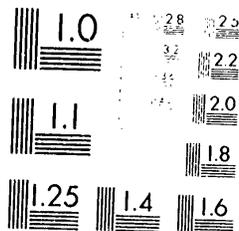
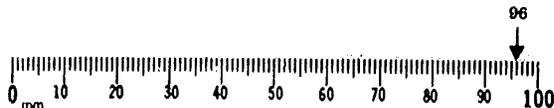
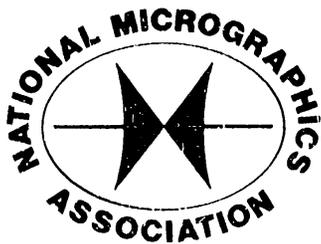
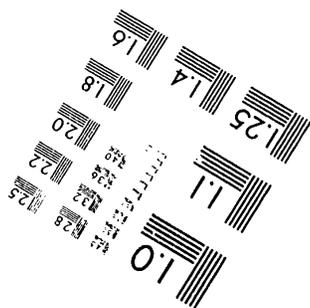


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FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1888.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1888.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 3, 1888.

SIR: The fifty-seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.*

INDIAN FINANCES.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1887-'88 AND 1888-'89.

The following tabulated statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress, for the Indian service, for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively:

TABLE 1.—Showing appropriations for 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.

Appropriations.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	\$183,002.06	\$1,001,215.50	\$518,212.84	.....
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual ..	1,667,240.00	1,656,240.00	.....	\$11,000.00
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	988,500.00	754,500.00	.....	234,000.00
Support of Indian schools.....	1,179,915.00	1,352,765.00	172,850.00	.....
Incidental and contingent expenses Indian service	168,000.00	169,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Current expenses	752,800.00	877,420.00	124,620.00	.....
Total	5,239,457.06	5,811,140.50	818,682.84	245,000.00
Net Increase .....	.....	.....	571,682.84	.....

Many of the Indian treaties contain provisions that certain definite sums shall be annually appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the tribes who are parties to said treaties, such annual appropriations to be made during an indefinite period, or for a specified number of years. Every year, until the expiration of the treaties, Congress must therefore appropriate these sums; and the aggregate amounts thereof, appropriated for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent."

* The present Commissioner entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Office of Indian Affairs on the 10th of October last.

Most of the treaties contain provisions that subsistence, clothing, the services of certain agency and school employes, etc., shall be furnished by the Government, but do not specifically state the amount of money that must be appropriated every year to fulfil these treaty stipulations. The amounts that will be annually required for this purpose are therefore approximately estimated by this office, and upon these estimates Congress annually makes appropriations, which can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

For tribes and bands whose treaties have expired by limitation, or whose treaty funds are not sufficient for their support, Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

In addition to the sums specifically required by treaty stipulations for educational purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain other sums for Indian educational purposes, such additional sums being gratuities. The aggregate amounts of such additional appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Support of Indian schools."

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Indian service, except the traveling and incidental expenses of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and of the five Indian inspectors, but including aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, Congress annually appropriates certain sums, which are gratuities. The aggregate amounts of these appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Incidental and contingent expenses Indian service."

For (1) pay of agents, interpreters, police, additional farmers, the five Indian inspectors, and the Superintendent of Schools; (2) traveling expenses of Indian inspectors and of Superintendent of Schools; (3) erection and repair of agency buildings; (4) surveying and allotting lands in severalty; (5) advertising, telegraphing, transporting Indian supplies, investigating Indian depredation claims, and for other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The aggregate amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, are stated in the above table as appropriations for "Current expenses."

The increase in appropriations for the fiscal year 1888-'89, as compared with those for 1887-'88, is explained as follows:

(1) While the usual gratuity appropriations for the Indians at Blackfoot, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck agencies, Montana, contained in the

appropriation bill for 1887-'88, were omitted from the bill for 1888-'89, certain other appropriations, aggregating more than the above-mentioned gratuity appropriations, were made for 1888-'89, as required by an act "to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventres, Plogan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians, in Montana."

(2) The appropriation act for 1887-'88 contained appropriations for the interest on the principal due, under treaties, to the Miamis of Pel River and to the Pottawatomies of Huron; but the act of 1888-'89 made an appropriation to pay to these bands the principal instead of the interest.

