 90	3 00
Iron, band, ½ by 1 inch.....do....	200	370	2 40	2 60	2 70
Iron, band, ½ by 1½ inches.....do....	400	345	2 50	2 60	2 70
Iron, band, ½ by 1½ inches.....do....	400	450	2 30	2 40	2 50
Iron, band, ½ by 1½ inches.....do....	400	450	2 30	2 40	2 50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Manley.	J. F. Richards.	W. R. Dean.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Kansas City.	Saint Paul.
Iron, band, ⅛ by 2 inch.....pounds..	400	480	$2 30	$2 40	$2 50
Iron, band, ¼ by 2 inch.....do....	300	300	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, band, ⅛ by 2½ inch.....do....	300	160	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1 inch.....do....	200	250	2 50	2 60	2 70
Iron, band, ⅜ by 2 inch.....do....	300	350	2 30	.....	2 50
		200	.....	2 40	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3 inch.....do....	400	450	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3½ inch.....do....	200	100	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3½ inch.....do....	350	300	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, oval, ass'd ⅜ to 1 inch.....do....	1,000	900	2 50	.....	2 60
		800	.....	2 70	.....
Iron, oval, ½ to ⅝ inch.....do....	300	200	2 00	.....	3 20
		60	.....	3 10	.....
Iron, oval, ¾-inch.....do....	75	50	3 20	3 40	3 50
Iron, flat bar, ½ by ½ inch.....do....	1,000	500	2 80	.....	3 00
		350	.....	2 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, ⅝ by ½ inch.....do....	1,500	800	2 30	.....	2 50
		850	.....	2 40	.....
Iron, flat bar, 1 by ½ inch.....do....	2,000	1,525	2 10	.....	2 30
		1,130	.....	2 20	.....
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ½ inch.....do....	750	600	2 10	2 20	2 30
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ½ inch.....do....	2,000	200	2 00	2 00	2 10
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ½ inch.....do....	450	450	2 00	.....	.....
Iron, flat bar, 1¾ by ½ inch.....do....	200	100	2 05	2 10	2 20
Iron, flat bar, 2 by ½ inch.....do....	800	350	2 00	.....	2 20
		100	.....	2 10	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ½ inch.....do....	200	350	2 00	.....	2 10
		20	.....	2 10	.....
Iron, flat bar, 4 by ½ inch.....do....	100	50	2 00	2 10	2 20
Iron, flat bar, 2 by ⅝ inch.....do....	400	300	2 30	.....	2 20
		100	.....	2 10	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ⅝ inch.....do....	300	200	2 00	2 10	2 20
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ⅝ inch.....do....	300	200	2 00	2 10	2 20
Iron, flat bar, 3½ by ⅝ inch.....do....	300	200	2 00	2 10	2 20
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ¾ inch.....do....	400	300	1 90	2 00	2 10
Iron, flat bar, 1½ by ¾ inch.....do....	2,400	2,140	1 80	.....	2 00
		100	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2 by ¾ inch.....do....	200	100	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ¾ inch.....do....	200	100	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, flat bar, 3 by ¾ inch.....do....	200	200	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, flat bar, 3½ by ¾ inch.....do....	200	100	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, flat bar, 2 by ⅞ inch.....do....	200	100	1 80	1 90	2 00
		200	1 80	.....	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ⅞ inch.....do....	300	100	1 80	1 90	2 00
		200	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by ⅞ inch.....do....	400	200	1 80	.....	2 00
		100	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2 by 1 inch.....do....	500	150	1 80	.....	2 00
		302	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, 2½ by 1 inch.....do....	300	100	1 80	.....	2 00
		100	.....	1 90	.....
Iron, flat bar, ⅛ by ½ inch.....do....	600	150	2 50	.....	2 50
		583	.....	2 60	.....
Iron, flat bar, ⅛ by ¾ inch.....do....	75	450	2 50	.....	2 40
Iron, flat bar, ⅛ by ¾ inch.....do....	600	540	2 50	.....	.....
			.....	2 30	.....
			.....	2 30	2 40

REF0066103

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	J. F. Richards.	W. R. Dean.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Kansas City.	Saint Paul.
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by ⅝ inch ..... pounds..	1,000	560	$2 50		$2 40
		670		$2 30	
Iron, flat-bar, 1 by ⅜ inch ..... do....	2,400	1,930	2 00		2 20
		900		2 10	
Iron, flat-bar, 1 by ½ inch ..... do....	1,200	900	2 00		2 20
		1,000		2 10	
Iron, flat-bar, 1½ by ½ inch ..... do....	2,500	2,430	1 80		2 00
		1,100		1 90	
Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 24 to 26 ..... do....	2,700	2,450	3 20	3 30	3 30
		2,300		3 20	
Iron, hoop ..... do....			3 00		3 00
Iron, sheet, ¼-inch ..... do....	50	50	3 00		3 00
Iron, sheet, ½-inch ..... do....	50	50	3 00		3 00
Iron, sheet, ⅝-inch ..... do....	50	50	2 90		3 00
Iron, sheet, No. 16 ..... do....	300	200	2 90		3 00
		100		3 00	
Iron, sheet, No. 20 ..... do....	200	200	2 90	3 10	3 00
Iron, sheet, No. 22 ..... do....	1,800	1,800	3 00	3 20	3 10
Iron, sheet, No. 24 ..... do....	500	500	3 10	3 20	3 20
Iron, Juniata ..... do....	1,200	1,100	3 00 / 6 00		6 20
		2,100		5 00	
Iron, Juniata, 1 by ¼ inch ..... do....	50	50	3 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, Juniata, ½ by ¼ inch ..... do....	50		3 00	5 00	5 50
Iron, Juniata, 2 by ¼ inch ..... do....	25	20	4 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, Juniata, 2 by ½ inch ..... do....	25	20	3 50	5 00	5 00
Iron, Juniata, 2 by ¾ inch ..... do....	25	20	3 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, Juniata, 28-inch ..... do....	500	500	6 00	6 20	6 20
Iron, Juniata, galvanized ..... do....	300	300	7 00	9 00	9 00
Iron, Swede ..... do....	1,700	1,000	4 00		5 00
		1,100		5 00	
Iron, Swede, ⅜ by ½ inch ..... do....	50	50	6 50	5 00	5 00
Iron, Swede, ½ by ½ inch ..... do....	150	50	6 50	5 00	7 00
Iron, Swede, ½ by 1 inch ..... do....		70		5 00	7 00
Iron, Swede, ⅜ by ½ inch ..... do....	25	25	5 00	5 00	6 00
Iron, Swede, ½ by 1 inch ..... do....	125	50	4 00		5 00
		75		5 20	
Iron, Swede, ⅝ by 1¼ inch ..... do....	200	200	4 00	5 00	5 00
Iron, Swede, ¾ by 2 inch ..... do....	500	240	4 00		5 00
		260		5 00	
Iron, Swede, ⅞ by 2½ inch ..... do....	300	100	4 00		5 00
		200		5 00	
Iron, tire ..... do....	1,200	800	1 80		2 00
		1,800		1 90	
Iron, tire, ⅜ by 2 inch ..... do....	200	150	2 30		2 50
		20		2 40	
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1½ inch ..... do....	400	400	2 10		2 30
		150		2 20	
			1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1½ inch ..... do....	700	700	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1¾ inch ..... do....	2,500	1,300	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1½ inch ..... do....	400	300	1 80		2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1¾ inch ..... do....		1,000		1 90	
			1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 2½ inch ..... do....	400	300	1 80	1 90	2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 1¾ inch ..... do....	250	300	1 80		2 00
Iron, tire, ⅞ by 2 inch ..... do....		200		1 90	
Iron, nail-rod ..... do....	2,000	1,700	5 00	5 50	6 50
		900			
Iron, nail-rod, 1½ by ½ inch ..... do....	200	150	2 30		2 50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	B. E. Yale.	Landers, Frary & Clark.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.	C. H. Wight.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle .. doz	600		$1 40	$1 36		$1 30	$1 32½	$1 10	$1 30
		833⅓	1 40	99		1 42		1 70	
			1 33	1 40		1 12			
			1 20	1 20		1 40			
			1 13	1 15		1 50			
			1 08	90		2 35			
Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle .. do..	300		2 45	1 60		1 35		1 85	2 30
		411	2 05	1 64		3 38		1 83	
			1 80	1 28		1 58		1 85	
				1 31		3 65			
Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle .. do..	143		1 20	1 45		1 80			
		144⅓	1 75	1 09		1 42	1 62½	1 42	1 75
			1 40			1 60			
						1 50			
						1 65			
Knives, saddler's ..... do..	2	2½						4 75	
								11 25	
Knives, shoemaker's, No. 3 ..... do..	3	6				80			
Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handle .. do..	6	6⅓		7 20		4 75		pr. 55	
						5 60			
Knives, chopping ..... do..	½	1-2				1 00		25	
Knives and forks ..... do..	1,000	1,103	56	44	$5 35	45	42½	48	45
				45	5 65	55			70
				40	6 75	65	62½	95	58
				47	7 85	70		1 10	60
					8 19	50			
					12 25				

REF0066104

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.	F. W. Jessup.	A. Flagler.	Lalance & Grosjean M'f'g Co.	Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.	W. M. Altman.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Knives, drawing, 10-inch, dozen.	25	24	$6 00	$5 13	.....	$4 45 4 50	.....	.....	.....	$4 25 3 50	$4 37
Knives, drawing, 13-inch, dozen.	1	2-3	6 30	6 15	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25
Knives, hay.....dozen.	5	.....	10 00	.....	.....	8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knives, horseshoeing..do..	2	5½ 3½	3 50	.....	.....	9 40	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....
Kettles, brass, 2-gallon, pounds.	500	2,863	28	.....	$0 35	27½	$0 24	$0 29	$0 28	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 5-gallon, pounds.	500		28	.....	40	33	27	34	33	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 6-gallon, pounds.	125		34	.....	40	33	27	34	33	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 8-gallon, pounds.	40		34	.....	40	33	27	34	33	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 10-gallon, pounds.	50		34	.....	40	33	.....	34	33	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 10-quart, pounds.	700		28	.....	35	27½	24	29	28	.....	.....
Kettles, brass, 12-quart, pounds.	800		28	.....	35	27½	24	29	29	.....	.....
Kettles, camp, nests of 3, 8, 12, and 14 quart, nests.	2,000	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25 1 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead, in bars.....pounds.	600	770	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door.....dozen.	10	18	1 44 1 20	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door, 4-inch.....do..	12	11	2 20	.....	.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door, 4½-inch...do..	8	8½	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door, 1½x2½ inch.do..	2	1	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door, 2x2½ inch.do..	15	16½	1 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, door, 2½x3 inch.do..	2	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, knob, 4-inch....do..	40	6½	1 60	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, knob, 4½-inch....do.	10	8½	3 00	.....	.....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, knob, 5-inch....do..	18	15½	5 12	.....	.....	3 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, knob, 6-inch....do..	1	1-2	6 50	.....	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, mortise, 3½-inch.do..	3	3	2 00	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, cupboard.....do.	5	4	75 0 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, Norwalk thumb, folding keys, dozen.	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, dozen.	125	135½	30	.....	.....	32 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanterns, tin, globe..dozen	14	15½	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lampblack.....pounds.	100	86	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladles, melting, 3½-inch bowl, dozen.	15	13½	3 00	.....	.....	2 00 1 46	75 1 50	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Machines, mowing.number.	14	.....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, reaping.....do..	5	12 11	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, mowing and reaping, number.	5	5	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machines, threshing, number.	6	5	4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattocks, axe.....dozen.	5	24½	7 50 8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Match-safes, japanned, tin, dozen.	12	14	8 25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.)

C. W. Burton.	S. Whitnum.	J. H. Rohrman.	H. W. Shephard.	C. H. George.	S. A. Higbee.	R. H. Allen.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. F. Richards.	E. Wood.	A. R. Cohn.	J. H. Nowlin.	S. Remington.	R. H. Hobbins.
Points of delivery.													
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N.Y.	Chicago.	N.Y.	N.Y.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$1 80	$1 65	$1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$63 00	$45 00 47 50	$45 00	$57 00	$45 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	58 50	47 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00	90 00	.....	103 00 93 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	115 00	100 00	118 00 112 00 95 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$145 00 327 00 255 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 60 59 39

REF0066105

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Mallets, hickory	dozen	4	12½
Mainsprings, gun-lock	do	30	32
Nails, lath	pounds	2,200	1,300 900
Nails, shingle	do	7,000	6,100 4,000
Nails, wrought, 6-penny	do	2,000	2,625
Nails, wrought, 8-penny	do	3,000	2,000 1,050
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6	do	1,000	1,427
Nails, horseshoe, No. 7	do	1,300	1,748
Nails, horseshoe, No. 8	do	1,300	1,630
Nails, oxshoe, No. 5	do	50	105
Nails, finishing, 6-penny	do	1,500	1,450 725
Nails, finishing, 8-penny	do	1,500	1,800 1,125
Nails, casing, 6-penny	do	200	100
Nails, casing, 8-penny	do	300	200
Nails, fence, 8-penny	do	6,500	6,800 3,700
Nails, fence, 10-penny	do	800	900
Nails, fence, 12-penny	do	800	700
Nails, 6-penny	do	5,000	4,200 3,900
Nails, 8-penny	do	1,400	13,100 5,800
Nails, 10-penny	do	22,000	29,000 7,100
Nails, 12-penny	do	5,500	7,400 2,100
Nails, 20-penny	do	9,000	7,200 3,300
Nails, 30-penny	do	4,500	3,702 1,000
Nails, 40-penny	do	5,500	4,400 700
Nails, 60-penny	do	2,000	1,700 400
Nuts, iron, assorted, square	do	1,300	2,041
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ¼-inch	do	75	75
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ⅜-inch	do	75	50
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ½-inch	do	125	137
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ⅝-inch	do	300	275
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ¾-inch	do	150	235
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ⅞-inch	do	100	115
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, 1-inch	do	25	15
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, 1¼-inch	do	60	45
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ¼ to ½ inch	do		
Nuts, iron, assorted, square, ⅝ to 1 inch	do		

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. A. Markley.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	W. B. Dean.	G. W. Bruce.	P. N. Kelly.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	Sioux City.	New York.	New York.
$3 00		$1 65 1 50					
1 00							
3 60			$3 80				
2 90	$3 70		3 05				
2 65	2 95 3 05		4 05				
3 00			4 05				
14	3 95 22	17	21	$0 15			$0 17
14	20	16 15	19	14		$0 12	15
14	18	14½ 14	18	13½		11	14
20	24		23				
3 75			4 05				
3 07	3 95		3 80				
3 40	3 70 3 45		3 55				
3 15	3 20		3 30				
2 40			2 55				
2 15	2 45 2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 65			2 80				
2 40	2 70		2 85				
2 15	2 45		2 30		$3 33		
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
2 15	2 20		2 30				
04			05			03	
11			10			12	
09			11				
07			06½			06½	
04			04			06	
04			04			04½	
03			03			03½	
03			03			03	
03			03			03	
08			05				
05			05				

REF0066106

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. H. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. A. Markley.	James S. Page.	F. W. Jessup.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Oilers, zinc or tin ..... dozen..	15	15½				$0 60 75 90		
Oakum ..... pounds..	250	265	$0 08½ 09½			09½		
Ovens, Dutch ..... number..	1,200	1,371 500				55		00 38 43 48
Oil-stones ..... dozen..	6	7½				3 00		
Ox-bows ..... do....	00	117½	2 48			4 00		
Ox-bow keys ..... do....	15	12				70		
Picks, mill, furrowing ..... do....	9			$6 00		14 00		
Picks, mill, cast steel ..... do....						14 00		
Picks, earth, steel-pointed ..... do....	20	32				6 75 6 50 6 25		
Pails, wood, three iron hoops ..... do....	190	201½	1 98 2 10 2 88			2 40 4 50		2 00 2 35
Pails, tin, 12-quart ..... do....	175	186						
Pails, tin, 10-quart ..... do....	85	108						
Punches, harness, assorted ..... do....	5	6½				4 00 3 38		
Punches, rotary spring ..... do....	½	1-12				20 00		
Punches, tinners' hollow, ½-inch ..... do....	1	1				2 50		
Punches, hollow, ¼-inch ..... do....	1	1-3				3 00 10 00		
Punches, ticket, conductors' ..... do....	3	44				1 13		
Punches, belt, assorted tubes ..... do....	8	10½				3 25		
Pliers, round, 7-inch ..... do....	3	5½				4 50		
Pliers, flat, 8-inch ..... do....	3	5½				7 00		
Pliers, cutting, aldo ..... do....	4	3½						
Putty, in bladders ..... pounds..	1,300	1,835			$0 72	02½ 78	$0 02	
Pans, tin, 2-quart ..... dozen..	200	213				1 09	1 30	
Pans, tin, 4-quart ..... do....	300	300				1 29	1 42	
Pans, tin, 6-quart ..... do....	250	403					1 00	
Pans, dust, japanned ..... do....	5	12	1 15					1 31
Pans, fry, No. 1, wrought-iron ..... do....	95	108						1 48
Pans, fry, No. 2, wrought-iron ..... do....	210	355						1 66
Pans, fry, No. 3, wrought-iron ..... do....	210	281 55				4 45	3 76 4 55	
Pans, dish, 10-quart, stamped ..... do....	35							

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	Lalmoo & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	L. O. Dana.	S. A. Higbie.	J. H. Bohrman.	William Allman.	A. E. Cohn.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. M. McIlroy's Sons.	F. C. Bayles.	H. W. Shephard.	L. H. English.	H. S. Sterling.	H. C. Wells.
Points of delivery.														
Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 63	$0 88					$0 75		$0 00				$0 95		
75	75							72						
1								83						
1														
2														
			$0 45					03					$0 53	
			60					42					50	
			75											
	3 00											$1 50		
2 00							$3 00			$2 58				
										2 28				
										2 12				
65	50						1 00							
														$5 00
3 50				$3 23	$3 38	2 60		2 75	$3 25		$5 50			
					4 42						4 75			
				3 75	3 75	3 75		3 10	3 75					
					4 68									
	3 25													
	12 00													
	4 75													
	4 75													
	8 75													
	1 05											7 00		
	4 00													
	5 50													
	7 50													
	6 50													
02½	5 50													
90		$0 48		65		75		51						
		62				60		62						
1 43		78		1 20		1 10		94						
		94				90		1 10						
1 76		90		1 42		1 33		1 25						
		1 15				1 15		1 48						
				1 00		1 00		80						
				80										
		94		1 03		1 05		1 40						
		95												
		1 07		1 19		1 15		1 58						
		1 28												
		1 19		1 30		1 35		1 75						
		1 20												
4 05		2 90		3 50		3 30	3 40							
		3 50		4 50		3 75	4 40							
		3 90												