(3) The school appropriations for 1888-'89 were larger than those for 1887-'88.

In addition to the above-named appropriations, there were available, for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

TABLE 2.—Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.

Balances.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations, of a permanent character.....	\$416,390.90	\$414,675.50		\$1,715.40
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fe, N. Mex., etc.....	220,313.78	119,620.09		100,692.79
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands.....	316,800.31	428,156.11	\$111,355.80	
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous*.....	66,424.50	104,903.87	38,479.37	
Total.....	1,028,929.49	1,067,356.47	149,426.98	111,408.19
Net increase.....			38,426.98	

* This fund is derived principally from sale of grazing privileges on various reservations, tax on cattle crossing reservations, and proceeds of wool and hay cut and sold from reservations.

In addition to the above-named appropriations and balances, the aggregate amounts of the trust funds, in bonds or otherwise, held at the commencement of the fiscal years 1887-'88 and 1888-'89, respectively, were as follows:

TABLE 3.—Showing trust funds held at commencement of 1887-'88 and 1888-'89.

Trust funds.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Principal.....	\$18,644,869.10	\$17,097,463.32	\$152,591.16	
Accrued interest, annual.....	837,725.49	860,355.19	22,629.70	
Accrued interest, balances.....	724,357.79	650,023.44		\$88,364.35
Total.....	18,206,952.44	18,013,641.95	475,223.86	68,361.35
Net increase.....			406,859.61	

* This act will be found on page 302 of this report.

The following table shows (1) the several funds that were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year, and (2) the amount that was expended during that year from each of said funds:

TABLE 4.—Showing money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1887.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	\$183,002.66	\$183,002.36
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual.....	1,667,210.00	1,620,588.25
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	988,500.00	904,681.46
Support of Indian schools.....	1,179,915.00	995,786.07
Incidental expenses Indian service.....	168,600.00	151,092.58
Current expenses.....	752,800.00	637,702.66
Interest on trust funds.....	837,725.49	837,725.49
Total.....	6,077,183.15	5,683,579.27
<i>Balances, permanent.</i>		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character.....	416,390.99	1,750.40
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at Lawrence, Kans., Santa Fé, N. Mex., etc.....	229,313.75	169,692.79
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands.....	316,800.31	22,462.97
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous.....	66,424.50	25,812.33
Of interest on trust funds.....	724,387.70	68,364.35
Total.....	1,753,317.25	228,082.84
Aggregate.....	7,830,500.43	5,911,662.11

By summarizing the 1888-'89 columns of Tables 1 and 2 and the last two items of that column in Table 3, the aggregate amount of money that was available for Indian expenditures on July 1, 1888, applicable during the current fiscal year, is ascertained to have been as follows:

TABLE 5.—Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations.....	\$5,811,140.50
Balances.....	1,067,358.47
Interest on trust funds.....	860,355.19
Interest, balances.....	658,023.44
Total.....	8,394,875.60

TRUST FUNDS OF THE CHEROKEES, CHICKASAWS, AND CHOCTAWS.

Of the \$17,097,463.32, principal, held in trust, as shown in the 1888-'89 column of Table 3, the sum of \$4,484,232.76 belongs to three of the Five Civilized Tribes, in the following proportions:

TABLE 6.—Showing the trust funds of three of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees.....	\$2,625,812.37	\$137,469.33
Chickasaws.....	1,268,695.65	68,404.65
Choctaws.....	542,691.74	32,344.73
Total.....	4,484,232.76	238,219.01

The interest on the principal of the invested funds of each of these tribes is placed annually, with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Saint Louis, to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and is expended as its council directs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has no control of the expenditure of this interest.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of \$17,097,463.32, amounting to \$12,613,230.56, belongs to a number of tribes, as enumerated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of those tribes.

TABLE 7.—Showing trust funds of tribes other than the Five Civilized Tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	\$42,560.36	Poncas.....	70,000.00
Delawares.....	871,178.54	Pottawatomies.....	184,094.57
Eastern Shawnees.....	9,079.12	Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	21,650.12
Iowas.....	171,543.37	Sac and Fox of Mississipp.....	53,058.21
Kansas.....	27,174.41	Senecas.....	40,079.60
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Plankeshaws.....	98,000.00	Senecas, Tonawanda band.....	86,950.00
Kickapoos.....	136,847.63	Senecas and Shawnees.....	15,110.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands.....	20,000.00	Shawnees.....	1,985.65
Menomonees.....	153,039.38	Stockbridges.....	75,886.04
Osages.....	7,878,609.18	Shoshones and Dannacks.....	6,000.00
Omahas.....	159,103.39	Umatillas.....	60,080.01
Otoes and Missourians.....	412,116.59	Utes.....	1,750,000.00
Pawnees.....	206,012.14	Total.....	12,613,230.56

The accrued trust-fund interest, shown in Table 3, amounting to the sum of \$656,023.44, is applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

REMARKS.

The foregoing statements of moneys to the credit of Indian tribes will undoubtedly suggest to persons not acquainted with the difficult and perplexing details of Indian finances the questions, Why is there

any want among the American Indians? Why are not the millions of dollars that belong to them used in their education and support? Why is it that, with these great sums of money standing to their credit, we so often hear that they are suffering from wants that can not be supplied, and that some of them are starving? The fact is, Indian tribes are like white families—some of them are rich, some are well-to-do, some are poor, and some are destitute. Take, for instance, the Osages and the Navajoes. The former, numbering only 1,500, have to their credit \$7,878,606, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; while the latter, numbering about 17,000, have nothing to their credit, and Congress appropriates only \$7,500 per annum for their benefit. Not one cent of the money belonging to the Osages can be used for the benefit of the Navajoes, or of any other tribe.

Every fund and every appropriation must be used for its own particular purpose, and can not be used for any other purpose. When this fact is considered, and when it is remembered that there are over 350 appropriations and funds, each applicable to certain purposes only, which are specified either in the treaties or in the laws, the difficulties occurring in the management of the financial affairs of the Indians may be appreciated.

Other information on the subject of Indian finances may be found in the financial statistics appended to this report.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS SUPPORTED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, BY GOVERNMENT.

On June 30, 1888, the end of the last fiscal year, the Government was supporting, in whole or in part, 233 Indian schools, of which 126 were boarding- and 107 were day-schools.

On June 30, 1887, the end of the preceding fiscal year, there were 227 such schools—117 boarding and 110 day schools.

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year there was an increase of 9 in the number of boarding- and a decrease of 3 in the number of day-schools, the net increase in the whole number of schools being 6.

Of the 126 boarding-schools, 74 were under direct control of this Bureau, 3 were schools at which pupils had been placed under special appropriations made by Congress, and 49 were being conducted under contract with the Government. Of the day-schools, 85 were under direct control of the Bureau, and 22 were contract schools.

SCHOOL POPULATION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The schools above referred to were supplied from a school population of, approximately, 40,000 children between six and sixteen years of age.

The attendance at these schools, the number of pupils whom the

school-buildings could accommodate, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the schools, during the fiscal year 1887-'88, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 8.—Showing number of schools, school-house capacity, enrollment, average attendance, number of employes, and cost during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Kind of schools.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding-schools.....	69	5,372	5,617	4,311	637	\$580,054.29
Day-schools.....	85	3,344	3,175	1,929	112	58,162.75
Industrial training-schools.....	5	1,000	1,570	1,388	179	235,850.12
Total Government schools.....	159	10,216	10,392	7,658	928	\$75,016.16
<i>Specially appropriated for.....</i>	3	610	512	478	81	\$75,278.06
<i>Conducted under contract with Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding-schools.....	49	4,207	3,015	2,408	489	\$244,557.56
Day-schools.....	22	1,431	1,203	789	39	14,532.17
Total contract schools.....	71	5,638	4,308	3,224	528	259,110.73
Aggregate.....	233	16,464	15,212	11,420	1,537	\$1,203,414.55

* Four of these schools (having 32 employes) are managed by religious organizations, and are assisted by the Government which issues clothing and subsistence to the pupils.

In the preceding table reference is made to five training-schools, and to three schools for which special appropriations are annually made. The names and statistics of those schools are as follows:

TABLE 9.—Showing capacity, enrollment, average attendance, etc., of training-schools (1) controlled directly by Indian Bureau, and (2) specially appropriated for.