REF0066107

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. H. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.	F. W. Josenp.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y	N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.
Pans, dish, 14-quart.....dozen	75	93½			$1 87 5 60			$1 88	
Pans, dish, 17-quart.....do..	10	21½			5 10 6 65			6 00	
Planes, jack, single iron.....do..	5	5½			3 81				
Planes, match, ¾ and 1 inch...do..	2	1½			2 75				
Planes, smooth, double iron...do..	2	3½			4 32				
Planes, fore, double iron.....do..	2	2½			6 40				
Planes, jointer, double iron ...do..	2	3½			7 00				
Planes, plow, beech-wood.....do..	1	1½			34 40				
Planes, rabbet, ¼-inch.....do..	1	1			4 20				
Planes, rabbet, ½-inch.....do..	1	3-4			4 40				
Planes, rabbet, 1¼-inch.....do..	1	7-12			4 60				
Planes, rabbet, 1¼-inch.....do..	1	3-4			3 25				
Planes, hollow, 1-inch.....do..	1	1½			3 75				
Planes, hollow.....do..	1	3½			3 25				
Planes, round, 1-inch.....do..					3 75				
Planes, round, 1½-inch.....do..								22	
Plates, tin.....do..	1,200	1,329							
Plates, tin, 9-inch.....do..	100	90						30	
Plates, baking.....do..	5	3						35	
Padlocks, Scandinavian, 2, 2½, 2½		45½			$3 34 2 88 4 23	2 50 3 00 3 50			$2 20 2 60 3 20 4 80
Paper, sand, assorted.....sheets	3,000	5,538				00¾			7-10 01½
Paper, emery, assorted.....do..	1,500	1,507				01½			
Packing, rubber, ½-inch....pounds	100	135				50			
Packing, rubber, ¾-inch .....do..	60	50				50			
Packing, rubber, 1-inch .....do..	20	16				50			
Packing, yarn.....do..	180	295	$0 10½			22			
Packing, yarn (cotton waste)...do..	120		13			10 13	$0 07½		
Packing, hemp.....do..		135	18 23						63
Pinking irons, ¾-inch .....dozen	5	4				80	$0 72		
Pipe, lead, size ½ inch.....pounds	50	50				05		03½	
Pipe, lead, size ¾ inch.....do..	25	25				05		03½	
Pipe, lead, size 1 inch.....do..	600	580				05		03½	
Pipe, lead, size 1¼ inch.....do..	1,200	1,125				05		03½	
Pipe, lead, size 1½ inch.....do..	275	243				02½		03	
Pipe, iron, size ½ inch .....feet..	15	12				03½		03½	
Pipe, iron, size ¾ inch.....do..	15	14				05			
Pipe, iron, 1-inch .....do..	700	25						04½	
Pipe, iron, 1¼-inch .....do..	200	600 115				07½		07½	
Pipe, iron, 1½-inch.....do..	150	50 50				09		09	
Pipe, iron, 2-inch .....do..	700	65 400				12		12½	
Pipe, stove, 5-inch .....joints.	4,000	180 50 4,135				12			
Pipe, stove, 6-inch.....do..	200	202				13 15			
Pipe, stove, 7-inch.....do..	18			2 40		3 00			
Polish, stove .....gross.		23½		1 90 3 00					

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of May 24, 1879, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. A. Higbie.	J. H. Bohrman.	W. M. Afferson.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. M. Melloy's Sons.	L. H. English.	J. C. McCarty.	Hendrickson & Tyler.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. S. Brooks.	Talmage & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	Dana & Co.	O. W. Graves.	S. Whitnum.	William Witte.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Cin. or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$5 50 4 00		$4 85 3 85	$4 00 5 50					$5 65		$3 50 4 23				
4 00 6 50		5 85 4 50	4 68 6 60					6 50		4 88 4 88 5 88 5 75				
					7 00 11 00 12 00									
					5 00 5 00 5 50									
22½	$0 24½	55 40 35 25 45	28 41	$0 28										
20	24½	25 45	28											
20		45 2 00	28											
1 50 2 50 2 00														
					*4 00 *6 50									
						30 13 13 13								
					20		$0 08							
12 13 15			12 13 15	10 12 14					$0 11 12 13		$9 12 14 17	$1 00 1 05 1 30	$0 18 22	
			3 50 5 50					4 50 3 50						$3 00

*Per package.

REF0066108

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	J. A. Harley.	L. M. Buford.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City.
Plows, turning, 7-inch, one-horse.....number..	3	14		$4 25	$3 85
Plows, turning, 8-inch, one-horse.....do....	14	24		5 00	3 95
Plows, turning, 8½-inch, one-horse.....do....	9	12		5 25	4 15
Plows, turning, 9-inch, one-horse.....do....		19		5 50	4 25
Plows, breaking, 11-inch.....do....				12 03	11 05
Plows, breaking, 12-inch.....do....	100	126	$9 25	12 90	11 65
Plows, breaking, 13-inch.....do....				14 80	11 65
Plows, breaking, 14-inch.....do....	12	10		16 00	12 25
Plows, shovel, single.....do....	75	81	1 78	2 50	1 65
Plows, shovel, double.....do....	175	248	2 37½	2 53	1 85
Plows, stirring, 12-inch.....do....	25	21		8 00	6 45
Plows, 9-inch.....do....	60	52		5 50	5 25
Plows, 10-inch.....do....	60	132	5 75	7 00	5 75
Plows, 11-inch.....do....	60	57	7 25	7 50	5 85
Plows, 12-inch.....do....	180	200	8 50	10 00	5 95
Plows, 14-inch.....do....	12	10		8 00	7 25
Plows, land-side.....do....				11 90	
				7 00	1 25
				7 50	
				8 00	
Plow-points, 9-inch.....do....	5			1 60	1 35
Plow-points, 10-inch.....do....	5		12½	2 00	1 35
Plow-points, 11-inch.....do....	7		13½	2 00	1 35
Plow-points, 12-inch.....do....	20		12½	2 20	60
Padlocks	28			1 50	
				2 00	
				3 00	
Pumps, wood.....number..	25	21		9 00	
Pumps, wood, 40 feet, 3 sections.....do....	1			2 32	
Pumps, iron.....do....	25	22		3 00	
Rakes, iron, hand.....dozen..				4 50	
	75	72½	2 00	1 50	
Rakes, wood, hay.....do....	50	48½		4 50	
Rakes, steel, garden.....do....				4 05	
Rakes, sulky, hay.....number..	12	11		20 00	
Rivets, iron, assorted.....pounds..	550	577		08	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by ¾ inch.....do....	40	185		15	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 1 inch.....do....	50	195		18	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 1¼ inch.....do....	50	45		14	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 2 inch.....do....	20	45		08	
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 4 inch.....do....	40	15		08	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 1½ inch.....do....	25	40		07	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 1¾ inch.....do....	60	35		07	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 2 inches.....do....	25	70		07	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 2½ inch.....do....	10	30		07	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 3½ inch.....do....	20	20		07	
Rivets, iron, ¾ by 4 inch.....do....	20	15		07	

a Delivered.

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. E. Clark.	S. A. Hicks.	John Crane.	A. R. Cohn.	F. C. Bayles.	Deere & Co.	J. C. McCarty.	S. Remington.	W. B. Dean.
Points of delivery.									
Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Saint Louis, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.
$3 30	$4 75			$1 25		$3 90			
						4 40			
5 50	5 00			1 25		5 22			
						5 28			
5 50	5 00			1 35		4 24			
9 75									
15 30	14 50			4 75		11 15			
						12 45			
16 75	15 50			7 00		12 40			
						13 70			
2 75	2 50			2 25		1 95		a$2 39	
3 75	2 75			2 85		2 10		a3 79	
9 50	8 75			3 25		6 75			
	8 00								
5 75	5 25			2 25		4 00			
	4 75					5 75			
9 00	5 75			2 50		4 40			
	5 25					6 45			
9 20	7 75			3 25		6 25			
	7 00					7 00			
9 50	8 75			3 75		6 80			
	8 00					7 55			
9 75	9 50			6 50		8 20			
	8 75								
1 65	1 00			10		60			
2 25	1 00			15					
2 25	1 25			20		1 75			
2 65	1 50			23		1 90			
		$1 50							
		2 00							
		2 50							
			$3 25	3 25					
			3 25						
				3 50					
				1 25	$1 85			3 42	
				1 60	1 60			3 80	
4 05				4 25			$3 60	4 18	
								4 56	
				18 00				a19 00	
									$0 07
									14
									13
									13
									33
									33
									33
									33
									33
									33
									33
									33

a Chicago.

REF0066109

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	J. C. Richards.	A. Flagler.	W. B. Dean.	L. H. English.	F. W. Jessup.	C. H. Wight.	S. A. Higbie.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chi.	Kans. City.	N. Y.	St. Paul	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Rivets, iron, ¼ by 6 inches...pounds.	75	50	$0 07	.....	.....	$0 06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, iron, ⅜ by 4 inch.....do..	40	2 30	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, iron, ½ to 3 inches.....do..	40	40	07½	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, black iron, No. 2.....do..	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, black iron, No. 2½.....do..	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, black iron, No. 3.....do..	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, wagon, oval, 1-inch.....do..	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, wagon, oval, 1¼-inch.....do..	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, wagon, oval, 2-inch.....do..	.....	.....	07	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, wagon, oval, 3-inch.....do..	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, tin, 12-ounce.....do..	5	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, tin, 16 ounce.....do..	5	2	25	.....	.....	.....	$0 23	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, assorted.....do..	50	84	.....	.....	$0 28	$0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, ½-inch.....do..	.....	5	25	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, ¾-inch.....do..	.....	5	25	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, 1-inch.....do..	6	6	25	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, 1¼-inch.....do..	5	2	25	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, 1-inch.....do..	.....	.....	25	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, No. 8.....do..	.....	.....	25	28	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, copper, ½ to ¾ inch.....do..	.....	.....	25	28	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, copper, assor...do..	100	220	24	28	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, ½-inch.....do..	5	4	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, ¾-inch.....do..	7	5	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, 1-inch.....do..	7	6	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, 1¼-inch.....do..	6	4	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets and burs, 1½-inch.....do..	5	3	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivets, sets, Nos. 2 and 3.....dozen	4	5½	4 00	.....	.....	3 48	3 90	3 06	$0 50	$2 00
Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch.....do..	7	7	3 50	3 90	.....	3 00	5 40	4 27	9 00	4 00
Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch.....do..	2	3½	4 78	5 40	.....	4 27	5 40	4 27	9 00	2 90
Rasps, half round, assorted.....do..	1	1½	3 90	4 68	.....	3 75	4 00	.....	.....	2 90
Rasps, half round, 12-inch.....do..	3	2½	3 75	3 90	.....	3 06	3 90	2 06	6 50	.....
Rasps, half round, 14-inch.....do..	12	8½	3 53	5 40	4 27	.....	4 40	4 27	9 00	4 00
Rasps, horse, 13-inch, assorted...do..	4	7½	5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rasps, horse, 14-inch.....do..	35	35½	4 80	4 00	3 56	.....	4 02	5 25	6 70	3 30
Rasps, horse, 16-inch.....do..	1	2½	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			4 80	4 68	4 25	.....	4 68	5 25	7 80	4 00
			6 40	6 60	6 12	.....	6 60	6 30	11 00	5 75
			6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Bobbins.	J. A. Markley.	P. H. Kelly.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	Hendrickson & Tyler.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	Sioux City.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Resin.....pounds..	550	479	.....	80 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rope, ½-inch.....do....	1,400	1,885	$8 73	09½	$0 12½	$0 09½	.....	.....	$0 10
			10 73						08
Rope, ½-inch.....do....	2,300	2,810	8 23	09	12½	09	.....	.....	10
			10 23						08
Rope, ½-inch.....do....	1,400	2,155	8 23	09	12½	09	.....	.....	10
			10 23						08
Rope, ½-inch.....do....	1,200	1,655	8 23	09	12½	09	.....	.....	10
			10 23						08
Rope, 1-inch.....do....	1,500	1,085	8 23	09	12½	09	.....	.....	10
			10 23						08
Spirit-levels, 26 and 30 inches, with plumb.....dozen..	1½	2½	.....	5 80	.....	.....	$5 70	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 8-inch....number..	2	2	.....	1 09	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 12-inch.....do....	2	2	.....	2 07	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 16-inch.....do....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	2 70	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 20-inch.....do....	1	2	.....	5 25	.....	.....	4 05	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 24-inch.....do....	2	2	.....	7 25	.....	.....	5 67	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 26-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	8 75	.....	.....	6 75	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 30-inch.....do....	.....	.....	.....	11 20	.....	.....	8 60	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 34-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	14 7	.....	.....	11 34	.....	.....
Saws, circular, 60-inch.....do....	1	1	.....	112 00	.....	.....	86 38	.....	.....
Saws, hand, No. 6.....dozen..	7	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	3 05	$5 75	.....
			.....	5 00	.....	.....	4 35	8 40	.....
		18½	.....	6 00	.....	.....	5 76	10 80	.....
			.....		.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
			.....		.....	.....	7 40	.....	.....
Saws, hand, No. 7.....do....	3	4½	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....
			.....		.....	.....	.....	8 40	.....
			.....		.....	.....	.....	10 80	.....
Saws, hand, No. 8.....do....	1	11-12	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....
			.....	17 20	.....	.....	.....	8 40	.....
			.....		.....	.....	.....	10 80	.....
Saws, hand, No. 9.....do....	2	1½	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....
			.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	8 40	.....
			.....		.....	.....	.....	10 80	.....
Saws, hand, 26-inch.....do....	12	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....
		12½	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	8 40	.....
			.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	10 80	.....
Saws, rip, 28-inch.....do....	5	.....	.....	13 20	.....	.....	8 25	.....	.....
		6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 90	.....	.....
Saws, rip, 30-inch.....do....	½	1-6	.....	16 00	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....
Saws, meat, 18 and 20 inch....do....	2	2	.....	14 00	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Saws, bracket.....do....	½	1-12	.....	12 00	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....
Saws, cross-cut, 5-foot.....do....	½	1-6	.....	1 65	.....	.....	1 38	.....	.....
			.....		.....	.....	1 24	.....	.....
Saws, cross-cut, 5½-foot.....do....	2	.....	.....	1 83	.....	.....	1 37	.....	.....
		1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 54	.....	.....
Saws, cross-cut, 6-foot.....do....	8½	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	1 49	.....	.....
		8½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 68	.....	.....
Saws, cross-cut, 6½-foot.....do....	½	.....	.....	2 17	.....	.....	1 71	.....	.....
		1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 61	.....	.....
Saws, key-hole, 10 by 12 inches compass.....dozen..	3	4½	.....	3 50	.....	.....	2 69	.....	.....
			.....		.....	.....	2 93	.....	.....
Saws, buck, 30 inches in blade....	10	10½	.....	4 30	.....	.....	3 95	.....	.....
			.....	6 50	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
			.....		.....	.....	5 75	.....	.....
Saws, sets, lever.....dozen..	9	9½	.....	1 50	.....	.....	1 40	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

REF0066110

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. L. Clapp.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	J. A. Markley.	C. H. Wight.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago	N. Y.
Saw-blades, butchers', 18 by 20 inches.....dozen	2	2½	.....	.....	$6 00	.....
Springs, door	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
			.....	.....	3 00	.....
Swage-blocks, blacksmiths'.....number	4	6	.....	.....	40	.....
Sledge-hammer, weight 2 pounds.....do....	1	1	.....	.....	90	.....
Sledge-hammer, weight 5 pounds.....do....	1	2	.....	.....	1 08	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 6 pounds.....do....	2	2	.....	.....	1 26	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 7 pounds.....do....	4	4	.....	.....	1 32	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 8 pounds.....do....	2	2	.....	.....	1 44	.....
			.....	.....	90	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 9 pounds.....do....	4	9	.....	.....	1 60	.....
			.....	.....	1 60	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 10 pounds .....do....	2	2	.....	.....	2 08	.....
Sledge-hammers, weight 13 pounds.....do....	25	6	.....	.....	4 00	$7 20
Shears, sheep .....dozen..	200	240	.....	$1 90	2 00	.....
Shears, 7½-inch, trimmers' .....do....	125	160	.....	2 10	3 00	.....
Shears, 8-inch .....do....	90	.....	.....	1 45	.....	$0 63
Scissors, 4-inch, ladies' .....do....	90	158½	.....	1 55	.....	1 05
Scissors, 6-inch.....do....	12	12	.....	.....	1 92	.....
			.....	.....	1 57	.....
Shears, tinners', Nos. 7 and 8 .....number..	1	.....	.....	.....	34 00	.....
Shears, tinners', Stowe's, No. 2.....dozen..	6	8	$0 15	.....	2 80	.....
Scales, spring-balance, 24-pound.....number..	4	14	7 20	.....	6 00	.....
Scales, counter, 62-pound .....do....	6	3	8 40	.....	7 00	.....
Scales, platform, 240-pound.....do....	1	7	23 80	.....	24 00	.....
Scales, platform, 1,000-pound .....do....	4	2	29 40	.....	27 00	.....
					34 00	.....
Scales, platform, 1,500-pound .....do....	3	3	39 00	.....	31 00	.....
					37 50	.....
Scales, platform, 2,000-pound .....do....	3	3	90 00	.....	45 50	.....
					110 00	.....
Scales, hay and cattle, 5-ton .....do....	6	6	3 60	.....	140 00	.....
Scales, hay and cattle, 6-ton .....do....	3	2	2 65	.....	.....	.....
Scales, letter, 24-ounce .....do....	1 50	152½	.....	.....	35	.....
Scales, butchers' dial, 30-pound.....dozen..					45	.....
Scythe-stones			.....	.....		.....
	2	10½	.....	.....	1 60	.....
Screw-drivers, size 6 inches .....do....	3		.....	.....	2 33	.....
Screw-drivers, size 8 inches .....do....	2		.....	.....	2 66	.....
Screw-drivers, size 9 inches .....do....	2		.....	.....	3 00	.....
Screw-drivers, size 10 inches .....do....	2		.....	.....	.....	.....
Screw-drivers, size 15 inches .....do....	40	61½	.....	.....	67	.....
Screws, iron, ½-inch, assorted numbers.....gross..						
	36	48	.....	.....	68	.....
Screws, iron, ¾-inch, assorted numbers.....do....						

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Flagler.	S. A. Higbie.	William Wirtz.	W. M. Ahmann.	W. B. Dean.	L. H. English.	J. W. Soper.	R. H. Robbins.	G. W. Brown.	J. F. Richards.	W. C. Page.	J. C. McCarty.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	a$0 03	$0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	a18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 05	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 20	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 35	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 50	.....	.....	.....	a18	1 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 95	.....	.....	.....	a18	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 04	$2 20	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6 80										
	2 80										
2 08	2 50	2 05	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6 75										
.....	4 00	1 40	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					2 00						
.....	6 00	1 50	.....	.....	3 25	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					2 25						
.....	.....	.....	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8 00	$5 50	$5 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 33	7 50	6 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 10	20 00	22 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 67	26 00	31 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 67	32 50	36 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00	90 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	110 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	2 75	.....
2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 44	.....	.....	.....
2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....
3 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	08½	.....	.....	07	08	.....	.....
								07½			
								08			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10½	.....	.....	08	09	.....	.....
								08½			
								10			

a Per pound.

REF00661111

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.	J. F. Eckert's.	A. Flagler.	S. A. Hibbs.	John Crane.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	W. R. Dean.	L. H. English.
			Points of delivery.									
			N.Y.	Chicago.	N.Y.	Kansas City.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Saint Paul.	N.Y.
Screws, iron, ¾-inch ..... gross.	75	.....	.....	$0 68	$0 10	$0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 13
				68½	10½							
		92½	.....	1	11							
				11½								
Screws, iron, ¾-inch ..... do...	50	64	.....	16	12	10½	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
				00		13½						
				16	12							
				11½	13½							
				13								
Screws, iron, 1-inch ..... do...	125	.....	.....	13½								16
				12	12		15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				13	12½							
		140½	.....	14	14							
				15	15							
				16	16½							20
Screws, iron, 1¼-inch ..... do...	100	134½	.....	15½	14½		17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				16	15							
				17	16½							
				10½	19							
				21½	21							24
Screws, iron, 1½-inch ..... do...	100	.....	.....	18	19		22	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				20	21							
		126½	.....	22	23							
				24	27							
				27½								
Screws, iron, 1¾-inch ..... do...	45	48½	.....	22	20		25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
				24	22							
				27	24							
				30	30							
				33								42
Screws, iron, 2-inch ..... do...	60	.....	.....	28	21		33	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				30	24							
		63½	.....	35	40							
				38								
				40								47
Screws, iron, 2¼-inch ..... do...	23	.....	.....	31	37		45	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				35								
		27	.....	38								
				42								55
				46								
Screws, iron, 2½-inch ..... do...	25	26	.....	42	40		50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				50	48							
				58								00
Screws, iron, 3-inch ..... do...	20	.....	.....	50	73		75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				62	97							
		18½	.....	75								
				90								
Screws, bench, iron, 1-inch, number.	10	18	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	$0 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screws, bench, iron, 1¼-inch, number.	3	4	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screws, bench, wood, 2-inch, number.	4	13	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screws, bench, wood, 2½-inch, number.	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sieves, wire, nests, 16 and 16 mesh, dozen.	140	.....	$0 00	1 75	.....	.....	.....	80	$2 85	.....	$1 18	.....
		161½	80					90	1 80	$1 80		$2 00
									2 10	3 00		
Spokes, buggy, 1 to 1½ inch. sets	12	10	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 80	.....	2 00
Spokes, buggy, 1¼ by 1¼ inch, sets.	10	12	.....	1 90	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	3 00	.....	2 00
Spokes, buggy, 1¼-inch ..... sets.	6	4	.....	1 90	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	1 80	.....	.....
										3 00		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for furnishing goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Hardware—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. W. Soper.	J. W. Markley.		J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	John Crane.	W. R. Dean.	S. Remington.	Ansonia Br. & Cop. Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			N.Y.	Chicago.	Kans. City.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Saint Paul.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Spokes, wagon, 1¼-inch ..... sets	8	7	.....	$1 00	$2 25	.....	.....	$2 00	$2 00	.....	.....
Spokes, wagon, 1½-inch ..... do..	12	12	.....	1 00	2 25	.....	.....	2 10	2 00	.....	.....
Spokes, wagon, 1¾-inch ..... do..	12	15	.....	1 00	2 25	.....	.....	2 15	2 00	.....	.....
Spokes, wagon, 2-inch ..... do..	30	60	.....	1 00	2 25	.....	.....	2 30	2 00	.....	.....
Spokes, wagon, 2¼-inch ..... do..	45	.....	.....	2 30	2 25	.....	.....	2 50	2 00	.....	.....
		69	.....	2 75							
Spokes, wagon, 2½-inch ..... do..	30	.....	.....	2 30	2 25	.....	.....	2 65	2 00	.....	.....
		64	.....	2 75							
Spokes, wagon, 2¾-inch ..... do..	18	.....	.....	2 30	2 25	.....	.....	2 60	2 00	.....	.....
		17	.....	2 75							
Spokes, wagon, 2¾-inch ..... do..	8	.....	.....	2 70	2 85	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	.....	.....
		10	.....	3 25							
Spokes, wagon, 3-inch ..... do..	3	.....	.....	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	4 30	4 00	.....	.....
		2	.....	3 75							
Spokes, wagon, 3¼-inch ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	6 75	3 50	.....	.....	5 50	6 00	.....	.....
			.....	7 50							
Spokes, wagon, 3½-inch ..... do..	8	9	.....	7 50	3 85	.....	.....	6 75	7 50	.....	.....
			.....	8 50							
Spokes, wagon, 2¼ by ⅝ inch ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	2 30	2 25	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....
			.....	2 75							
Spokes, wagon, 2½ by ⅝ inch ..... do..	.....	.....	.....	2 30	2 25	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....
			.....	2 75							
Spades, long-handled, Nos. 2 & 3. doz.	20	14½	$6 46	6 75	7 00	.....	$6 00	.....	.....	$9 30	.....
				7 50			6 30			9 60	
Spades, short-handled, Nos. 2 and 3, steel-edge ..... doz	50	55½	6 46	6 75	7 00	.....	6 06	.....	.....	9 30	.....
				7 50			6 30			9 60	
Shovels, long-handled, No. 2, steel-edge ..... doz	50	100½	6 29	6 75	7 00	.....	5 85	.....	.....	8 70	.....
				7 50							
Shovels, short-handled, No. 2, steel-edge ..... doz	20	27½	6 46	6 75	7 00	.....	6 06	.....	.....	8 70	.....
				7 50							
Shovels, scoop, Nos. 3 and 6 ..... do..	8	10½	7 24	7 83	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	10 50	.....
			7 51				7 25			10 93	
			7 71				7 50			11 58	
			7 93				7 75			12 30	
Swamp-hooks ..... do..	1	10-12	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solder ..... lbs	600	653	.....	12	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ lbs.* .... prs	18	24	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 60
Shot, No. 4 ..... lbs	250	230	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot, No. 5 ..... do	250	220	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot, No. 6 ..... do	500	450	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 3 inch ..... do..	100	108	.....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 5 inch ..... do..	600	470	.....	4 38	04	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 6 inch ..... do..	600	650	.....	4 38	05	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, 5-inch ..... do..	250	200	.....	4 38	06	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 1¼ inch ..... do..	300	220	.....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 9 inch ..... do..	200	200	.....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, 4-inch ..... do..	500	500	.....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
Steel, plow, 5½-inch ..... do..	300	300	.....	4 38	04	.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
			.....		03						
			.....		06						
Steel, German, ⅜ by ⅝ inch ..... do..	50	35	.....	07½	06	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
Steel, German, ⅜ by ¾ inch ..... do..	50	35	.....	07½	06	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
Steel, German, ⅜ by ⅞ inch ..... do..	75	60	.....	07½	06	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
Steel, German, ⅜ by 1 inch ..... do..	75	60	.....	07½	06	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
Steel, German, ⅜ by 1 inch ..... do..	150	60	.....	07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
		60	.....	.....	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel, German, 1¼ by 5 inch ..... do..	125	210	.....	07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....
Steel, cast, square, ¼-inch ..... do..	250	315	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Steel, cast, square, ⅜-inch ..... do..	75	50	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Steel, cast, square, ½-inch ..... do..	200	170	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Steel, cast, square, ⅝-inch ..... do..	100	160	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch ..... do..	200	265	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Steel, cast, 1-inch ..... do..	400	470	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....

* W. M. Aikman, New York, $0.22. L. H. English, New York, $1.

REF0066112

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	John D. Billings.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	N. Y.
Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch ..... pounds.	150	150	$0 11	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 1¼ inch ..... do...	75	50	11	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 2 inch ..... do...	75	50	11	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 4 inches ..... do...	150	100	11	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 8 inches ..... do...	150	100	11	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 1 inch ..... do...	40	20	11	
Steel, cast, octagonal, ¼-inch ..... do...	200	160	11	
Steel, cast, octagonal, ¾ to 1 inch ..... do...	955	1,225	11	
Steel, cast, tool, square, ¼ inch ..... do...		225	11	
Steel, cast, tool, square, ¾ to 2 inch ..... do...	675	670	11	
Steel, cast, tool, square, 2¼-inch ..... do...		25	11	
Steel, cast, tool, octagonal, ¼-inch ..... do...	75	135	11	
Steel, cast, tool, octagonal, ¾ to 2 inch ..... do...			11	
Steel, cast, tool, octagonal, 2¼-inch ..... do...			11	
Steel, cast, tool, octagonal, 2½-inch ..... do...			00	
Steel, spring, assorted ..... do...			4 38	
Steel, spring, ¼-inch ..... do...	1,475	1,505		
Steel, spring, ¾ to 3 inch		350		
..... do...	50	40	00	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 2 inch ..... do...	100	100	4 38	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 1 inch ..... do...	150	150	4 38	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 1½ inch ..... do...	100	100	4 38	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 1¾ inch ..... do...	100	100	4 38	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 2 inches ..... do...	1,000	1,000	4 38	
Steel, spring, ¾ by 2 inches ..... do...			00	
Steel toe-calks			08	
			09	
Steels, butchers', 12 by 14 inches ..... dozen	4	5	10 00	
Shoes, horse, No. 1 ..... pounds.	4,500			$8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 2 ..... do...	3,500			8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 3 ..... do...	3,000	8,740	3 50	8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 4 ..... do...	2,000	16,150		8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 5 ..... do...	500			8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 6 ..... do...	300			8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 7 ..... do...	400			8 00
Shoes, horse, No. 8 ..... do...	800	300	3 50	8 00
Shoes, mule, No. 2 ..... do...	1,500	4,450	4 50	
Shoes, mule, No. 3 ..... do...	1,500	4,000		
Shoes, mule, No. 4 ..... do...	1,000			
Shoes, mule, No. 5 ..... do...	300	200	4 50	
Shoes, mule, No. 6 ..... do...	300	200	4 50	
Shoes, mule, No. 8 ..... sets.	5	5	2 00	
Shoes, bob-sled, cast ..... number.	450			
Stoves, cooking, wood, No. 8		214		
		213		
Stoves, cooking, wood, No. 9 ..... do...	75	1		
		11		
		37		

for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

G. W. Bruce.	J. F. Richards.	W. R. Dean.	C. H. George.	J. C. McCarty.	Dean & Co.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	W. A. Conway.	Sanders, Parry & Clark.
Points of delivery.								
N. Y.	Kansas City.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
.....	$0 12	$0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04½	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04½	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	01½		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	01	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	03	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04½	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04½	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	04½	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4 59
$3 37½	3 65	3 75	.....	$3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 37½	3 65	3 75	.....	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 37½	3 65	3 75	.....	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 37½	3 65	3 75	3 25	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 37½	3 65	3 75	.....	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 37½	.....	3 75	.....	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 75	.....	3 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 37½	4 65	4 75	.....	4 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 37½	4 65	4 75	4 25	4 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 37½	4 65	4 75	.....	4 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 75	4 25	4 37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 75	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 65	$8 75	$8 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 80	9 60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 70	12 05	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 60	13 15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 85	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 45	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 93	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 83	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 59	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 15	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	9 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 45	.....	.....

REF0066113

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Dana & Co.	C. B. Hotchkiss.
			Points of delivery.	
			St. Louis.	N. York.
Stoves, cooking, coal.....number.	9		$10 50	$10 75
			10 80	11 75
			11 40	13 25
			12 20	14 00
			12 95	14 95
			15 70	15 60
			17 20	17 10
		6		18 25
Stoves, heating, wood.....do...	100		5 85	3 00
			7 50	3 65
		56	8 00	5 40
		59		6 90
				5 25
		17		10 50
Stoves, heating, coal.....do...	11		6 50	11 75
				17 25
				3 75
				5 25
Spoons, tea, tinned iron.....dozen.	600	740		23
Spoons, table, tinned iron.....do...	650			39
		812		
Scoops, hand, No. 2.....do...	3	4½		1 70
Scoops, hand, No. 4.....do...	2	2½		2 05
Scoops, hand, No. 5.....do...	3	3½		2 75
Scoops, hand, No. 30.....do...	2	2½		2 30
Scoops, hand, No. 40.....do...	3	3½		2 75
Scythes, grass.....do...	75	69½		
	75	67½		
Scythe-snaths.....do...	3	3½		
Sickles, Nos. 2 and 3.....do...	1½	5-6		
Squares, try, 3-inch.....do...	1	11-12		
Squares, try, 4-inch.....do...	2	1½		
Squares, try, 6-inch.....do...	1	7-12		
Squares, 10-inch.....do...	2	1½		
Squares, level, 10-inch.....do...	5	6½		
Squares, framing, 2-inch.....do...	½	1-12		
Squares, panel.....sets.	10	14		
Taps, taper, ⅜ to ¾ inch.....do...	6			
Taps, taper, 8-thread.....do...	6			
Taps, taper, 10-thread.....do...	6			
Taps, taper, 12-thread.....do...	6			
Taps, taper, 14-thread.....do...	8	7		
Taps, plug, ⅜ to ¾.....pounds.				
Tin, sheet.....do...	2,300	2,300		
Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IX.....do...	2,800	3,380		
Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IX.....do...	1,000	850		
Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IC.....do...	700	600		
Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IC.....do...	100	100		
Tin, sheet, 14 by 35 inches, No. 9, boiler.....do...				

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1870—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. L. Clapp.	J. A. Markley.	J. F. Richards.	A. Flagler.	Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Aikman.	L. H. Moglish.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.
Points of delivery.								
N. Y.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
	$0 18		$0 17	$0 15	$0 17		$2 10	$0 17
	19			14				
	27		27	30	30		3 00	18
	40			25				
				26				
$5 40	2 15			1 35	2 00	$1 50		
5 85	2 80			1 75	2 30	1 75		
6 30	3 50			2 23	3 00	2 75		
7 20	3 15			1 75	2 50	2 00		
7 20	3 80			2 29	3 00	2 50		
	7 20	$6 00	5 75		9 00			
			6 00					
	5 00	6 33						
		5 00						
	3 00							
	1 50		1 50					
	1 88		1 85					
	2 50		2 45					
	4 00		3 60					
	3 25		3 20					
	12 50							
	3 00							
	3 60							
	65a							
	50a							
	40a							
	35a							
	3 60							
	05½							
	06½							
	06½							
	05½							
	05½							
	35							

a Each.

REF0066114

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Robbins.	J. A. Markley.	G. W. Bruce.	J. F. Richards.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.
Toe-calks, No. 1, iron ..... pounds.	1,300	1,475	.....	$0 06½	.....	.....
Toe-calks, No. 2, iron ..... do...						
Toe-calks, No. 3, iron ..... do...				01¼	$0 01½	.....
Tacks, 4-ounce ..... papers.	140	1,513	$0 01½	01¼	01½	.....
Tacks, 6-ounce ..... do...	200		02	01¾	01¾	.....
Tacks, 8-ounce ..... do...	350		03	02	01¾	.....
Tacks, 10-ounce ..... do...	250		03½	02½	02½	.....
Tacks, 12-ounce ..... do...	175		04	03	.....	.....
Tacks, brass heads, 6-ounce ..... do...	350	256	06	05	.....	$3 40
Teapots, tin, 3 to 4 pint ..... dozen.	85	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
		17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain ..... number.	280	296	.....	85	.....	.....
Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain ..... do...	100	96	7 00	16	.....	.....
		24	5 98	24	.....	.....
Tape lines, 75-foot, leather case ..... dozen.	3	2	.....	7 00	.....	.....
Tongs, fire, 20-inch ..... pairs.	18	29	.....	10	.....	.....
Tongs, blacksmiths', 20-inch ..... number.	25	29	.....	50	.....	.....
Tire-setters ..... do...	3	5	.....	16 00	.....	11 50
Tire-shrinkers ..... dozen.	12	7	.....	16 00	.....	.....
Trowels, brick, 9-inch ..... do...	4	4½	.....	6 00	5 36	.....
Trowels, brick, 10-inch ..... do...	4	7½	.....	6 90	5 74	.....
Trowels, brick, 10½-inch ..... do...	4	1–4	.....	7 10	5 97	.....
Trowels, brick, 11-inch ..... do...	½	6	.....	7 25	6 11	.....
Trowels, plastering, 10-inch ..... do...	2	3½	.....	6 00	5 65	.....
Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch ..... do...	1	1½	.....	6 25	6 30	.....
Trowels, plastering, 11-inch ..... do...	½	2½	.....	6 50	6 75	.....
Tweer irons, 40-pound ..... number.	8	2	.....	50	.....	.....
		10	.....	40	.....	.....
Vise, carpenters', 4-inch jaw ..... do...	12	14	.....	4 90	.....	.....
Vise, blacksmiths', 6-inch jaw ..... do...	14	11	.....	09½	.....	.....
Vise, blacksmiths', 40-pound ..... do...	14	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
Valves, ¾-inch ..... do...	5	6	.....	1 05	.....	.....
Valves, 1-inch ..... do...	10	16	.....	2 00	.....	.....
Valves, 1¼-inch ..... do...	3	3	.....	3 25	.....	.....
Valves, 2-inch ..... sets.	3	2	.....	95	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 2¼-inch ..... do...	3	5	.....	1 10	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 3-inch ..... do...	30	43	.....	1 35	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 3¼-inch ..... do...	33	43	.....	1 20	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 3½-inch ..... do...	2	6	.....	1 80	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 4-inch ..... do...			.....	2 20	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 3 by 9 inches ..... do...	2	2	.....	1 35	.....	.....
Wagon-skeins, 3½ by 10 inches ..... dozen.	4	4	.....	1 70	.....	.....
Wagon-eveners ..... sets.	15	21	.....	9 00	.....	.....
Wagon-hounds ..... do...	60	55	.....	a10	.....	.....
Wagon-bolsters ..... number.	63	69	.....	50	.....	65
Wagon-tongues, 3¼-inch ..... do...	350	378	.....	50	.....	65
Wagon-tongues, 3½-inch ..... do...	75	91	.....	50	.....	08½
Wagon whiffletrees ..... do...	230	406	.....	10	.....	.....
Wagon-springs ..... do...	.....	.....	.....	b08½	.....	.....

a Each.

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 24, 1879—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Tegler.	John Crane.	L. Eppenschied.	J. H. Rohrman.	W. M. Aikman.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	J. M. Melloy's Sons.	W. R. Dean.	J. C. McCarty.	La Belle Wagon Works.	S. A. Hipple.	F. W. Jessup.	R. H. Allen.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Saint Paul.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 07½	$0 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	07	.....	.....	.....	.....
07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	07	.....	.....	.....	.....
01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
01¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1 57	$2 40	$2 05	$2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 88	2 75	2 25	2 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			2 00	2 40								
			2 30									
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	$1 35	.....	$1 60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 33	.....	1 10	.....	1 90	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 62	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 30	.....	2 80	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 63	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 62	.....	1 72	.....	2 20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	2 15	.....	2 60	.....
.....	.....	$4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9 00
.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$0 75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	b10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Per pound.