Name of school.	Location.	Number pupils.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	No. of employes.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>								
Carlisle Training.....	Carlisle, Pa.....		\$167	500	51	585	563	\$81,000.00
Chillico Training.....	Chillico, Ind. Ter.....		107	200	27	183	154	25,567.76
Genoa Training.....	Genoa, Nebr.....		167	200	27	199	166	29,750.00
Haskell Institute.....	Lawrence, Kans.....		167	350	39	393	338	65,273.19
Chemawa Training.....	Near Salem, Oreg.....		167	250	35	200	167	34,308.17
Total.....				1,500	179	1,570	1,388	235,850.12
<i>Specially appropriated for.</i>								
Hampton Institute.....	Hampton, Va.....	120	167	150	31	126	118	19,611.11
Lincoln Institution.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	200	107	200	30	212	209	33,137.55
St. Ignatius Mission.....	Flathead, Mont.....	150	150	200	20	174	160	22,500.00
Total.....		470		610	81	512	478	75,278.66
Aggregate.....		470		2,110	260	2,082	1,866	\$11,177.78

The three schools, "specially appropriated for," mentioned in Table 8, are not Government schools. They are private institutions, in which Indian children are placed under appropriations annually made by Congress for the education in such schools of a specified number of pupils at a certain rate per capita per annum.

The enrollment and average attendance at Government and contract schools (including the three schools specially appropriated for) during the fiscal years 1886-'87 and 1887-'88, respectively, and the increase in enrollment and in attendance during 1888, as compared with 1887, are as follows:

TABLE 10.—Showing increase of school enrollment and average attendance during the fiscal year 1887-'88 over the fiscal year 1886-'87.

Kind of school.	Enrolled.		Increase.	Average attendance.		Increase.
	1886-'87.	1887-'88.		1886-'87.	1887-'88.	
Government:						
Boarding	7,621	7,729	108	5,039	6,207	268
Day	3,115	3,175	60	1,896	1,629	33
Total	10,736	10,904	168	7,855	8,130	301
Contract:						
Boarding	2,553	3,015	462	2,091	2,498	417
Day	1,044	1,203	219	604	786	182
Total	3,597	4,308	711	2,695	3,284	589
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	879	10,520	11,420	900

In this connection, the following comparative statement, showing the attendance at Indian schools during the past six years, is made:

TABLE 11.—Showing Indian-school attendance from 1882 to 1888, both years inclusive.

Year.	Boarding-schools.		Day-schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882	71	2,755	51	1,311
1883	78	2,599	61	1,443
1884	86	4,358	76	1,757
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886	116	7,260	99	2,370
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715

FUNDS FROM WHICH SCHOOL EXPENDITURES WERE MADE.

The several funds from which moneys were expended, during the last fiscal year, for Indian educational purposes, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 12.—Showing the several funds from which expenditures for Indian educational purposes were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Appropriation.	Expended for—	Amount.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty.
Fulfilling treaties with—			
Iowas	Teachers and supplies	\$2,875.00	May 17, 1854
Manies of Kansas, interest	Teachers	573.00	June 5, 1854
Osages	do	3,015.01	June 2, 1825
Otoes and Missourias	Supplies	31.44	Mar. 15, 1854
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, interest.	Teachers and supplies	3,190.09	Oct. 11, 1842
Support of—			
Arapahoes, Choyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.	Teachers and supplies	10,505.45	Mar. 2, 1877
Aitkarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	do	32.22	Do.
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	do	11.65	Do.
Chippewas of the Mississippi	Teachers	3,090.00	Mar. 19, 1867
Crows, employes	Teachers and supplies	1,500.00	May 7, 1868
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	Teachers	100.00	Oct. 28, 1867
Molels	Teachers and supplies	2,770.29	Dec. 21, 1853
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Supplies	188.82	Mar. 2, 1887
Flatheads, Carlos Band	do	167.21	Do.
Gros Ventres in Montana	do	38.45	Do.
Pawnees, schools	Teachers and supplies	7,406.09	Sept. 24, 1857
Quapaws, education	do	993.37	May 13, 1833 Feb. 23, 1867
Sioux of Devil's Lake	do	27.20	Mar. 2, 1887
Sioux, subsistence and civilization	do	31,603.03	Feb. 28, 1877
Sioux, schools at Santee and Crow Creek.	Teachers	5,054.15	Mar. 2, 1887
Sioux, employes	do	4,500.00	Apr. 29, 1865
Gratuities—special appropriations:			
School buildings	Buildings and repairs	30,508.72	Mar. 2, 1887
Schools	Teachers and supplies	622,047.10	Do.
Schools in Alaska	Schools under contract	18,642.32	Do.
School, Carlisle, Pa.	Teachers and supplies	80,879.34	Do.
School, Chillico, Ind. T	Buildings and repairs	1,284.08	Mar. 2, 1887
do	Teachers and supplies	25,467.22	Do.
School, Genoa, Nebr.	do	29,750.00	Do.
do	Buildings and repairs	6,000.00	Do.
School, Hampton, Va	Support of Indian pupils	19,644.11	Do.
do	do	33,137.57	Do.
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia	do	3,199.86	Do.
do	Buildings and repairs	3,199.86	Do.
School, Lawrence, Kans	Buildings and grounds	23,000.00	May 13, 1886
do	Teachers and supplies	63,273.19	Do.

TABLE 12.—Showing the several funds from which expenditures for Indian educational purposes were made, etc.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Expended for—	Amount.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty.
Gratuitous—special appropriations—Continued.			
School, Salem, Oreg.....	Teachers and supplies.....	\$33,816.09	Mar. 2, 1887
School, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont.....	Support of Indian pupils.....	22,500.00	Do.
Schools in States.....	do.....	49,889.42	Do.
School, stock cattle.....	.....	6,134.50	Do.
Transportation of Indian pupils.....	.....	10,693.26	Do.
Building, Forest Grove, Oregon.....	Building repairs.....	2,277.40	Mar. 3, 1885
Pupils in schools and in private families.....	Teachers and supplies.....	5,659.27	May 17, 1882
Interest on—			
Kansas school fund.....	Teachers and supplies.....	1,688.52	June 3, 1825
Iowa fund.....	Supplies.....	648.88	May 17, 1854
Kaskaskia, etc., school fund.....	Teachers.....	120.00	May 30, 1834
Omaha, school fund.....	Teachers and supplies.....	7,182.81	Aug. 7, 1882
Osage fund.....	Schools under contract.....	4,452.00	Sept. 29, 1835
Osage school fund.....	Teachers and supplies.....	9,000.99	Do.
Pottawatomie school fund.....	do.....	2,424.12	Sept. 26, 1833
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	do.....	300.00	Feb. 6, 1871
Umatilla school fund.....	do.....	5,137.44	Aug. 5, 1882
Ute 4 per cent. fund.....	do.....	9,910.75	June 15, 1880
Miscellaneous:			
Indian School Superintendent.....	Salary.....	1,500.00	Mar. 2, 1887
	Traveling expenses.....	519.98	Do.
North Carolina Cherokees.....	Schools under contract.....	1,960.00	Aug. 15, 1876
Total.....		\$1,224,218.35	

* There is a slight discrepancy between the aggregate of this table and the aggregate cost given in Table 8. This table includes and Table 8 omits expenditures for the transportation of pupils, and Table 8 includes the value of some articles on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, which were used by the schools during the year.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The Indian Office avails itself of every suitable means for the education of Indian youth; and since Government appropriations are insufficient to support the pupils who are anxious to enter school, and since, also, Government school buildings will accommodate but little more than one-fourth of the number of children of school age, it has become the policy of the office to make contracts, for the education of Indian children, with religious organizations that agree to train pupils properly, and to furnish buildings suitable for their accommodation.

Such contracts have been made, notably, with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the American Missionary Association (Congregational). Contracts have also been made with the Friends, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Mennonites. The Episcopalians have a large school work among the Indians, which is assisted by the Government, but in only two instances in the way of formal contracts.*

* Since the end of the fiscal year a contract has been made with the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (North) for a school in the Indian Territory, and with the Episcopal Church for some schools in Minnesota.

The expense incurred by these denominations in the erection of buildings devoted to educational work among Indians has not been ascertained, but it is known that the Catholics,* the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians have invested large sums in this way. The management of these contract schools is in almost all cases excellent, and the good work which they are doing has been referred to in the highest terms by inspectors, special agents, and private individuals who have visited them.