REF0066115

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Studebaker Brothers.	L. Espenschied.	A. Caldwell.	Moline Wagon Company.	La Belle Wagon Works.	P. H. Kelly.	J. H. Newlin.
WAGONS.					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2½-inch, at—			$42 00		$49 00			
Caddo		$46 62						
Chicago			45 00		50 00			
Cheyenne			37 00					
Kansas City			37 00		48 00			
Leavenworth					50 00			
Moline			39 00		50 00			
Omaha								
Saint Paul			35 00					
Saint Louis			39 50		50 00			
Sioux City			40 00					
Wichita or Arkansas City	6							
2½-inch, at—			43 00		49 00	$39 00		$41 65
Caddo		46 62						
Chicago			46 00		50 00	42 00		
Cheyenne			38 00	$45 00				
Kansas City			38 00		48 00			
Leavenworth					50 00	42 00		
Moline			40 00		50 00	41 00		
Omaha								
Saint Paul			36 00		50 00			
Saint Louis			40 50					
Sioux City			41 00					
Wichita or Arkansas City								
2½-inch, at—			44 00		49 00	40 00	$47 85	44 25
Caddo		46 62						
Chicago			47 00		51 00	43 00	47 85	
Cheyenne			39 00	46 00				
Kansas City			39 00		48 00			
Leavenworth					50 00	43 00		
Moline	58		41 00		51 00	42 00		
Omaha								
Saint Paul			37 00		51 00		47 85	
Saint Louis			41 50					
Sioux City			42 00					
Wichita or Arkansas City								
3-inch, at—			45 00		50 00	40 75	47 85	46 15
Caddo		46 62						
Chicago			48 00		51 00	43 75	47 85	
Cheyenne			40 00	47 00				
Kansas City			40 00		48 00			
Leavenworth					50 00	43 75		
Moline	25		42 00		51 00	42 75		
Omaha								
Saint Paul			38 00		51 00		47 85	
Saint Louis			42 50					
Sioux City			43 00					
Wichita or Arkansas City								
3½-inch, at—			47 00		50 00	42 00	47 85	47 50
Caddo		46 62						
Chicago			50 00		52 00	43 00	47 85	
Cheyenne			42 00	48 00				
Kansas City			42 00		49 00			
Leavenworth					51 00	45 00		
Moline	78		44 00		52 00	44 00		
Omaha								
Saint Paul			40 00		52 00		47 85	
Saint Louis			41 50					
Sioux City			45 00					
Wichita or Arkansas City								

a Complete.
b Top boxes, steel-spring seats, and patent brakes, $1.50 each extra.
c Rogers wagon, Quincy, Ill.
d Complete; without spring seat and brake, $4.50 less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	La Belle Wagon Works.	P. H. Kelly.	Studebacker Brothers.	L. Espenschied.	A. Caldwell.	Moline Wagon Co.	J. H. Newlin.
WAGONS—Continued.								
3½-inch, at—		(a)	(b)				(c)	(d)
Caddo					$49 00			
Cheyenne					52 00			
Chicago		$45 50	$47 85	$46 62			$50 00	$46 75
Kansas City		48 50	47 85		44 00	$51 75	52 00	
Leavenworth					44 00			
Moline	128						49 00	
Omaha		48 50			46 00		51 00	
Saint Louis					42 00			
Saint Paul		47 50					52 00	
Sioux City			47 85		46 50		52 00	
Wichita or Arkansas City					47 00			
3½-inch, at—								
Caddo					53 00			
Cheyenne					58 00			
Kansas City					50 00	58 00		
Leavenworth					50 00			
Omaha					52 00			
Saint Louis					48 00			
Sioux City					52 50			
Wichita or Arkansas City					53 00			
Log, at—								
Caddo					82 00			
Cheyenne					85 00			
Chicago				75 00			97 00	
Kansas City					77 00	75 00	100 00	
Leavenworth					77 00			
Moline	3						85 00	
Omaha					79 00		97 00	
Saint Louis					75 00			
Saint Paul							100 00	
Sioux City					79 50		100 00	
Wichita or Arkansas City					80 00			
Lumber, 3½-inch, at—								
Caddo					40 00			
Chicago				46 62				49 75
Cheyenne					52 00			
Kansas City					44 00	51 75		
Leavenworth					44 00			
Omaha					46 00			
Saint Louis					42 00			
Sioux City					46 50			
Wichita or Arkansas City					47 00			
Spring, at—								
Chicago				75 00			c 67 00	
							f 72 00	
Kansas City						90 00	c 70 00	
							f 75 00	
Moline	3						c 65 00	
							f 70 00	
Omaha							d 67 00	
							f 72 00	
Saint Paul							c 70 00	
							f 75 00	
Sioux City							c 70 00	
							f 75 00	

a Top-boxes, steel-spring seats, and patent brakes, $1.50 each extra. b Rogers' wagon, Quincy, Ill.
c Complete. d Complete; without spring seats and brakes, $1.50 less. e No. 5. f No. 7.

REF0066116

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded at New York City, for

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Markley.	J. A. Roebling's Sons & Co.	C. W. Bruce.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	N. Y.	N.Y.
Wash-basins, 10 to 12 inch.....dozen..	150	142	.....	.....	.....
Washers, iron, assorted.....pounds..	.....	.....	$0 05	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ¼-inch.....do....	175	187	12	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ⅜-inch.....do....	175	187	10	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ½-inch.....do....	200	212	07½	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ⅝-inch.....do....	200	242	04½	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ¾-inch.....do....	200	233	04	.....	.....
Washers, iron, ⅞-inch.....do....	200	225	04	.....	.....
Washers, iron, 1-inch.....do....	200	225	03	.....	.....
Washers, iron, 1-inch.....yards..	1,000	1,180	$0 02 5/16	.....	.....
Wire cloth.....	.....	.....	03½	.....	.....
			04	.....	.....
			04½	03½	$0 03½
Wire, iron, No. 8.....pounds..	.....	.....	04	03½	03½
Wire, iron, No. 6.....do....	50	40	04½	03½	04
Wire, iron, No. 8.....do....	300	280	05	04½	04½
Wire, iron, No. 10.....do....	150	230	05½	04½	04½
Wire, iron, No. 11.....do....	150	150	05½	04½	04½
Wire, iron, No. 12.....do....	200	205	06	04½	05
Wire, iron, No. 14.....do....	200	230	08	06	06½
Wire, iron, No. 18.....do....	75	50	24	.....	.....
Wire, brass, No. 6.....do....	12	.....	25	.....	.....
Wire, brass, No. 9.....do....	12	146	25	.....	.....
Wire, brass, No. 12.....do....	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Wire, brass, No. 14.....do....	75	.....	26	.....	.....
Wire, brass, No. 15.....do....	30	.....	35	.....	.....
Wire, copper, No. 20.....do....	10	94	85	.....	.....
Wire, copper, No. 18.....do....	60	.....	85	.....	.....
Wire, copper, No. 12.....do....	5	.....	35	.....	.....
Wire, copper, No. 5.....do....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Wire, copper, No. 4.....do....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
Wire, copper, ¼-inch.....do....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Wire, copper, ⅛-inch.....do....	25	45	05½	04½	04½
Wire, annealed, No. 12.....do....	15	40	06	04½	05
Wire, annealed, No. 14.....do....	75	60	07	05½	05½
Wire, annealed, No. 16.....do....	20	42	08	06	06½
Wire, annealed, No. 18.....do....	25	25	09	07	08
Wire, annealed, No. 20.....do....	25	15	11	08½	09½
Wire, annealed, No. 24.....do....	25	20	18	14	18
Wire, annealed, No. 35.....do....	25,000	.....	07½	10½	.....
Wire, fence, barbed, Nos. 8 and 9.....	.....	28,200	03	.....	.....
			09	.....	.....
			09½	.....	.....
			10	.....	.....
Wedges, iron, 5-pound.....dozen..	0	211	*03	.....	.....
Wedges, iron, 6-pound.....do....	0	32	*03	.....	.....
Wedges, iron, 7-pound.....do....	7	18½	*03	.....	.....
Wrenches, monkey, 6-inch.....do....	1	5-6	3 00	.....	2 00
Wrenches, monkey, 8-inch.....do....	0	0½	3 50	.....	3 45
Wrenches, monkey, 10-inch.....do....	7	7½	4 50	.....	4 02
Wrenches, monkey, 12-inch.....do....	4	5½	6 50	.....	0 00
Wrenches, monkey, 15-inch.....do....	3	1½	*07	.....	.....
Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch.....do....	4	3½	*07	.....	.....
Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch.....do....	4	5-6	*07	.....	.....
Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch.....do....	3	4½	60 00	.....	.....
Wringers, clothes.....number..	175	.....	4 50	.....	.....
Yokes, ox.....	.....	331	4 00	.....	.....
	60	53	10	.....	.....
Yokes, neck.....do....	.....	100	06½	.....	.....
Zinc, No. 9.....pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Per pound.

goods for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.	Ansonia Brass & Copper Co.	S. A. Higbie.	W. M. Allman.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	W. R. Dean.	I. H. English.	A. Flagler.	P. H. Kelly.	J. C. McCarty.	R. H. Robbins.	R. H. Allen.
Points of delivery.												
Kansas City.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Paul.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Sioux City.	N. Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
$1 00	$0 82	.....	$0 85	$0 00	$0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	83		98	to	83							
	1 33		1 00	1 45	88							
			1 23		1 00							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	$0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	06½	09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	06	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Jadwin.	W. B. Gardener.	W. H. Schieffelin.	J. McKesson.	C. C. Wolworth.	Zina Case.
		Points of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N. Y.	N. Y.
MEDICINES.							
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent ..... pounds.	152	$0 35	$0 30	$0 25	$0 25	.....	.....
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces ..... ounces.	266	05	05	05	06	.....	.....
Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	936	03	03	04½	05	.....	.....
Acid, muriatic ..... do...	64	02	08	07	02	.....	.....
Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do...	176	02	04	03½	02½	.....	.....
Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do...	214	02	03	02½	02	.....	.....
Acid, sulphuric aromatic, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	465	03	04	03½	04	.....	.....
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do...	154	18	20	18	17	.....	.....
Aconite, tincture of rad ..... bottles.	634	04	09	02½	03½	.....	a$10 00
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles ..... do...	861	58	74	60	63	.....	.....
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles ..... do...	824	01	01½	01½	01½	.....	.....
Ammonia, aromatic, spirits ..... ounces.	16	03	08	07	03	.....	.....
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	354	02	02½	02½	02½	.....	.....
Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	432	02	02	01½	02	.....	.....
Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	4,630	02	03	01½	02	.....	.....
Arsenite of potassa (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles ..... ounces	496	02	02½	02½	02	.....	.....
Belladonna, alcoholic, extract of, in 1-oz. bottles, ounces	90	20	20	19	20	.....	.....
Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles ..... ounces	312	16	15	16	02	.....	b20
Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	684	02	02	01½	02	.....	b10
Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles ..... bottles	2,064	02½	03	03	02½	.....	.....
Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles ..... ounces	714	43	48	44	40	$0 55	a6 50
Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins ..... pounds	260	06	05	06½	05	.....	.....
Cerate, simple, in 1-pound tins ..... do...	237	35	33	35	32	.....	.....
Cerate, cosmoline, in 1-pound tins ..... do...	387	60	60	56½	58	.....	.....
Cerate, resin ..... ounces	21	02	02	85	25	.....	.....
Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	410	02	02	01½	01½	.....	.....
Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	220	20	22	19	19	.....	.....
Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	1,360	07	09	06½	11	.....	.....
Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	1,440	07	08	21½	05½	.....	.....
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles ..... bottles.	739	22	20	19	10	.....	.....
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles, ounce ..... ounces	240	08	08	07	21	.....	.....
Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles ..... do...	190	02	03	02½	02	.....	.....
Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	51	15	19	18½	17	.....	.....
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles ..... do...	174	04	05½	04½	04	.....	.....
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	468	14	08	11½	11	.....	.....
Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ..... ounces.	896	04	05	04	04	.....	.....
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins ..... do...	1,018	06	05	06	05½	.....	.....
Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of nitre), in 8-oz. g. s. bottle ..... ounces	2,012	03½	04½	03½	03	.....	.....
Flaxseed meal, in tins ..... pounds	475	05½	07	05½	05½	.....	.....
Flaxseed, unground ..... do...	32	05	08	05½	05½	.....	20½
Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces	1,354	05	06	05½	02	.....	.....
Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	2,232	02	02	02	02	.....	.....
Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	611	03	04	03	03½	.....	.....
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles ..... ounces.	87	20	22	19	23	.....	.....
Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	147	40	47	39	43	.....	.....
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	264	11	10	10½	10	.....	.....
Iron, solution of the sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, ounces	134	04	06	03½	07	.....	.....

a Per dozen. b Per pound

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Jadwin.	W. B. Gardener.	W. H. Schieffelin.	J. McKesson.	Zina Case.
		Points of delivery.				
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N. Y.
MEDICINES—Continued.						
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes, pounds	195	$0 03	$0 03	$0 02½	$0 02½	.....
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, ounces	1,140	03½	02½	03	03½	.....
Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	212	04	03½	03½	03½	.....
Lavender, spirits, compound, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	30	04	03½	03½	03½	.....
Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	506	02½	02½	02	02	.....
Liquorice-root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	401	02	02	01½	02	.....
Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do...	364	12	12	11½	09	.....
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins ..... pounds.	648	03	04	03	05½	.....
Mercurial ointment, in 1-pound pots ..... do...	91	55	56	38	49	.....
Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	51	06	20	03½	06½	.....
Mercury, mild chloride of (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles; ounces	254	06	03	06	06	.....
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of (citrine ointment), in 4-oz. pots ..... ounces	412	04	05	03½	06	.....
Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots ..... do...	224	01	04	03½	03½	.....
Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do...	86	07	09	09	07½	.....
Morphia, sulphate of, in ¼-oz. bottles ..... do...	27	3 69	4 00	3 65	3 60	.....
Mustard-seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins ..... pounds.	290	17	15	13½	20	.....
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces	75	38	38	40	31	.....
Olive oil in 1-pint bottles ..... bottles.	670	24	24	21	21	.....
Opium, camphorated tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces	2,802	03	03	03½	02½	0 18½
Opium, compound powder of (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces	496	10	07½	08½	08½	.....
Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	274	45	45	40	44	.....
Opium, tincture of (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	1,804	05	07	07½	05½	33½
Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8 oz. bottles ..... do...	500	02½	02½	02	03	16½
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do...	143	15	20	15½	14	.....
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles ..... number.	106,180	15	a2 25	18	14	.....
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces	72	36	35	30 35	35	.....
Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do...	34	08	09	10	11	.....
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	510	03½	03	02½	02½	.....
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces	1,022	02½	02½	02½	02½	.....
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	1,310	02½	02½	02½	02½	.....
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	576	02	02	01½	02	.....
Potassium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do...	918	04	03½	03½	04	.....
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do...	1,480	32	30	29	28	.....
Cinchonidia, sulphate of ..... do...	915	1 55	.....	1 20	1 20	.....
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins ..... ounces	560	3 69	.....	3 65	3 60	.....

a Per 1,000.

REF0066118

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Talwin.	W. B. Gardener.	W. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.	Zina Case.	P. J. Queeley.	C. C. Woolworth.	A. L. Hernstein.
		Points of delivery.							
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Omaha.	Rochester.	N. Y.
MEDICINES—Continued.									
Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces	313	07	09½	07	08½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	686	03	03	02½	03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles	1,024	48	40	62	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	43	87	84	80	78 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap castile, in paper, pounds	810	09	12	07½	09	.....	$0 04	.....	.....
Soap, common, in bars, do	469	06	.....	05	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	936	01	01½	01½	01½	$0 15	.....	.....	.....
Squill, sirup of, in 1-lb. bottles, pounds	872	33	21	01½	33½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strychnia, in ½-oz. bottles, ounces	0	1 75	1 50	1 50	1 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles, do	568	03	01½	01½	01½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine, oil of, in 33 oz. bottles, bottles	332	20	24	17	17	.....	.....	$0 28	.....
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles, ounces	110	05	06	03½	06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, do	162	02	03	03	01½	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOSPITAL STORES.									
Barley, in tins, pounds	474	07½	.....	04½	06½	07	.....	.....	.....
Corn-starch, in tins, do	379	08	.....	10½	09½	08	.....	.....	.....
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz bottles, ounces	778	01	01½	01½	04	a12½	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes, pounds	1,050	11½	.....	.....	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tapioca, in tins, do	279	10	.....	10½	12	10	.....	.....	.....
Tea, black, in tins or original chests, pounds	663	30	35 45 50 55	.....	25 30 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whisky, in 32-oz. bottles, bottles	751	65	65 70 75 95	70	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.									
Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches, pieces	145	04	.....	.....	03	.....	.....	.....	$0 03
Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches, do	152	05	.....	.....	04½	.....	.....	.....	05
Catheters, gum, number	18	12	06	10	06½	.....	.....	.....	06
Cotton bats, do	193	15	.....	03	12	.....	.....	.....	08
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes, do	61	03	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	31
Lancets, thumb, do	23	80	55	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	to 62½
Lint, picked, pounds	45	60	1 25	75	60	.....	.....	.....	50 to 75
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, yard	787	07	07½	.....	07	.....	.....	.....	06 to 12
Needles, assorted, papers	96	04	.....	.....	04½	.....	.....	.....	04 to 10

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 26, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Talwin.	W. B. Gardener.	A. L. Hernstein.	W. H. Schieffelin.	John McKesson.
		Points of delivery.				
		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—Continued.						
Needles, upholsterers' number	27	$0 06	.....	$0 02 to 05	.....	$0 06
Oakum, fine, picked pounds	56	12	$0 12	10 to 23	$0 10	11
Oiled silk in 2-yard pieces yards	110	1 00	1 10	1 00 to 1 50	80	75
Pencils, hair, assorted, in vials number	924	03	02½	02 to 04	01½	02
Pins papers	150	04	.....	04 to 06	.....	03
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can yards	112	14	20	18 to 23	13	18½
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case do	93	40	45	23 to 60	45	50
Plaster of Paris in 5 pound tins pounds	181	03	03	02 to 031	02½	04½
Pocket cases number	12	8 00	.....	4 07 to 14 00	.....	8 50
Amputating cases do	5	20 00	.....	16 07	.....	24 00 to 35 00
Scarificators do	8	3 25	.....	2 25 to 3 50	.....	3 25
Scissors, large and small do	27	48	.....	30 to 73	.....	35
Silk, ligature ounces	20	1 50	.....	1 00	.....	1 50
Speculum for the rectum number	17	45	.....	45	.....	38
Speculum for vagina, glass or metal do	6	50 3 25	.....	50	.....	2 75 38
Sponge, assorted ounces	530	14	.....	10 to 30	18	08
Stethoscopes number	10	28	.....	25	.....	35
Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce do	44	1 25	.....	90	90	1 35
Syringes, hypodermic do	8	1 35	.....	1 00 to 3 00	.....	1 25
Syringes, penis, glass do	464	03	00	03 to 12	03	05
Syringes, vagina, glass do	223	10	03	08 to 20	10	10
Thermometers, clinical do	19	1 50	.....	1 00 to 4 00	.....	1 60