In this connection, it will be observed that the increase in enrollment and in attendance during the past year, as shown in Table 10, occurred in great part at the schools which were conducted under contract with this Bureau. This was because the accommodations at the schools conducted by the Government were not, within the period specified, materially increased, while the religious organizations which conducted the contract schools furnished, within said period, increased accommodations for 1,474 boarding and 508 day pupils, a total of 1,982.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS WITH BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

And here a few words may be said in refutation of the charge that in making school contracts the Indian Bureau has discriminated in favor of the Catholics. The charge is unfounded. The policy of the Indian Office has been and now is to enlist in Indian educational work the co-operation of every religious organization that has proper facilities for educating Indian youth. No such organization, thus equipped, has ever asked for contracts and been refused; and that the Catholics have contracts for the greatest number of pupils is not due to discrimination in their favor, but to the fact that they have expended larger sums of money than any other denomination in the erection of school-buildings and in the establishment of schools, and therefore have been enabled to accommodate more pupils under contract.

But neither the Catholic nor any other religious denomination can be truthfully charged with mercenary or selfish motives in asking for school contracts, for there is no money-making opportunity in any contract for educating Indian children. The rate paid per capita per annum is, in the majority of cases, but \$108; a limited number being paid at the rate of \$125. For this amount per capita the organization carrying on the school must furnish necessary buildings, and must clothe, feed, care for, and teach an Indian child; and certainly there can be no profit in such a contract. It is understood by all contractors that the amount allowed by the Government is only in the nature of a contribution, and that the additional amount necessary for properly caring for the pupils must be furnished by the parties carrying on the school.

*The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions reports that it expended \$115,000 for Indian school buildings and furnishings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and that the whole amount invested by the Catholics in such buildings is about \$1,000,000.

THE PLATFORM OF THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Nothing, it is maintained, should be done to impair or weaken any of the agencies at present engaged in the work of Indian education. It is therefore concluded that the contract system ought to be continued until the Government is prepared with adequate buildings and competent teachers to assume the entire work of secular education; but the duty of the Government to undertake the task of furnishing primary and secular education for all Indian children of school age on the reservations under Federal control must be constantly insisted upon. In the language of the platform of the Lake Mohonk Conference, at its sixth annual session, held last October, the Government "has no right to thrust this burden [of Indian education] upon the pioneer population in the midst of which the Indians happen to be located. It has no right to leave this burden to be carried by the churches and private philanthropic societies which have taken it up only because the necessity was great and the neglect absolute. The cost of education is immeasurably less than the cost of war; the cost of educating the Indian for self-support is less than one-tenth the cost of keeping him in pauperism."

With that conference this office is also in full agreement upon the following propositions:

- (1) That Indian education should be compulsory; but on those principles of compulsion which are recognized as legitimate in the free commonwealths of the world, which principles, while they would require the Indian child to receive such education as would fit him for civilized life and self-support therein, would leave with his parents the liberty to choose between the Government and the private school, so long as the private school furnished the elements required by civilized life and conformed to a uniform standard prescribed by the Government and maintained in its own schools.
- (2) That a uniform standard of qualifications should be required of all teachers receiving appointments, and should be enforced by rigid and impartial examinations.
- (3) That the official tenure of the teacher should be permanent, and removals should be made only for inefficiency, incompetency, or other unfitness.
- (4) That the whole educational service should, in the interest of just administration and efficient work, be exempt from those changes and that instability of tenure which appertain to partisan appointments.*

PROHIBITION OF THE VERNACULAR IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In this connection, notice may be taken of the discussion that occurred among some of the religious denominations during the past fiscal year on account of a misunderstanding by them of the intention of the

* This subject is more particularly referred to hereafter on pages lxxxlii-lxxxvii.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs in issuing orders forbidding the teaching of the vernacular to children in Indian schools. The position of the Indian Office was stated by my predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Protests from many religious bodies were sent to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Commissioner, all based upon the assumption that it was the intention to forbid the reading of the Bible in the vernacular. To correct this impression, the Commissioner published, in pamphlet form, under date of April 16, 1888, "Correspondence on the Subject of Teaching the Vernacular in Indian Schools." This pamphlet was generally circulated among the friends of Indian education and others; and it is believed that the dissemination of the information contained therein has given to the public a correct impression of the purpose of the orders. But, in view of the widespread and apparently deep-seated misunderstanding in regard to the bearing of these orders upon the use of the Bible published in Indian vernaculars, it may be well to state that it is not the intention of the Indian Bureau to prohibit the reading of the Bible by any Indian in any language, or by anybody to any Indian in any language or in any Indian vernacular, anywhere, at any time.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In further comment upon the subject of Indian education, I may say that while the general condition of the schools during the year has been good, special attention ought to be called to the fact that the attendance at the Government reservation schools has increased to such an extent that there is, practically, no room in them for more pupils. As a rule, Indians among whom schools have been established are now willing to send their children to school, and, in not a few cases, are asking for more school facilities. Many Indians who, only a few years ago, positively refused to allow their children to learn the "white man's way," and who are yet unwilling to have their children sent for a term of years to remote schools, are now not only ready, but anxious, to have them educated in reservation schools not remote from their camps.