REF0066119

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Jadwin.	W. R. Gardener.	A. L. Hernstein.	W. H. Schleffelin.	John McKesson.
		Points of delivery.				
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—Continued.						
Thread, linen, unbleached ..... ounces..	88	$0 08	.....	$0 10 to 15	.....	$0 08
Thread, cotton, spools, assort ..... number..	185	04	.....	04	.....	06 03
Tooth extracting cases ..... do....	9	11 00	.....	5 00 to 12 00	.....	10 00
Tourniquets, field ..... do....	4	1 25	.....	25	.....	50
Tourniquets, screw with pad ..... do....	2	1 40	.....	1 00	.....	1 50
Towels ..... dozen..	30	1 65	.....	1 00 to 2 00	.....	1 60
Trusses, single ..... number..	47	85	.....	40 to 2 00	50	50
Twine, ¼ coarse ..... ounces..	604	03	.....	03 to 05	.....	03½
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Basins, wash, hand ..... number..	48	15	.....	30 to 50	.....	14
Blank-books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires ..... do....	35	75	.....	.....	.....	60
Corkscrews ..... do....	23	16	.....	12	$0 15	15
Corks, velvet, best, assorted ..... dozen..	4,316	03	.....	25	.....	03 02
Dippers, tin, assorted ..... number.	45	10	.....	15	.....	08
Dispensatories ..... copies..	12	7 50	$6 00	.....	5 50	5 75
Funnels, tin, pint ..... number..	20	10	.....	10	.....	08
Hones ..... do....	9	25	.....	50	.....	20
Measures, graduated glass, 4-ounce ..... do....	26	31	36	25	45	27
Measures, graduated glass, minim ..... do....	15	22	25	.....	.....	18
Measures, tin, pint and quart ..... do....	23	25 32	.....	20	.....	12
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inch ..... do....	14	25 50 to 2 50	.....	40 to 1 00	.....	75
Mosquito-netting ..... yards..	654	07	.....	.....	.....	06
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10-inch ..... packs..	31	28	25	25	27	27
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each ..... sheets..	93	04	02½	05	a75	03
Paper, wrapping ..... gross..	613	16	.....	23 to 40	.....	16
Pill-boxes, two-thirds paper, one-third turned wood .. dozen..	1,238	04	.....	10	.....	04
Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inch ..... number..	28	1 00	.....	30 to 75	.....	1 00
Scales and weights, prescription, one set each, apothecary's and gram weights ..... number..	13	4 50	1 75	3 00 to 5 00	1 00	1 00 to 3 50 4 00
Spatulas, 6-inch ..... do....	32	28	22	10	30	24
Spirit-lamps ..... do....	12	35		30	50 10 30	35
Test-tubes ..... do....	71	10	.....	01	03	03
Vials, 6-ounce ..... dozen..	536	25	.....	.....	25	25
Vials, 4-ounce ..... do....	853	20	.....	.....	20	21
Vials, 2-ounce ..... do....	954	16	.....	.....	13	14
Vials, 1-ounce ..... do....	879	14	.....	.....	11	12½

a Per book.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, for medical supplies for the Indian service, under advertisement of March 20, 1879—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	O. H. Jadwin.	W. R. Gardener.	A. L. Hernstein.	W. H. Schleffelin.	John McKesson.
		Points of delivery.				
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES—Continued.						
Ammonium, bromide of, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ounces..	221	$0 07	$0 08	.....	$0 08	$0 07
Arnica, tincture of, in 16-ounce bottles ..... do....	2,608	03	03	.....	03	03½
Asafœtida, gum ..... do....	100	02	02	.....	03	02
Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8 ounce bottles ..... do....	1,028	07	06	.....	07	06
Cocculus indicus ..... do....		02	01	.....	03	04
Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do....	96	02	01	.....	02	01
Collodion, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do....	582	05	06	.....	05	06½
Cubebs, oil of ..... do....	158	20	14	.....	15	12
Copaiba, balsam of, in 16 ounce bottles ..... do....	2	15	14	.....	11	22
Creosote, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do....	940	01	02½	.....	18	03½
Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do....	77	12	13	.....	02½	10½
Iron, syrup iodide of, in 8 ounce bottles ..... do....	824	17	15	.....	10	14
Linseed oil, in pint bottles ..... do....	916	06	04½	.....	04½	05
Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes ..... bottles..	121	15	18	.....	15	15
Origanum, oil of, in 1-ounce bottles ..... dozen..	901	20	.....	.....	.....	18
Plasters, Alcock's porous ..... ounces..	150	07	12	.....	08	07
Soap, carbolic ..... dozen..	238	1 16	1 25	.....	1 12	1 14
Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... pounds..	425	20	.....	.....	.....	14
Tolu, balsam of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... ounces..	1,028	06	04½	.....	05	04½
Wild cherry, syrup of, in 10-ounce bottles ..... do....	448	08	06	.....	05	06
Pink root, fluid extract, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do....	3,208	03	01½	.....	01	02½
Salicylic acid, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do....	48	05	08	.....	06	07
Santonin, in 1-ounce vials ..... do....	58	19	17	.....	15	14
Sanguinaria, tincture, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do....	46	75	70	.....	65	75
Veratria, in ½-ounce vials ..... do....	88	03	04	.....	04½	04½
Valerian, tincture of, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do....	18	15 00	1 65	.....	2 00	1 75
	10	04	04	.....	05	04

REF0066120

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
Abiquiu agency, New Mexico, annual report of James H. Roberts, farmer in charge	112
reserve, Indians of, peaceable, molest no one	112
three desires of Indians of	113
Addresses of agents	267
Indian inspectors	269
members of Board of Indian Commissioners	266
Advancement of Otoes and Missourias behind neighboring tribes, and why	103
Agricultural improvement retarded on Siletz reserve for lack of teams and implements	132
implements and appliances, demand for, constantly increasing	III
Santees as competent to care for them as whites	104
pursuits of Mission Indians of California	11
progress possible on Colorado River reserve only by irrigation, and experiments	5
Agriculture, Indians of Neah Bay have little taste for	145
number of acres cultivated by Indians	263
and progress of Indians on Neah Bay reserve	145
results from, at Kiowa, &c., agency	67
statistics of, at Blackfeet agency	90
with but little exception, Fort Belknap Indians have never engaged in	99
Agriculture and cattle raising, Indians of Shoshone and Bannack agency desirous of engaging in	166
Agencies, assignment of, to religious denominations	265
Agency, destitute and dilapidated condition of, at Hoopa Valley, and why	8
Agents, post-office and telegraphic addresses of	266
Alden, agent at Fort Berthold agency, succeeded by Thomas P. Ellis, April 1, 1879	99
Allotments, table showing good results of, at Crow Creek	26
in severalty would promote industry among Oneidas at Green Bay	159
in severalty and disestablishment of Indian villages urged	27
in severalty, Pine Ridge Sioux want	40
Alaska, statistics in regard to	240, 256
Ammunition, Fort Peck Indians complain because Government will not furnish	97
Annuity payments, assembling large bodies of Indians at, demoralizing, &c	15
Apaches, Jicarilla, ready to begin civilized pursuits	112
Mescalero, will not work	113
statistics in regard to	228, 232, 236, 238, 246, 250, 256
at San Carlos agency quiet and orderly	6
Southern, under Victoria, outbreak of	XXXVIII
Appraisement of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, relative to	XLVIII, XLIX
Appropriation, Congress asked for an, of $1,000, to make available school fund of Tonawanda Senecas	123
inadequate for Nevada reserve	110
to complete boarding-school building	133
Appropriations, treaty and special, for 1879-'80	210
Apprentices, Indian, difficulty in obtaining, at Fort Peck agency, and why	97
in all mills and shops learning rapidly	103
at Neah Bay agency spoken of in highest praise	147
six, at Warm Springs agency another year will carry on work	135
instructed in all shops and mills at Yakama agency	159
unable to induce Uintah Utes to become	139
Arapahoes, statistics in regard to	232, 244, 250, 260
Arms and ammunition, sale of, to Indians outside of reservations, law prohibiting, under severe penalty, urged	VI-VII
supplied without limit by traders on left bank of Missouri River	37
Arms, Lower Brulé Indians provided with and trade in	37
Army, relation of, to the civilization of the Indians of Red Cloud agency	33
Assiniboines at Fort Peck agency, condition of	97
Bacon, proposals received and contracts awarded for	270
Bad River reserve, Wisconsin, special report of school on, by J. Baird	163
Baird, J., missionary in charge Bad River reserve, special report to Agent Mahan	165
Baking powder, proposals received and contracts awarded for	270
Ballou, E., report of Arapaho school at Shoshone agency by	169
Bannacks, Ten Doy, chief of	54, 54
disposition of those at Fort Hall agency	52
statistics in regard to	232, 242, 248, 260
Barley, proposals received and contracts awarded for	274
Beans, proposals received and contracts awarded for	274
Beef, proposals received and contracts awarded for	272
Beef cattle improvement in, over former years, at Santee agency	106
Beef cattle, Agent Standing recommends spending one-fourth beef-money for stock-cattle	47

REF0066121

Page.

Bird, Wellington, Fort Peck agency, Montana, relieved by N. S. Porter, July 7, 1879 95
Blackfeet, statistics in regard to 234, 254
Blackfeet agency, Montana, Indians of, governed by chiefs subject to agent 89
annual report of Agent Young 89
Blankets, proposals received and contracts awarded for 298
Blood Indians, statistics in regard to 234, 254
Board of Indian Commissioners, address of members of 266
valuable services of XLVIII
Bonds abstracted, amount of, not provided for by Congress: table 199, 200
United States, interest collected on 203
redemption of, since November 1, 1878; table 199
Boots and shoes, proposals received and contracts awarded for 304
British Indians, 2,000 of, camped at different times about Fort Belknap agency 98
Bricks, number of, manufactured by Indians 262
Buildings erected at Rosebud agency 41
Buffalo fast disappearing, Blackfeet realize, and must adopt white man's ways 90
Buffalo hunt, killing of Kiowa while on, by Texans and reprisal afterward by band of young Kiowas 64
Buffalo hunting, meager results from, will have good effect in causing abandonment of 65
Omahas depended on, up to six years ago 103
permission to engage in, should not be given 55
for five months, Indians of Fort Peck must go, and why 97
Fort Belknap Indians dare not engage in, on account of hostile Sioux 99

C.

Caddos, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Calapooias, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Calispels, statistics in regard to 242, 258
Caps and hats, proposals received and contracts awarded for 303
Catlin's farms in Nevada, executive order restoring, to public domain 216
Carlisle Barracks training school, under Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, United States Army ..... VIII-IX
Carlisle, Pa., advantages of situation of, for training school ..... VIII-IX
Cattle-men, encroachments of, with herds, on valuable grazing lands ..... XLV-XLVI
Cayuse Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258
improvement in during year 238, 256
Cayugas, statistics in regard to 103
Census of Indians belonging to Omaha and Winnebago agency, 2,500 46
number of Indians on Standing Rock reserve, December, 1878, 2,583 131
of Indians on Warm Springs reserve, Oregon, 522 133
of Indians on Umatilla reserve, 1,021 115
of Navajoes, approximate estimate of 15,000, increasing in numbers 118, 119
Census of Pueblo Indians, 10,613; they are very industrious and provident 14
none yet taken of Indians of Mission agency, California—rough estimate, 3,000 87
White Earth agency, Minnesota, since consolidation, 6,200 50
of Yankton Sioux, 2,003 Indians 110
Central Pacific Railroad, riding of Indians on, free of charge, serious evil 8
Chaffee, A. R., Captain, United States Army, acting agent, annual report of 240, 250
Chasta Costas, statistics in regard to 234, 238, 250, 256
Cherokees, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Chetcoes, statistics in regard to 242, 258
Chehalis Indians, statistics in regard to 57
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Miles 61
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, twenty-five engaged in operating mail-route 165 miles to Fort Elliot, Texas XVII
"Dull Knife" band, outbreak of, from Camp Robinson ..... XVIII, 59
Little Chief's band of, dissatisfied and send delegation to Washington 232, 250
Northern, raid of, in September, 1878 ..... 242, 250
statistics in regard to 19
Cheyenne River agency, Dakota, annual report of Theo. Schwan, captain United States Army, acting agent 234, 250
Chickasaws, statistics in regard to 66
Chiefs, influence of, lessened by issuing rations to heads of families 228
Chimehuevas, statistics in regard to 161
Chippewas of La Pointe agency, report relative to 84
of Mackinac agency, nearly all live on farms and in comfortable houses 86
will soon be self-supporting 87
of La Pointe agency, table showing increase in property and productions of, since 1872 163
statistics in regard to 234, 244, 252, 260
of Lake Superior, will suffer on account loss of crops by frost 86
and Munsees, almost self-sustaining, should be made citizens 83
of White Oak Point, Sandy and Gull Lakes, and Mille Lac should be removed to White Earth reserve 87
of White Earth agency, report showing progress of, during year 87
Choctaws, statistics in regard to 234, 250
Citizen's dress adopted generally by Indians, Umatilla reserve 134
among Winnebagoes worn entirely by men, not by women 107
not yet adopted by Indians of Colorado River reserve 4
Santees all wear 104
Pawnees would wear, if they had it 78
unusual readiness of Indians to adopt 111
worn entirely by Klamaths, who live like white people 126
worn entirely by Indians of Round Valley agency, California 12
worn generally by Cheyenne River Indians as long as supply lasts 20
Indians of Warm Springs reserve have generally adopted 136
Western Shoshones all adopt, but continue use of paints 112

Page.

Citizen's dress, adoption of, by Uintah Valley Utes, limited by supply furnished 138
would be generally worn by Nez Percés if they had it 57
all Indians of Puyallup agency wear 149
worn by Crow Creek Indians when they can get it 26
Citizenship, large proportion of Santees prepared for 104
many Omahas and Winnebagoes clamoring for rights and privileges of 109
rights of, should be conferred on Indians as soon as possible 152
Civilization, steady and manifest progress in, has had no parallel in any previous year III
agent Fort Berthold urges breaking up of tribal organization and locating farms as a means of 30
marked progress in, among Devil's Lake Indians 29
marked progress in, by Indians of Round Valley agency, California 11
marked advancement in, by Klamath Indians 126
of Utes of Los Pinos agency, solution of, by Agent Stanley 16
of Utes of White River agency, Colorado, difficult and slow task 18, 19
speedy commencement of, among Jicarilla Apaches, Abiquiu reserve 113
steady increase of Flatheads in pursuits of 94
progress of, among Indians of Cheyenne River reserve 20
Civilized habits and usages of Uintah Valley Utes 135
Clackamas, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Clear Lake Indians, statistics in regard to 228
Clerks, two Indians act as, at Santee agency 105
Clothing, &c., bought in San Francisco for school children too small and useless 154
proposals received and contracts awarded for 304
Coahuilas and Cocopas, statistics in regard to 228
Cœur d'Alênes, statistics in regard to 242, 258
Coffee, proposals received and contracts awarded for 276
Coquelle, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Columbia reserve in Washington Territory, executive order establishing 217
River Indians, statistics in regard to 240
removed to Umatilla reserve 133
Colville agency, Washington Territory, annual report of James O'Neill, farmer in charge 141
report of farming operations in, 120 farms 141
reserve, Indians of, showing great progress 144
Colvilles, statistics in regard to 242, 253
Colorado River agency, Arizona, annual report of Agent Mallory 1
Comanches, statistics in regard to 232, 250
condition and progress of 65
Coombs, J. W., teacher, report of Shoshone school at Shoshone and Bannack agency 168, 169
Commission to appraise Kaw lands in Kansas, report of 182
Ute, report of 175
Concows, statistics in regard to 228, 240
Consolidation of agencies, bill for, introduced in Congress XLIII
policy and economy of XLIII
of Red Lake and Leech agencies with White Earth agency 87
all efforts toward, of Skokomish and S'Klallam Indians a failure 154
of Mission Indians of California absolutely necessary to their prosperity 14
Contracts awarded for goods, supplies, and transportation for Indian service 270
Contractors, combination of, to extort exorbitant rates caused employment of Indian freighters IX
Coos, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Corn, American "Dent" planted with good results at Lower Brulé 34
seldom matures at Mescalero agency on account of altitude 113
Cornoyer, N. A., Umatilla agency, Oregon, annual report of 133
Cotton goods, proposals received and contracts awarded for 302
Courtenay, William, acting agent, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, annual report of 29
Cow Creek Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Cowlitz Indians, statistics in regard to 242
Crockery, proposals received and contracts awarded for 313
Creeks, statistics in regard to 234, 250
Crimes and drunkenness, none on Otoe reserve 103, 104
none among Indians of Colorado River reserve 4
Crimes and offenses, but one past year, and that on account of a woman 27
fewer on White Earth reserve than any white community of 6,000 persons 87
among Lower Brulés rare 35
murder of Winnebago Indian by white man and retaliation by Indians, and effects of 107
none among Devil's Lake Indians past year 29
Crissey, Charles, Sisseton agency, Dakota, annual report of 43
Critchlow, J. J., Uintah Valley agency, Utah, annual report of 137
Crops. (See Farming.)
Crops raised by Indians, statistics in regard to 262
Crow agency, Montana, annual report of A. R. Keller 91
Crow Creek agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Dougherty 24
Crows, statistics in regard to 234, 236, 254
Corn, proposals received and contracts awarded for 274

D.

Dance, sun, nearly all Lower Brulés attended, at Rosebud agency in July 33
Dances occur less frequently among Lower Brulés 33
Danilson, W. H., Fort Hall agency, annual report of 52
Davenport, George L., Sac and Fox agency, Iowa, annual report of 81
Death rate, large, among Nez Percés, accounted for 74
Deaths among Indians, number of, reported by physicians XLII
Indian tribes, table of 228, 244

REF0066122

Page.

Delawares, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Depredations by squaw-men and others on government cattle-herds stopped XLV
Devil's Lake agency, Dakota, annual report of agent McLaughlin 22
tribes, numbers, advancement, &c., good showing 23
D'Wamish Indians and allied tribes, statistics in regard to 242, 260
Diseases prevailing among Indians, table showing 263
Dougherty, Captain, United States Army, acting agent Crow Creek agency, annual report of .. 24
Dress of Navajoes, peculiar to themselves, more than semi-civilized 117
Drifting Goose band, their migrations in Dakota, now at Sisseton agency 24
reserve, in Dakota, Executive order setting apart 215
Drunkenness. (*See* Crimes.)
Drunkenness almost disappeared among Indians of Crow agency, except when about military posts 93
an almost unknown vice among Cheyenne River Indians 90
Mescalero Apaches much addicted to 114
not a single case among Devil's Lake Indians past year 29
prevalent among Umatillas 134
prevailed to great degree last year on Quapaw reserve 77
Duck Valley reserve, agricultural capabilities of 111
removal to, by Western Shoshones 111
Dull Knife's band Northern Cheyennes, outbreak and almost extermination of portion of, who surrendered at Camp Robinson XVII

E.