That additional schools have not been established, in accordance with the reasonable wishes of these and other Indians, is due largely to the construction that has been given to the provision of the annual appropriation act that limits to \$10,000 the amount that may be expended in the erection of a boarding-school-building. The construction put upon this provision is that all the buildings necessary at a boarding-school must be erected at a total outlay of not exceeding \$10,000, and that this includes the furnishing of such buildings. It has been held by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that it would be contrary to the spirit and intent of Congress to use building appropriations for an addition to, or for the alteration or completion of, a school-building, if its

entire cost, including furniture, had reached \$10,000, unless the additional expenditure contemplated could be included under the head of repairs.

It is true that \$10,000 is sufficient to erect suitable school-buildings in some localities, but in most localities that amount is entirely inadequate; and this limitation, thus construed, has prevented this Bureau from furnishing suitable and adequate school-building accommodations upon many reservations where they are much needed. For instance, the Ute Indians, on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, have 250 children of school age, and until recently they have sullenly refused to have their children educated. Every effort to induce them to send their children to the school at Grand Junction, Colo., which was established in part for their benefit, has been unsuccessful, and at this time not one Ute child is in attendance thereat. "We will not," they said, "send any of our children away to the Grand Junction or any other school, but we will send all our children to school if a good school is established at our agency." To test their sincerity, a competent teacher and some school supplies and furnishings were sent to the agency, where there is a school-building, but a building that is in every respect unsuited for its purpose. This building can not properly accommodate even twenty-five pupils; but thirty-six have been crowded into it. Observing this desire for educational advantages, which patience and hard work on the part of the agent and school superintendent had succeeded in awakening in these non-progressive Indians, and being anxious to give it fair opportunity and scope, plans and specifications were prepared for the erection of a boarding-school-building large enough to accommodate seventy-five children. The plans were for a plain building, to be erected with all possible economy consistent with stability and comfort. Bids were advertised for, according to law, and the lowest received was \$13,000 in excess of the building limitation of \$10,000. This instance is cited to show how difficult it is, while acting under the restrictions of such a rigid policy of economy, to do prompt and effective work in the pending attempt to educate the rising generation of Indians.

As stated above, the \$10,000-building-limitation provision has been construed to mean that not more than that amount can be expended for school-buildings at any school, and it has been held that no addition can be made to any building upon which \$10,000 has already been expended. It may be said that, if the policy of erecting large school-buildings were abandoned, \$10,000 would in most cases be sufficient for the erection of any one building; but in the event of such a change in the character of school-buildings more than one building would be needed for every boarding-school. There are good reasons for the belief that such a change should be made, some of which may be stated.

Any one who thoughtfully considers the subject of Indian education must conclude that industrial training should be the principal feature

in every Indian school; and by "industrial training" is not meant the mere teaching of the trades and arts. The Indian child must be taught many things which come to the white child, because of environment, without the school-master's aid. From the day of its birth the child of civilized parents is constantly in contact with civilized modes of life—of action, thought, speech, dress—and is surrounded by a thousand beneficent influences that never operate upon the child of savage parentage, who, in his birth-hour, is encompassed by a degrading atmosphere of superstition and of barbarism. Out from the conditions of his birth he must be led in his early years into the environments of civilized domestic life. And he must be thus led by the school-teacher. But under the present school system, with its large boarding-school-buildings crowded with pupils, and its many-bedded dormitories and great dining-rooms, the Indian child can not receive an adequate idea of civilized home-life. At the schools conducted in large buildings, matrons, cooks, seamstresses, laundresses, and other employés, who should teach the girl pupils the difficult art of the housekeeper, are too busily occupied in keeping up their respective departments of work to devote the time necessary for the painstaking training of awkward or ignorant girls in the skillful performance of the numberless duties which appertain to civilized housekeeping and home-making; and of just this sort of instruction these pupils stand more in need than they do of literary attainments. For a large boarding-school it would therefore be better to have a main building, which should contain only the recitation rooms, with perhaps quarters for the superintendent and literary teachers, and to have other buildings which should each accommodate a small number of children. Each of these buildings could be made the home of the children domiciled therein, and in this home the girls could be taught, by actual practice, how to cook, to wash, to make and mend clothes, to sweep, to make beds—in short, could be instructed in all things that are taught to white girls in the homes of civilized communities; and the boys, while thus enabled to enjoy the advantages of home life, could be taught farming and trades suitable to their various localities. Gardens attached to these homes could be cultivated by both boys and girls.