Ealy, Rev. Taylor F., annual report of day school of Pueblo of Zuni 120, 122
Eastman, Galen, Navajo agency, New Mexico, annual report of 114
Education. (*See* Schools.)
Education, compulsory system of, recommended for Omaha and Winnebago reserve 107
compulsory system of, for Puyallup reserve recommended 152
difficulties attending, among Quinaielt Indians 154
lively interest taken in, by Siletz Indians 132
of Indian youth on White Earth reserve progressing satisfactorily 88
opposition to, entirely disappeared at Crow Creek agency 26
progress of Indians in, of most hopeful character ..... VII-VIII-IX
promising results at Devil's Lake through efforts Grey Nuns of Montreal 28
scarcely anything been done in way of, at Fort Peck agency, and why 96
school well attended at Blackfeet agency, progress marked 90
White River Utes care nothing for, and refuse to send children to school 18
Ellis, Edwin, Skokomish agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 154
Ellis, Thomas P., succeeded Agent Alden at Fort Berthold agency, April 1, 1879 29
Employés, only married men with families, suggested for Navajo reserve 117
Euchres, statistics in regard to 240, 253
Encroachments on Indian reservations, various pretexts resorted to by whites to excuse ... XLIV-XLV
upon Malheur reserve by stockmen and settlers 130
Etakmurs, statistics in regard to 242, 260
Executive order of January 10, 1879, making addition to Pima and Maricopa reservation, Arizona. 214
of June 14, 1879, canceling above and substituting another of same import 214, 215
of February 7, 1879, setting apart reserve for Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes in Colorado 215
of June 27, 1879, establishing Drifting Goose reserve in Dakota 215
of August 9, 1879, restoring to public domain portion Sioux reserve in Dakota. 215, 216
of March 18, 1879, making addition to White Earth reserve in Minnesota 216
of January 16, 1879, restoring Carlin Farms reserve, Nevada, to original domain. 216
of April 15, 1879, establishing reserve for Chief Moses and his people 217

F.

Fair to be given by Indians of White Earth reserve 88, 89
Fairs, Indian, on New York reserve 123
Farm agency at Lower Brulé, increase of, to forty-five acres, worked by Indians 34
Farmers, increased employment of, recommended for Kiowa, &c., agency 68
13 reapers, 13 mowers, and 16 horse-rakes worked by 125 Santee Sioux 101
Farming. (*See* Agriculture, Land, and Productions.)
Farming, 350 acres broken past year by Poncas, discouraging results 74
acres under crop on Sisseton reserve 3,239, with products, &c 45
by Assiniboines of Fort Peck agency, encouraging prospects 96
first attempt at, by Yanktonais of Fort Peck agency, flattering results 96
by Navajos, failure this year owing to drought 115
no reason why Fort Berthold Indians should not cultivate 2,000 acres 31
at Fort Peck agency, plans for, and drawbacks to, prosecution of 96
122 heads of families broke up tribal relations and took up farms at Standing Rock .. 46
and other labor on Cheyenne River reserve, with results 21, 22
Nez Percé reserve, crops beyond all precedent 56
operations, list of Lower Brules engaged in 33
operations of Uintah Valley Utes 137
by various tribes on Round Valley Reserve, California 10
Pueblos of New Mexico would all soon engage in, if properly located, &c 120
by Winnebagoes successful, 41,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and potatoes 107
on Quapaw reserve principally by renters (whites) on shares with Indians 76
Red Cloud reserve well adapted for raising cereals 39
results from, at Cheyenne and Arapaho agency 59
results from, on Warm Springs reserve 136
satisfactory results from, past years operations at Standing Rock 46
Santees all capable of managing, themselves 104

Page.

Farming, several chiefs Fort Belknap Indians want land broken for crops 99
success in, at Crow Creek resulting from allotments in severalty 25
success in, of last year makes all able-bodied Indians eager to put in crops 53
successful, with abundant crops, on White Earth reserve 87
strong movement of three Lower Brulé chiefs toward 33
Farm work on Crow reserve, limited 93
Feed, proposals received and contracts awarded for 280
Flathead agency, Montana, annual report of Agent Ronan 94
Flatheads of Bitter Root Valley, vexatious questions concerning, should be settled 95
Flathead Indians, steady increase of, engaged in civilized pursuits 94
reservation, description of 94
Flandreau citizen Indians assigned to Santee agency, May 1, 1879 106
Flandreaux nearly all church members, honest, sober people 106
Flour, proposals received and contracts awarded for 276
Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, annual report of Acting Agent Courtenay 29
chief lack of progress owing to frequent changes of agents—five in eight years 30
removal absolutely necessary—no timber or pasturage within twenty miles 30
Indians peaceable, given up "going to war," and disposed to learn how to work .. 30
Fort Belknap agency, Montana, annual report of Agent Lincoln 98
Fort Hall agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Danilson 52
Fort Peck agency, Montana, annual report of Agent Porter 95
location of houses for employés' families needed 96
Indians all on reservation, except "Many Horn," with forty lodges 97
reservation, fine land and will produce good crops—wheat and oats 97
Freighting. (*See* Transportation.)
Freighting by Indians, success of experiment IX
Indian, 1,360 wagons now employed in, with excellent results X
of supplies by Osages and Kaws a success 70
of all supplies from Jamestown to Devil's Lake done by Indians 23
Funds held by government in lieu of abstracted bonds, table 204
held in trust in lieu of investment, table 204
tribal, investments of, table 198
securities held for, interest on, &c., table 200

G.

Gallise Creek Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Gambling and card-playing a prevailing vice among Navajoes 117
Winnebago women do more, than men 107
Game and fish abundant on Klamath reserve 125, 126
Game and salmon, abundance of, on Warm Spring reserve 126
Garvey, W. M., Nevada agency, annual report of 109
Gig Harbor Indians, statistics in regard to 248
Gosh Utes, statistics in regard to 236, 242, 254
under Western Shoshone agency, condition of 111
Government of Indians of Blackfeet agency 89
by a council among Warm Spring Indians 135
form of, among Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona 119
of Santee Sioux, elective council substituted for chiefs 105
Granaries and roothouses provided at agencies for storing seed XI
Grand Ronde agency, Oregon, annual report of P. B. Sinnott 124
Indians of, on farms allotted; no single act of department so encouraging .. 124
Gray's Harbor Indians, statistics in regard to 242, 258
Great Nemaha agency, Iowas of, all live in houses and practically self-supporting 101
Nebraska, annual report of Agent Kent 101
Green Bay agency, Wisconsin, annual report of Agent Stephens 159
Oneidas of, ahead of other tribes in agriculture 159
Grievances of Indians of Crow agency, Montana 92
Grieat, Jesse W., Otoe agency, Nebraska, annual report of 103

H.

Habits and customs of Indians of Crow agency, Montana, hunting principally 92
Hard bread, proposals received and contracts awarded for 280
Hardware, proposals received and contracts awarded for 320
Hats and caps, proposals received and contracts awarded for 308
Haworth, J. M., special agent, Quapaw agency, annual report of 75
Hay, proposals received and contracts awarded for 280
Healdsburgh Indians, statistics in regard to 228
Health of Indians of Yakama agency generally good 159
of Jicarilla Apaches, of Abiquiu agency, good 113
of Joseph's band of Nez Percés improving XL
of Neah Bay Indians, past year, good 147
of Poncas improving XIII
Herd, Otoe agency, size of, should be increased 103
Hohs, statistics in regard to 242, 258
Holt, Joseph B., Southern Ute agency, Colorado, relieved by Henry Page, March 18, 1879 16
Homes of Otoes and Missourias, government should give positive assurance of permanence of . 103
Homesteads, bill should be enacted giving Santees privilege of locating 106
settlement of questions arising therefrom, on Mackinac reserve, desirable 85
Hominy, proposals received and contracts awarded for 280
Hoopas, statistics in regard to 223, 246
Hoopa Valley agency, California, annual report of H. R. Mizner, Major U. S. A., acting agent. 8
destitute and dilapidated condition of, and why 89

REF0066123

Page.

Hooper valley agency, California, Indians of, can be self-sustaining, and how 8
Hooper, E. H. C., ex-agent Sisseton agency, Dakota, relieved by Charles Grissey April 1, 1879 43
Horse-thieves, depredations on Kiowa agency herds, pursuit and recovery by Indians themselves 67
Horses, agent Lower Brule recommends sequestration of 36
large bands of, owned by White River Utes; agent recommends exchange of, for cattle 19
cattle, &c. Pueblos of New Mexico own large numbers of 119
Hostilities between Gros Ventres of Fort Belknap and Yanktons 93
Hostile feeling of whites against Umatilla Indians 133
Hostiles, prisoners at Camp Harney, their summary removal to Yakama 129
House of agent and store-rooms, Mescalero reserve, but shanties, at rental $600 per annum 114
Houses being built for Nez Perces of Joseph's band, and also agency buildings XL
growing desire of Indians to live in 111
100 good log houses and 36 stables built by Lower Brulés 33
Indians of Fort Peck agency want, and will help build 96
of Iowas in Nebraska carpeted and furnished with sewing-machines 101
frame, but 9 on the Otoe reserve, balance wigwams and dug-outs 103
lumber instead of log, recommended by agent, Lower Brulé, and why 33
several headmen of tribes at Fort Belknap express desire for 99
over one hundred good frame and two-story brick, occupied by Winnebagoes 106
log, many built and occupied by Pine Ridge Sioux 40
nearly all Sisseton Sioux live in 44, 45
Omahas all want good frame 108
Santees all live in 104
How, John, Western Shoshone agency, Nevada, annual report of 110
Hualapais, statistics in regard to 228
Hunting, Indians of Crow agency, Montana, realize that it must be abandoned 93
Hunt, P. B., Kiowa, &c., agency, annual report of 62

I.

Improvements made by Indians of Puyallup reserve 150, 151
of past year on Round Valley reserve, California 11
Indian Commissioners, Board of, valuable services of XLVIII
addresses of 265
Territory, invasion of XLIV
proclamation of President relative to invasion of 188
Inspectors, Indian, addresses of 268
Interest collected on United States bonds and premium realized, table 205
Interpreter, high commendation of Captain John, sub-chief of Missouri Indians 15
Intruders. (*See* Trespassers.)
Intruders on Indian reserves, number of 262
on Sioux reserve, in Dakota, method by which whites enter on and claim possessory rights XLV
Intrusion on Indian lands, hardly an Indian reserve free from XLIV
on Uintah Valley reservation, driving stock into and through 130
Industrial pursuits, evident improvement in, by Indians of Tule River agency, California 14
Invasion of the Indian Territory, extensive scheme organized for, and frustrated XLIV
Iowas of Great Nemaha agency producers instead of consumers 101
reservation should be surveyed without delay 101
statistics in regard to 236, 254
Irrigating canal, success of, at White River agency, Colorado 18
ditch recommended for Pyramid Lake reserve 110
Irrigation essential to agricultural progress on San Carlos reserve, Arizona 8
experiments in, at Colorado River agency, Arizona 5
necessary to successful farming on Navajo reserve 115

J.

John Day Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258
"John Day's" Indians 134
Joshua Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258

K.

Kansas agency, Kansas, annual report of Agent Linn 81
Kansas Indian lands, appraisement of XLVIII
Kaw lands, report of commission to reappraise 182
Kaws at Osage agency, report of progress made by 10
statistics in regard to 232, 250
Kaweah Indians, number of 248
Kechies, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Keller, A. R., Crow agency, Montana, annual report of 91
Kelly, L. M., ex-agent Los Pinos agency, Colorado, relieved by Agent Stanley July 6, 1879 15
Kent, M. B., Great Nemaha agency, annual report of 101
Kickapoos, statistics in regard to 234, 250, 252
Mexican, condition of 79
in Kansas, progress made by 81
King's River Indians, statistics in regard to 228
Kiowas, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, earnestly turning attention to farming and stock-raising 65
Kiowa, &c., agency, annual report of Agent Hunt 62
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, consolidation of 63
Klamath agency, Oregon, annual report of L. M. Nickerson 125
reserve—five thousand feet altitude—singular climate of 125
Indians, statistics in regard to 228, 240, 258
Klikatats, statistics in regard to 242, 258

L.

Page.

Kootenais at Flathead agency, much encouraged with wagons, implements, &c 95
Labor, Indian, difficulties attending 232, 236, 254
four reasons why it is difficult to make it productive 168
must be directed by having one white man to three Indians 35
no longer a question whether Indians will work 96
results to themselves from, at Devil's Lake agency III
quite satisfactory exhibits of, at Lower Brulé agency 28
women do most of farm-work at Fort Peck agency 35
at White River agency, Colorado, difficulties in securing 96
results of, during year 18
Lakes, statistics in regard to III
Lambert, Joseph, interpreter at Fort Peck agency, and three women and children murdered 242, 253
Land, 200 acres broken past year at Fort Berthold 97
acres, broken past year at Devil's Lake agency, and productions 31
broken past year on Yankton reserve, 346 acres 28
1,100 acres, cultivated on Sisseton reserve, with productions 51
2,700 acres, cultivated by Omahas 132
80 acres, cultivated for school purposes by Iowas; soon will supply required subsistence 108
100 acres, cultivated by Otoes and Missourias; 100 acres broken past year 101
250 acres, farmed at Shoshone and Bannock agency; 10 acres will support each family 103
2,600 acres, cultivated by Winnebagoes, dryest season in ten years 167
203 acres, cultivated by Lower Brulés; increase 110 acres over last year 106
cultivated by White River Utes; imperfect results, and why 33, 34
cultivated by Santee Sioux, 1,950 acres 18
20 per cent. more cultivated than last year at Devil's Lake Agency 105
farmed on Umatilla reserve 2,000 acres, productions from 29
more, farmed by Sac and Foxes of Missouri past year than before 133
at Fort Peck, cultivated by women only 102
twice as much, cultivated this year as last on Lower Brulé reserve 96
in neighborhood of Fort Belknap agency unsurpassed for cereals and vegetables 33
under cultivation and productions on Mackinac reserve 99
under cultivation and products on San Carlos reserve, Arizona 86
patents for, more intelligent and best disposed Indians earnestly desire 7
Indians of Puyallup reserve desire fee-simple titles to IV
desire to own and cultivate, growing among Skokomish Indians 152
large increase in cultivation of, on Mackinac reserve 135
Navajoes will forego annuities for extension of reserve 85
patents to, would prove great incentive to progress among Skokomish Indians 115
Pine Ridge Sioux want allottments of, in severalty 155
Winnebagoes hold patent for, each head of family owning eighty acres 40
Lands, Indian, receipts from sale of 107
in severalty, almost universal call for 213
for which patents are granted to Indians should be inalienable III
uncertain tenor of great discouragement to Uintah Utes 109
Indians of Umatilla reserve wish to take 139, 140
appraisement of Kansas Indian 134
Language, three dialects among Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona XLVIII
Languages spoken by tribes belonging to Puyallup agency 119
La Pointe agency, Wisconsin, annual report of I. L. Mahan 149
statement showing progress of Indians of, since 1873 161-166
Lard, proposals received and contracts awarded for 163
Law, civil, establishment of, strongly recommended for Pine Ridge reserve 280
some system required for punishment of crime on Quapaw reserve 40
and order maintained to complete safety of all on Rosebud reserve 78
Western Shoshones want Indian tribunal for petty offenses 42
for Indian reservations, vital importance of enactment of 112
prohibiting sale of arms and ammunition to Indians, under severe penalties, urged XLVI
Laws relative to depredation on Indian timber ineffectual, &c ..... VI, VII
Lawson, S. S., agent Mission agency, California, annual report of XLVII
Lee, George W., Mackinac agency, Michigan, annual report of 13
Leggin's band of 100 Pintes of Winnemucca's tribe, their removal to Yakama 84
Legislation, Indian, by third session Forty-fifth, and first session Forty-sixth Congress 130
Lemhi agency, Idaho, annual report of John A. Wright 125
relative to outbreak and abandonment of 54
Liabilities, present, to Indian tribes, table 54
Linn, H. C., Kansas agency, Kansas, annual report of 190
Lincoln, W. L., Fort Belknap agency, Montana, annual report of 81
Lightner, Isaiah, Santee agency, Nebraska, annual report of 98
Lipans, statistics in regard to 104
Liquor traffic among Navajoes, measures for suppression of 244
almost impossible to suppress on Umatilla reserve 117
growing evil on Shoshone and Bannock reserve, detective needed to suppress 134
only drawback to Indians of Grande Ronde agency 167
principal thing to contend with on Green Bay reserve 124
"Little Chief's" band of Cheyennes, visit of delegation, with result 160
Little Lake Indians, statistics in regard to XVIII
Los Piños agency, Colorado, annual report of Agent Stanley 223, 246
Lower Brulé agency, Dakota, annual report of Acting Agent Dougherty 15
chiefs, two prominent, leading in movement towards industry and farm-life 32
Indian shot his mother-in-law, agent doubtful if evidence of civilization or barbarity 33
Lower Brulés, one chief of, and followers have abandoned adherence to tribal autonomy 35
demand compensation for right of way for railroad 33
former aggressive and warlike character of, modified, &c 36
Lucklamutes, statistics in regard to 33
Ludlam, A. B., Pima agency, Arizona, annual report of 240, 256
Lumber, want of, severely felt on Tulalip reserve to build houses for Indians 6
..... 157

REF0066124

M.

	Page.
Lummis, statistics in regard to	242, 260
Mackinac agency, Michigan, annual report of Agent Lee	84
reserve, 600 miles by traveled routes between extreme points of	84
McGillycuddy, V. T., Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, annual report of	37
McLaughlin, James agent Devil's Lake agency, Dakota, annual report of	28
Maban, I. L., La Pointe agency, Wisconsin, annual report of	161-169
Makahs, statistics in regard to	242, 258
condition and progress of	114
Malheur agency, Oregon, should be abolished, reserve sold, proceeds invested for benefit of Indians	XLIII
annual report of Agent Rinehart	127
military occupation of, re-establishment, missing public property, &c	127, 128
Mallory, H. R., Colorado River agency, Arizona, annual report of	1
Map needed showing topography of White Earth reserve	88
Maricopas, statistics in regard to	228, 246
Mary's River Indians, statistics in regard to	240, 256
Marriages among Pawnees, with few exceptions, according to church requirements	105
among Indians, law should be enacted providing for legal	XIII, 105
Marriages, Indians of Warm Springs agency married by agent	135
Matron, fine field for, among Winnebago women	107
Mechanics, Indian, at Santee agency do good work	105
Mechanical pursuits, Warm Springs agency	135, 136
Medical supplies, proposals received and contracts awarded for	370
Medicine man at Blackfeet agency—how he cured an Indian of asthma	91
Medicine men, belief in, fast becoming a myth among Neah Bay Indians	146
faith in, lost by Western Shoshones	112
growing in disfavor among Otoes	104
Indians at Pine Ridge, rapidly losing faith in	40
now unknown among Flathead Indians of Montana	95
Meeker, N. C., White River agency, Colorado, annual report of	17
Menomonees, statistics in regard to	244, 260
of Green Bay agency, had handsome yield from crops	100
Mescalero agency, if not removed, new agency buildings should be erected	114
agency at New Mexico, annual report of S. A. Russell	113
Apaches, will not work, but promise to next year	113
reserve, forty miles square; less than 600 acres capable of cultivation	114
reserve suited to wild roving Indians, but unfavorable to civilization or self-support	114
Meteorological record at Neah Bay agency, 1878–'79	148
Methows, statistics in regard to	242, 258
Miamis, statistics in regard to	232, 244, 250
Miles, John D., Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, annual report of	57
Miles, L. J., Osage and Kaw agency, annual report of	70
Miles, L. J., Osage and Kaw agency, annual report of	103, 109
Mills and machinery run by Indians at Omaha and Winnebago agency	108
removal of grist and saw, further back from river at Omaha agency	8
should be rebuilt at Hoopa Valley agency	148
Milroy, R. H., Puyallup agency, Washington Territory, annual report of	314
Miscellaneous goods, proposals received and contracts awarded for	13
Mission agency, California, S. S. Lawson, agent, annual report of	13
Indians of California, tribes, names of, &c	XLI
of California, legislation needed to provide permanent home for, &c	238, 246
statistics in regard to	112
Missionary and schools urgently asked for by Western Shoshones	155
efforts felt in good moral tone among S'Kokomish Indians	71
every employé at an agency should be a kind of	138
labors, none on Uintah Valley reserve	94, 95
at Flathead agency, all Indians of, Catholics	134
meeting with success on Umatilla reserve	238, 244
work among Indians, statistics in regard to	56, 57
flattering results of among Nez Percés	29
at Devil's Lake agency	35
at Lower Brule, conducted by Rev. L. C. Walker and wife (Indians)	22, 23
satisfactory progress of, on Cheyenne River reserve	90
none whatever on Blackfeet reserve, favorable field for	110
favorable field for on Nevada reserve	27
on Crow Creek reserve	118
none heretofore among Navajoes	9
Mizner, Maj. H. R., U. S. A., acting agent, annual report of Hoopa Valley agency	109
Moapa River reserve, Nevada, description of	232, 240, 250, 258
Modocs, statistics in regard to	77
99 souls occupy 4,000 acres on Quapaw reserve	223, 246
Mohaves, statistics in regard to	4
peaceable and industrious	240, 256
Molels, statistics in regard to	160
Morals of Indians of Green Bay agency, standard of, advancing	135
tone of, elevating among Warm Spring Indians	48
of Standing Rock Sioux are good	113
of Otoes, good, but wedded to traditions of ancesters	146
Moral condition of Indians of Neah Bay improving	99
Morality good among Indians of Fort Belknap agency	168
Mormon Indians on Shoshone and Bannack reserve, annual visits to "Zion" to renew covenant	111
Mormons, interference of, in removal of Western Shoshones to Duck Valley reserve	4, 5
Mortality among Indians of Colorado River agency, and why	XV, 158
Moses, Chief, and delegation, visit of, to Washington, all vexed questions settled	157
history of unjust treatment of	XVI
reservation set apart for in Washington Territory	217
executive order establishing reserve for	

	Page.
Moqhis Pueblos, statistics in regard to	228, 246
Mud Bay Indians, statistics in regard to	242
Musical accomplishments, Indians of New York reserve proficient in	124
Murder of Indian herder on Shoshone and Bannack reserve	16
of interpreter and three women and children at Fort Peck	97
of mother-in-law by Lower Brulé Sioux	35

N.

	Page.
Navajo agency, New Mexico, annual report of Agent Eastman	114
Navajoes a pastoral people, owning immense flocks of sheep and herds of horses and cattle	115
very industrious and peaceable	115
statistics in regard to	242, 258
Neah Bay agency, Indians of, industrious and loyal to United States Government	145
Washington Territory, annual report of Charles Willoughby	144
reserve, whites gradually settling on, Indians passively assent	145
Nevada agency (Pyramid Lake reserve), annual report of W. M. Garvey	109
plans suggested for expenditure of appropriation for	110
annual reports of, covering past ten years, not based on facts	109
reserve, Indians leaving, failure of crops, want of irrigation, and encroachment of whites on fisheries	109
Nowell, Cicero, Rosebud agency, Dakota, annual report of	41
New York agency, New York, annual report of D. Sherman	122
high degree prosperity of Indians of	122, 123
Nez Percé agency, Idaho, annual report of Agent Warner	55
reserve, great resources of	55
Nez Percés, description of men and women of	75
statistics in regard to	232, 250
of Joseph's band, removal of to Ponca agency	75
Joseph's band of, permanently located and supplied with wagons, horses, cows, &c	XLI
Nez Percés, statistics in regard to	240, 256
Nickerson, L. M., Klamath agency, Oregon, annual report of	125
Nisqually, statistics in regard to	242, 258
Notions, proposals received and contracts awarded for	370
Northern Cheyennes, regarding their raid north in September, 1878	58
Nultnatnas, statistics in regard to	240, 258

O.

	Page.
Oats, proposals received and contracts awarded for	282
Oatmeal, proposals received and contracts awarded for	282
O'Kanagans, statistics in regard to	242, 258
O'Keane, John, Tulalip agency, Washington Territory, annual report of	156
Olympia Indians, statistics in regard to	242
Omahas better off than Winnebagoes, and why	108
produce more than they consume and self-supporting	108
and Winnebagoes consolidated June 14 last	108
statistics in regard to	236, 254
O'Neill, James, Colville agency, Washington Territory, annual report of, as farmer	141
Oneidas, statistics in regard to	238, 244, 256, 260
allotments of land should be made to	159
Onondagas, statistics in regard to	238, 256
of New York agency, relative to practice of leasing their lands to whites	123
Oregon City Indians, statistics in regard to	240, 256
Osage and Kaw agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Miles	69
Indians, and products from farming of	69
Osages, statistics in regard to	232, 240
Otoe agency, Nebraska, annual report of J. W. Griest	103
Otoes and Missourias still governed by ancient customs and traditions	103
unwilling to give up hope of return to life of forefathers	103
statistics in regard to	236, 254
Ottawas, statistics in regard to	232, 234, 250, 252
Ouray, Chief, services rendered by, in connection with the Ute outbreak, of inestimable value	XXXV
Outbreak of Cheyennes from Camp Robinson	XVII
by Victoria and Southern Apaches	XXXVIII

P.

	Page.
Page, Henry, Southern Ute agency, Colorado, annual report of	16
Pah-Utes inhabiting Nevada reserves, condition of	110
statistics in regard to	236, 254
working for whites and in mining camps	109
Pah Vants, statistics in regard to	242
Papagoes, statistics in regard to	228, 246
Pawnee agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Smith	70
reserve, better adapted to stock-raising than farming	72
Pawnees, willing, tractable, and loyal, and asking for farms, &c	72
statistics in regard to	232, 250
Passes, system of giving, creates abuses	46
Patents for 160 acres should be given heads of families and for 80 acres to unmarried adults	IV
for land should be granted Indians, inalienable, and untaxable for twenty-five years	IV
Patton, James L., Shoshone and Bannack agency, annual report of	166-168
Pemmican, proposals received and contracts awarded for	282
Pend d'Oreilles, statistics in regard to	232, 236, 254

REF0066125

Page.

Penal settlements, establishment of, for refractory Indians, a pressing want, one in Florida and another in the Northwest ..... V, VI
Peorias 232, 250
Physician needed at Fort Belknap agency 100
needed at Hoopa Valley agency, California, cannot get one for $900 9
necessity of, at Mission agency, California 15
Physicians, 59 in the service, have treated past year 67,352 cases XLII
Piegans, terrible punishment of, by Colonel Baker's command, had salutary effect 89
statistics in regard to 234, 254
Pima agency, Arizona, annual report of Agent Ludlam 6
and Maricopa reserve, Arizona, executive orders enlarging 214
and Maricopa Indian village, interesting description of 6
Pimas and Maricopas, statistics in regard to 228, 246
Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent McGillycuddy 37
reserve, promising experiments in raising cereals 55
Pine timber, extensive forests of, on Tule River reserve, California, and recommendations for utilization 12
Pit River Indians, statistics in regard to 228, 246
Piutes and Bannacks at Yakama agency, encouraging prospects of 158
statistics in regard to 236, 242, 254, 260
Police, Indian, Arapahoes enlist in, but Shoshones persistently refuse 167
attack on, by chief and 150 followers at Lower Brulé agency 36
at Crow Creek agency, reliable and effective 27
very efficient at Sisseton agency 45
efficiency of, at Cheyenne and Arapaho agency 59
very effective at Standing Rock 47
effectiveness of, at San Carlos agency 8
establishment of, been of great service on Blackfeet reserve 91
just organized, great hopes from, in suppressing liquor traffic on Green Bay reserve 101
will not be efficient at Kiowa agency without arms 63
at Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, should be armed 80
on White Earth reserve very efficient 88
effectiveness of, at Pine Ridge agency 40
quite effective on Quapaw reserve, but civil law needed also 78
faithfulness and efficiency of XII
increase of salaries of, recommended ..... XII–XIII
at Pine Ridge agency, instance of their fidelity XII
gratifying results from organization of, at Devil's Lake 29
services of, in constant requisition and very efficient 31
proved of great service in suppressing liquor traffic on Western Shoshone reserve 112
at Tulalip agency watchful and vigilant 156
have rendered good service on Warm Springs reserve 135
not as efficient as was expected at Uintah Valley agency 139
inefficient on Rosebud reserve, and why 42
on Puyallup reserve take pride in position, watchful and efficient 152
highly satisfactory results from organization on Cheyenne River reserve 23
well equipped and disciplined, effective instrument for good 23
Policy of Department in dealing with Pine Ridge Sioux, assured success of 38–39
of Department in dealing with Rosebud Sioux, assured success of 43
certain recent department rulings create bad feelings among Indians at Great Nemaha agency 102
of government toward Nez Percés correct, &c. 56
continuation of, will soon render Indians of Great Nemaha agency capable of self-management 102
present proper one to raise Santees to civilization 105
Polygamy yet exists to limited extent among Sisseton Sioux 44
and gambling continue among Indians of Cheyenne River agency 20
still great evil among Devil's Lake Indians, but gradually disappearing 29
Ponca agency, fine location of XIII
agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Agent Whiteman 79
reserve, excellent farming and grazing qualities of 73
Poncas, bill for relief of XIV
everything has been done to promote their comfort and civilization XIII
20, domesticated among Santees since last year and doing well 106
statistics in regard to 232, 250
true history of causes which led to removal of present number, 530 73
Ponies, agent at Fort Berthold recommends exchange of, for stock-cattle 30
Population of Indians, table showing 228, 244
Indians on Colorado River reserve reported 502, but probably three times that number 4
Indians on Lower Brulé reserve, 1,230 33
Pork, proposals received and contracts awarded for 280
Porter, N. S., Fort Peck agency, Montana, annual report of 95
Pottawatomies, citizen, condition of 78
of Kansas will soon be independent and law-abiding members of society 84
statistics in regard to 232, 234, 244, 250, 252
Potter Valley Indians, statistics in regard to 228, 248
Proclamation of President relative to settlement by whites in Indian Territory 188
Productions, agricultural, of Indians of Round Valley reserve, California 10
cereals and vegetables harvested past year on Yankton reserve 51
from farming operations by Santee Sioux 105
by Indians of Fort Berthold agency 31
increase of 20 per cent over last year at Devil's Lake agency 29
(*See* Farming and Land.)
Proposals received for goods, supplies, and transportation for Indian service 270

Page.

Property of Indians of Crow agency, Montana, principally 12,000 head horses and mules 93
common interest in, extinguished except among chiefs and headmen of Lower Brulés 33
Pueblo agency, New Mexico, annual report of Ben. M. Thomas 117
Indians, interesting people on account of ancestry, present condition, and customs 118
of Zuni, day-school, interesting annual report of, by Rev. Taylor F. Ealy, M. D 118
Pueblos, Moquis, statistics in regard to 120
of New Mexico and Arizona entirely independent this year in respect to material resources 223, 246
statistics in regard to 119
Puyallup agency, Washington Territory, annual report of R. H. Milroy 238, 256
Indians of, loyal to whites, daily intercourse with, and work among 148
Indians, statistics in regard to 149
Pyramid Lake reservation, description of 249, 258
109

Q.

Quapaw agency, Indian Territory, annual report of Special Agent Haworth 75
reserve largely occupied by Texas cattle-herds and renters farming land on shares 75, 76
tribes occupying, numbers and description of 76
Quapaws, statistics in regard to 76
Queets, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Quillehutes, their removal to Makah reserve will be necessary before long 242, 258
statistics in regard to 145
Quinaielt agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Oliver Wood 242, 258
Quinaielts, quite as much improvement among, as in any previous year 153
statistics in regard to 153
242, 258

R.

Rations, issuing to heads of families lessening influence of chiefs and breaking up bands 66
Ration system, discontinuance of, at Osage and Kaw agency, having good effect 70
Red Cliff school, special report of, by Robert Pew, teacher 166
Red corn only kind that matures in latitude of Fort Peck 97
Red Wood Indians, statistics in regard to 228, 246
Religious denominations, assignment of agencies to 265
instruction, none whatever on Lemhi reserve 55
societies, work of, among Indians 228, 244
Removal of Klamaths, deprecation of, and evil effects that would result from 126
of Indians from Malheur to Yakama agency XLIII
of Mescalero Apaches to Indian Territory, argument in favor of 114
Renting, system of, on Quapaw reserve 78
Reservation, Crow, Montana, well adapted to pastoral pursuits; 10,000,000 acres 92, 93
should be purchased for Mission Indians XLI
set apart for Moses in Washington Territory XVI
character of Mission, California 14
Colorado River, Arizona, description of 1
description of Crow Creek 24
Lower Brulé, description of 32
present one should be confirmed to Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Congress 61
Reservations, tribes and bands belonging to Puyallup agency 148, 149
executive orders relative to various Indian 214–217
Indian, areas, and how established 218–227
Reservation titles, want of, serious hindrance to civilization of Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Indian Territory ..... XLIII–XLIV
to location occupied by Poncas and Joseph's band of Nez Percés should be confirmed by act of Congress ..... XLIII–XLIV
Seminole boundary should be settled definitely ..... XLIII–XLIV
Reserve, Sisseton, subdivided, 10 districts, Indian farmer in charge of each, with good results 45
White River, Colorado, area, character, and capabilities of 19
Revenue to Menomonees from sale of berries, furs, and maple-sugar 161
Rice, proposals received and contracts awarded for 282
Rinehart, W. V., Malheur agency, Oregon, annual report of 127
"River Crows," numbering about 900, wish to join Fort Belknap agency 100
Roberts, James H., Abiquiu agency, New Mexico, annual report of, as farmer in charge 112
Rogue River Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Ronan, Peter, Flathead agency, Montana, annual report of 94
Rosebud agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Newell 41
reserve, character of climate and soil and agricultural capabilities 41, 42
Sioux will occupy surveyed 40-acre tracts on assurance of clear title 42
Round Valley agency, California, annual report of Agent Sheldon 9
Ruffee, O. A., White Earth agency, Minnesota, annual report of 87
Russell, S. A., Mescalero agency, New Mexico, annual report of 113
Russian River Indians, statistics in regard to 228

S.

Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, annual report of J. Hertford 78
agency, Iowa, annual report of Agent Davenport 81
of Iowa rapidly advancing in prosperity 81
of the Mississippi, statistics in regard to 234, 250
progressive and prosperous 79
of Missouri slow in assuming habits of industry, and why 102
labor enough to exempt, from restrictions of act prohibiting payment 102
large cash annuity causes disinclination to labor and develop resources of reserve 102

REF0066126

Page.

Sac and Fox of Missouri, statistics in regard to 236, 254
reserve, Iowa, 692 acres all fenced and subdivided for pasture and fields 91
Sacramento Valley Indians, statistics in regard to 228
Salmon fishing in Owyhee River, running through Duck Valley reserve 111
Salmon River Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Salt, proposals received and contracts awarded for 281
San Poels, statistics in regard to 249, 258
Santiams, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Santee agency, Nebraska, annual report of Isaiah Lightner 101
reserve, 115,000 acres, principally suitable for grazing 104
Sioux, producers instead of consumers 104
women, contrast between young and old 105
San Carlos agency, Arizona, annual report of A. R. Chaffee, captain United States Army, acting agent 7
Indians, nearly all, labor and many industrious 7
Sanitary condition of Indians, table showing 363
Indians good at Fort Belknap agency 100
Indians, Blackfeet reserve, good 91
Cheyennes and Arapahoes fair 61
the different Indian tribes for most part satisfactory XLI
Flathead Indians good; medicine-men things of the past 95
Devil's Lake Indians good 99
Indians Grand Ronde agency good 125
Indians of Mackinac agency generally good, but more physicians needed 85
Standing Rock Sioux exceptionally good 48
Indians at Kiowa, &c., agency not good, and why 68
Nez Percés good 57
Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, very good 60
White Earth agency Indians good 87
Rosebud Sioux much better than on lowlands of Missouri River 42
Otoes of Missouri good, considering exposed life 104
Sisseton Sioux would be improved with good houses and hospital 45
Yankton Sioux not good, and cause 51
Indians of Warm Springs agency good 135
Quinaielt Indians improved 154
Nevada Indians good 110
Mission Indians of California 15
Indians of San Carlos agency, Arizona, not satisfactory, and why 8
Siletz Indians 132
School, boarding, recommended by agent, Fort Hall agency 52, 53
much needed at Pima agency, Arizona 6
establishment of, at Colorado River, most important event of past year, and results 4, 5
and manual labor much needed at Round Valley agency, California 12
teacher and matron, Sac woman 102
Sac and Fox of Missouri, supported by tribal funds; all children of proper age attend 102
day, at Rosebud agency, failed to give satisfaction 42
partial failure of, on Umatilla reserve; boarding recommended 134
industrial, at Otoe agency; 12 acres orchard, 200 acres land cultivated 104
industrial boarding, results from at Kiowa, &c., agency 68
number of, should be increased, at Pawnee agency 72
at Neah Bay agency, grand success 147
Otoe agency, insecure and irregular attendance, because not compulsory 104
and one day, on Omaha and Winnebago reserve 107
Arapaho boarding, report of E. Ballou, teacher of 169
children for Hampton and Carlisle carefully selected, undergo rigid physical examination ..... VIII, IX
training at Hampton, Va., success attending ..... VIII, IX
arrangements for opening, at Forest Grove, Oreg., for Pacific coast ..... VIII, IX
at Crow agency, Montana, encouraging prospects from 93
Shoshone, report of, at Shoshone and Bannack agency, by J. W. Coombs, teacher 168, 169
much needed at Lemhi agency 55
Tonawanda manual-labor, New York agency, need of appropriation for 123
manual-labor, successfully conducted by Iowas out of their own funds 101
Schools among Pueblos, fair progress of 190
among Indians, statistics in regard to 223, 244
boarding, best results only can be obtained by, on Uintah Valley reserve 138
urgently recommended for Navajo reserve; day schools partial failure 116, 117
industrial boarding, at Standing Rock, description of, with splendid results 49
industrial, Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, cattle herd belonging to, and results 60
manual-labor and boarding, recommended for Pine Ridge Sioux 39
manual-labor and industrial, essential to progress among Indians, Cheyenne River agency 22
manual-labor and day, average attendance at Sisseton agency, 105 44
boarding, at Flathead agency, under Sisters of Charity, flourishing condition of 94
on Warm Springs reserve, rapid progress in 134
at Tulalip agency, conducted by Sisters of Charity, marked advancement of 156
successful results of, among Nez Percés 56
suggestions as to location and government of, by Agent Schwan 22
none at Pima agency, Arizona 6
none at San Carlos agency, Arizona 8
31 on New York reserve, attended by 1,205 children and taught by Indian teachers 122
Indians of Abiquiu reserve want them 113
75 to 80 children attend at Shoshone and Bannack agency 167
8 in number on Mackinac reserve, gratifying results from 85

Page.

Schools of Green Bay agency well attended, with commendable progress 160
at Grand Ronde agency by Sisters of the Holy Names 143
five day, and one girls' boarding, on Cheyenne River reserve, average attendance, 123 22
will soon have, in operation at Fort Belknap agency 99
entire absence of, among Mission Indians of California 99
of Devil's Lake agency 14
on Crow Creek reserve, results achieved by Samuel J. Brown, teacher 28, 29
3 boarding and 2 day, on Santee reserve, and operations of 27
compulsory attendance recommended by Agent Schwan 105, 106
table showing increase in attendance at, during the year 22
Self-supporting, title to lands in severalty only thing needed to complete conditions necessary to make Indians VIII
Winnebagoes are XI
Santee Sioux will soon become 106
Omahas are 105
Indians of Pima reserve nominally so 108
Klamath Indians industrious, and with agricultural country would soon be 6
Indians of Grand Ronde agency almost 127
Western Shoshones will soon become 121
Pueblos of New Mexico would soon become, with aid and encouragement 112
some Sisseton Sioux bought for themselves reapers and mowers 130
Lower Brulés may become, when villages are broken up and Indians scattered on farms 44
Indians of Yakama agency will become, by, &c 34
Oneidas of Green Bay agency are 159
Tule River Indians will become, with slight aid in farming implements and schools 159
Seminoles, statistics in regard to 13
Senecas, statistics in regard to 234, 244, 250
Settlers, white, on Shoshone and Bannack reserve, detriment to Indians; their claims should be settled by government 232, 238, 250, 256
Shawnees, statistics in regard to 168
Absentee, prosperous condition of 232, 234, 250
Shastas, statistics in regard to 78
Sheepeaters, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Sherman, D., New York agency, New York, annual report of 232, 248
Shoal Water Bay reserve, surveyed into lots, twenty frame two-story houses 122
industrial boarding-school wanted for 149
Indians, statistics in regard to 148
Shoshone and Bannack agency, Wyoming, annual report of James I. Patton 242, 258
Shoshones, statistics in regard to 166-168
condition and progress of 232, 236, 244, 248, 254, 260
Western, remove to Duck Valley 52
Shoes, proposals received and contracts awarded for 111
Sioux, Brulé, progress and condition of 308
Ogalala and Brulé, their advance in civilization marvelous 43
at Cheyenne River agency, tribal organization of, broken up III
at Standing Rock, interest of, in farming, flourishing schools among 20
at Pine Ridge agency, causes of unsettled condition of 46
want houses to live in like white men 37
greater progress made by, in past year than in ten previous 40
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Heads, at Devil's Lake agency, condition of 39
Yanktonais. (*See Yanktonais.*) 28
statistics in regard to 230, 232, 236, 248, 254
reserve in Dakota, method by which whites enter and claim possessory rights XLV
in Dakota, executive order restoring portion to public domain 215
necessity for presence of white wood-choppers on, no longer exists XLV
Sixes, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Sinnott, P. B., Grande Ronde agency, Oregon, annual report of 124
Sisseton agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Crissey 43
reserve, description of 43
Sioux utilize portion of beef cattle issued as work animals instead of food 44
should have more teams, tools, &c., and less provisions for next year 45
S'Kokomish agency, Washington Territory, annual report of Edwin Eells 154
Indians mostly fishermen; when not, work for neighboring whites 154
statistics in regard to 155
S'Klallams, statistics in regard to 242, 258
industrious and enterprising 242, 258
Siletz agency, Oregon, annual report of Edmund A. Swan 154
reserve, 223,000 acres, 23,000 only suitable for agriculture 131
Siuslaws, statistics in regard to 132
Sitting Bull Sioux will certainly gravitate back within one or two years, &c 240, 258
and Piegans, hostility between, and reliance by Government upon latter in case of war 37
Smith, John, Warm Springs agency, Oregon, annual report of 89
Smith, John C., Pawnee agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 134
general reflections on maladministration of predecessor 70
Snakes, statistics in regard to 71
Snohomish Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Soap, proposals received and contracts awarded for 242, 260
Soda, proposals received and contracts awarded for 284
South Bay Indians, statistics in regard to 232
Southern Ute agency, Colorado, annual report of Agent Pago 219
Spokans, statistics in regard to 16
Spoliation claims growing out of raid of Bannacks and Plutes 242, 258
Spotted Tail, chief, his letter to Secretary of the Interior, and reply of the latter 131, 184

REF0066127

Page.

Squaw-men, suspicious manner in which their herds increase ..... XLIV, XLV
unmixed evil among Indians of Fort Belknap agency 99
detriment to Indians they live among 166
assumption of all rights of full-blooded Indians, by XLV
Squaxins, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Standing Rock agency, Dakota, annual report of Agent Stephan 46
Sioux, wood-chopping for steamboats should be done entirely by 47
reserve, magnificent crops 46
Stanley, W. M., agent Los Pinos agency, Colorado, annual report of 15
Stephan, J. A., annual report of 46
Stephens, E., Green Bay agency, Wisconsin, annual report of 159
Stocks, appropriations on non-paying 209
held in trust for Indian tribes, statement of 190
Stockbridges, statistics in regard to 244
condition and progress of 161
Stock-cattle, experiments attending furnishing Indians with, almost invariably successful XI
11,311 head contracted for, agencies distributed among XI
Indians of Kiowa agency all wish to own 65
Stock, live, at Yakama agency in fine condition, increasing in number and value 158
number of head of, owned by Indians 269
2,000 head on Klamath reserve 126
owned by Standing Rock Sioux 47
principally horses, 26,000 head owned by Umatilla agency Indians 133
owned by Indians of Round Valley reserve, California 11
owned by Indians of San Carlos reserve, Arizona 7
owned by Southern Utes 17
and other property owned by Uintah Valley Utes 137
Stock raising will furnish employment to but few Indians, agriculture to all IV
Red Cloud Sioux better calculated for, than agricultural pursuits 39
experiment in, on Omaha reserve 108
on part of Cheyenne River Indians, results satisfactory 21
Saint Regis Indians, statistics in regard to 238, 256
Stoves, combined heating and cooking, recommended for Indian use 36
Sugar, proposals received and contracts awarded for 286
Superstitious customs gradually dying out among Cheyenne River Indians 20
practices among Indians of Puyallup abolished by council of chiefs 152
practices fast disappearing among Chippewas of Missouri 87
Supplies, hauling of, by Indians, influence of this industry as civilizing agent X
annuity and subsistence, excellent quality and form, marked contrast to former times 40
bought in San Francisco for Malheur agency, better and cheaper than ever before 129
for Fort Belknap agency wholly inadequate 98
of good quality and delivered in good order at Uintah Valley agency 141
for Lower Brule, good quality, and abundance of 36
protest of Indians Great Nemaha agency against purchase of, in distant cities 102
of excellent quality and promptly delivered at Crow Creek agency 87
Survey, establishment of boundaries of San Carlos reserve urged ..... XLVI, 7
of Pine Ridge reserve approved by Indians; want to hold land in severalty 40
Surveying party laying out lands into forty-acre tracts on Rosebud reserve, Indians will locate on 41
Swan, Edmund A., Siletz agency, Oregon, annual report of 132

T.

"Tamahnous," old superstitious practice of, dying out 154
Tea, proposals received and contracts awarded for 286
Tenines, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Temperance convention of Six Nations of New York and Canada 124
Tillamooks, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Timber for steamboats on Missouri River, Indians able and willing to supply XLV
depredations in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, checked to great extent XLVI
Tootootenas, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Tobacco, proposals received and contracts awarded for 286
Tonawandas, statistics in regard to 238, 256
Tonkawas, statistics in regard to 244
Towaconies, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Traders on left bank of Missouri River engaged in sale of arms, &c., to Indians 37
Trader, want of, severely felt at Uintah Valley agency 139
Indian at Crow Creek agency has carried on store in opposition to 86
Transfer of Indian affairs to War Department, cessation of agitation of, had salutary effect 29
Transportation. (*See* Freighting.)
Transportation, proposals received and contracts awarded for 290
Cheyenne and Arapahoes hauled past year four hundred and fifty-one thousand pounds freight 61
Indian, gratifying success of Red Cloud Sioux in hauling their own supplies 39
by Indian teams thoroughly successful at Kiowa, &c., agency 66
of supplies by Rosebud Sioux a success, and good policy of 41
wagon, policy of government to give all, to Indians X
of supplies by Indians, boldest and most progressive agents doubted success of X
Treaty, expiration of, with S'kokomish Indians next year, bad results that may ensue 155
with Flatheads, &c., expiration of, before becoming self-supporting, some new arrangement recommended 95
Trespasses by squatters on Southern Ute reservation 17
on Round Valley reserve by whites grazing their stock 10
Tribal relations of Indians of Colorado River agency, Arizona, and system of government 4
relations dissolved among Indians of Grand Ronde agency, Oregon 124
system, influence of chiefs, &c., among Red Cloud Sioux 38

Page.

Trust funds and trust lands, tables 197
Tulas and Tejons, statistics in regard to 223, 246
Tulalip agency, Washington Territory, annual report of John O'Keane 156
agency, Indian farms in, would do credit to civilized community 156
Indians, fishermen and hunters, when not engaged in labor for whites 157
Tulé River agency, California, annual report of Agent Belknap 12
Tuscaroras, statistics in regard to 238, 256

U.

Uintah Valley agency, Utah, annual report of J. J. Critchlow 137
Ukies, statistics in regard to 223, 246
Umatilla agency, Oregon, annual report of N. A. Cornoyer 133
reserve one-fourth mountains; balance prairie, well adapted for farming or grazing 133
Umatillas, statistics in regard to 240, 258
condition and progress of 133
Umpquas, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Uncompahgre Park, Colorado, its cession agreed to, by Los Pinos Utes, for $10,000, which remains unpaid XXXVIII
Ute commission of 1873, their labor, and what was accomplished ..... XXXVII, 170, 178
delegation, visit of, to Washington had bad effect, and why 16
outbreak, conditions precedent to, history of, and correspondence relating thereto XVIII
reserve, Colorado, executive order establishing 215
labor, Indian at White River agency, Colorado, difficulties met in securing 18
Utes, Muache, off Southern Ute reserve without authority 17
agreements by ..... XXXVII, 178
Muache, description of their reserve 17
southern, wholly uncivilized and utterly opposed to labor 17
their removal to Indian Territory, three important advantages to be obtained thereby XXXII
treaty with Los Pinos, cession of "four miles purchase" for $10,000, failure to get which cause of discontent 16
White River, Colorado, have learned mysteries of harnessing up and handling teams 18
White River and marauders in New Mexico only exception to general improvement III
statistics in regard to 230, 242, 246, 258
Uintah, industrious, and of good habits; number 402 137

V.

Victoria and Southern Apaches, history and outbreak of XXXVIII
and band of Warm Spring Indians, their location on Mescalero reserve 114
Visit of two hundred and seven Fort Berthold Indians to Standing Rock, and bad results 49
of delegation of Little Chief's band of Northern Cheyennes, good results from 59
Vital statistics of Indian tribes, table 226, 244

W.

Wacos, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Wagons one of the best civilizers, great demand for them by Kiowas, &c 66
Walker River reserve, description of 109
Walla Wallas, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Walsh, Major, relative to interview with, reported in Chicago Tribune 100
Wappatos, statistics in regard to 240, 250
Warm Springs agency, Oregon, annual report of John Smith 134
Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 258
reserve, best place to winter stock on Pacific Coast 136
Warner, Charles D., Nez Percé agency, Idaho, annual report of 55
Wascoes, statistics in regard to 240, 258
Weisers, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Western Shoshone agency, Nevada, annual report of John How 110
Western Shoshones, promising outlook for good crops on Duck Valley reserve 111
peaceable, and disposed to further all plans for their benefit 111, 112
some of, work for whites 111
Wheat, proposals received and contracts awarded for 288
Whisky peddlers, relative to, on Sac and Fox reserve, Indian Territory 80
and tobacco, Navajos have average civilized taste for 117
White Earth agency, Minnesota, annual report of C. A. Ruffee 87
reserve, agent recommends concentration on, of all bands under his charge 89
reserve in Minnesota, executive order enlarging 216
White, Howard, Winnebago and Omaha agency, Nebraska, annual report of 106
Whiteman, W. H., Ponca agency, Indian Territory, annual report of 73
White River agency, Colorado, annual report of Agent Meeker 17
new location in Powell's Valley, description and capabilities of 17, 18
Utes regard white man's ways with indifference and contempt 18
Wichitas and affiliated bands, treaty setting apart reserve for, not ratified 63
well advanced toward self-support 63
statistics in regard to 232, 250
Wichumni Indians, number of 228
Wilbur, James H., Yakama agency, annual report of 157
Willoughby, Charles, Neah Bay agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 144
Winnebago and Omaha consolidated agency, Nebraska, annual report of Howard White 106
Winnebagoes in habit of going off during harvest-time to work among whites 107
statistics in regard to 236, 254
Winnemucca's return from Yakama 130
Wood, Oliver, Quinaielt agency, Washington Territory, annual report of 153
Woolen goods, proposals received and contracts awarded for 299

REF0066128

Page.

Wright, John A., Lemhi agency, Idaho annual report of 54
Wyandotts, statistics in regard to 232, 250
Wylackies, statistics in regard to 228, 246

Y.

Yakama agency, Washington Territory, annual report of James H. Wilbur 157
agency, Washington Territory, high commendation of administration of XLIII
and Malheur agencies, removal of Indians of former to latter agency XLIII
statistics in regard to 242, 260
Yam Hill Indians, statistics in regard to 240, 256
Yankton agency, Dakota, annual report of Special Agent Gardner 50
Yanktonais Sioux, separation from main body of, 169 families 24
at Fort Peck, condition and disposition of 96
Young, John, Blackfeet agency, Montana, annual report of 89
Yumas, number of 228

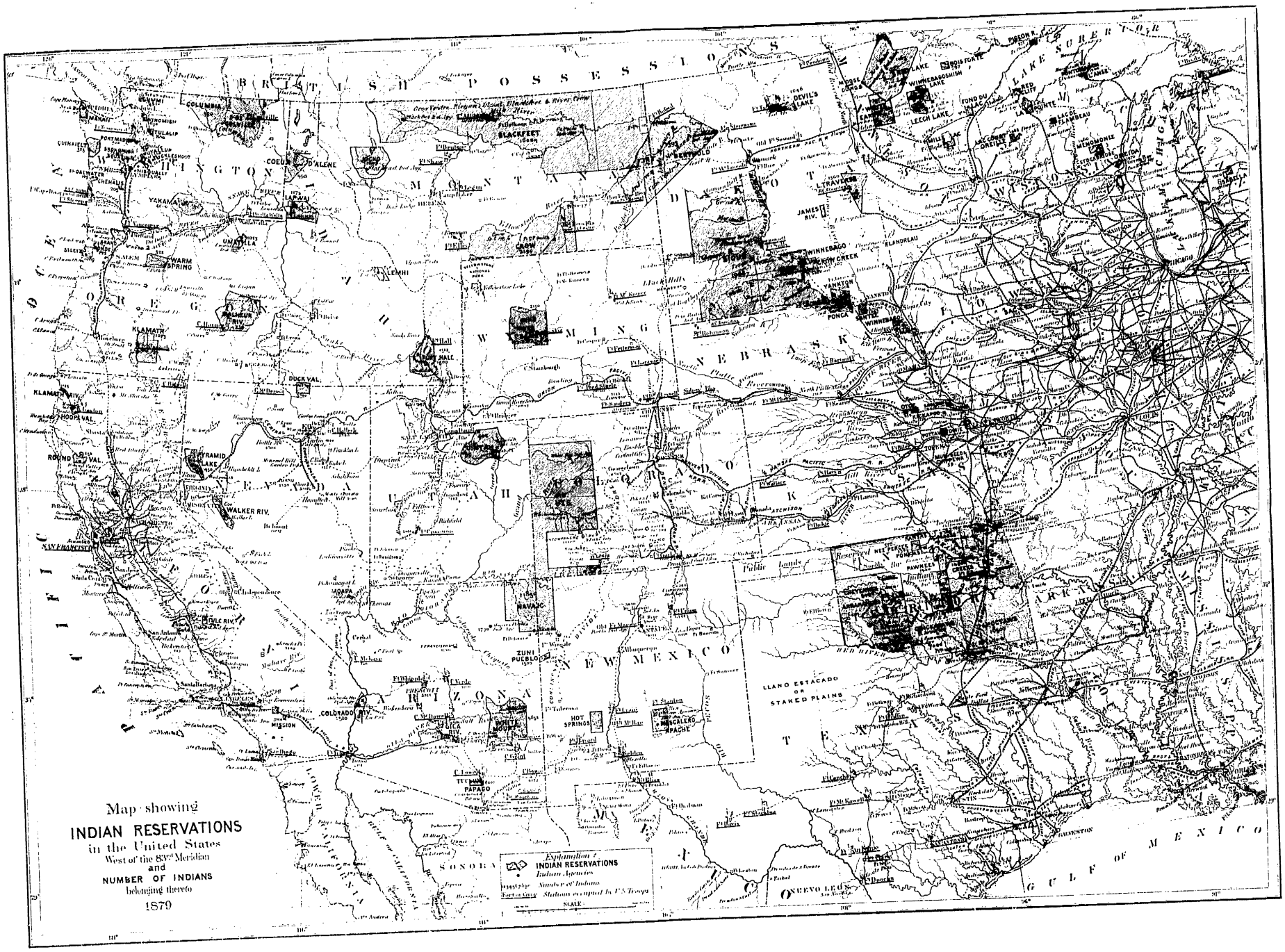
Z.

Zuni pueblo, report of day school in 120

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Map showing
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
in the United States
West of the 83rd Meridian
and
NUMBER OF INDIANS
belonging thereto
1879
Explanation
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
Indian Agencies
Number of Indians
Stations occupied by U.S. Troops
SCALE
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
DAKOTA
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
SONORA
NUEVO LEON
LLANO ESTACADO
OR
STAKED PLAINS
COLUMBIA
COEUR D'ALENE
BLACKFEET
CROW
FLATHEAD
YAKAMA
UMATILLA
WARM SPRING
KLAMATH
MALHEUR
DUCK VAL.
KLAMATH RIV.
ROGUE RIV.
ROUND VAL.
PYRAMID LAKE
WALKER RIV.
SAN FRANCISCO
HOOPA
NOOTKA
MISSION
COLORADO RIV.
GILA RIV.
WHITE MOUN.
HOT SPRINGS
MESCALERO APACHE
NAVAJO
ZUNI PUEBLO
PAPAGO
DEVIL'S LAKE
LEECH LAKE
WINNEBAGOSHISH
RED CLIFF
FOND DU LAC
LA POINTE
BOIS FORTE
GRAND PORTAGE
MISSISSAGUE
CHIPPEWA
MENOMONEE
STOCKBRIDGE
MUNSEE
OSHKOSH
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
LAKE SUPERIOR
OREILLE
L. TRAVERSE
JAMES R.
WINNEBAGO
CROW CREEK
YANKTON
PONCA
SANTEE
NIOBRARA
OMAHA
OTOE
PONCA
PAWNEE
GREAT NEMAHA
SAC & FOX
KICKAPOO
SHAWNEE
CHEROKEE
CREEK
SEMINOLE
CHICKASAW
CHOCTAW
QUAPAW
OSAGE
KANSAS
PACIFIC R.R.
SANTA FE R.R.
RED RIVER
GALVESTON

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