The effect of such an industrial school system would be to build up a community, a little village, in which the children would become acquainted with and would actually practice the customs and habits, the arts and the trades, which, at least in part, distinguish civilized life from barbarism.

The adoption of an industrial-school system of this sort would necessarily require a larger number of employés than are now in the service, and would be more expensive than the present system; but certainly the American people would not, therefore, hesitate to adopt such a plan of Indian education if they could be assured that by its adoption the Indian race would be lifted out of darkness and superstition into the light of Christian civilization.

EMPLOYÉS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In the management of the schools controlled directly by this Bureau there were employed 757 white persons and 137 Indians—in all, 894 regular employées—as follows:

TABLE 13.—Showing the positions and the number of white and Indian employées in the Indian school service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Positions.	Whites.	Indians.	Total.
Superintendents.....	13		13
Assistant superintendent.....	1		1
Superintendents and principal teachers.....	55		55
Superintendents for day-schools.....	2		2
Disciplinarians.....	3	2	5
Teachers.....	241		241
Assistant teachers.....		7	7
Industrial teachers.....	63		63
Assistant industrial teachers.....		5	5
Mechanical teacher.....	1		1
Matrons.....	82		82
Assistant matrons.....		7	7
Seamstresses.....	63	2	65
Assistant seamstresses.....		10	10
Cooks.....	63	4	67
Assistant cooks.....	1	10	11
Laundresses.....	53	8	61
Assistant laundresses.....	1	7	8
Physicians.....	6		6
Clerks.....	9		9
Clerks and physicians.....	5		5
Teachers and seamstresses.....	2		2
Assistant teacher and seamstress.....	1		1
Assistant teachers and matrons.....	5		5
Matrons and seamstresses.....	5		5
Cooks and laundresses.....	7		7
Nurses.....	4		4
Bakers.....	7	4	11
Butchers.....		2	2
Agent for out pupils.....	1		1
Dairy manager.....	1		1
Farmers.....	7		7
Assistant farmers.....		2	2
Assistant farmer and gardener.....	1		1
Gardener.....	1		1
Engineers.....	5		5
Carpenters.....	13		13
Wagon-makers.....	2		2
Tinners.....	2		2
Shoe-makers.....	6	1	7
Shoe and harness makers.....	5		5
Harness-makers.....	4	1	5
Tailors.....	7	1	8
Painter.....	1		1
Printer.....		1	1
Blacksmiths.....	2		2
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....	1		1

TABLE 13.—Showing the positions and the number of white and Indian employées in the Indian school service, etc.—Continued.

Positions.	Whites.	Indians.	Total.
Blacksmith and wagon-maker.....	1		1
Store-keepers.....	2	2	4
Watchmen.....	2	10	12
Apprentices.....		15	15
Janitor.....		1	1
Hospital steward.....		1	1
Cadet-sergeants.....		19	19
Herders.....		2	2
Helpers.....		7	7
Laborers.....		6	6
Total.....	757	137	894

In addition to the regular employées above enumerated a large number of persons are irregularly employed in connection with the schools. The great majority of these irregular employées are Indian pupils engaged in learning trades, to each of whom a few cents a day are paid. These payments are justified by the fact that the pupils work more willingly and industriously and learn more rapidly under the incentive of small wages than they would if they were not thus recompensed for their labor; and, moreover, they thus learn the value of small earnings and small savings.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Formerly all school employées, excepting the superintendents of the industrial training schools at Carlisle, Pa.; Lawrence, Kans.; Genoa, Nebr.; Salem (Chemawa), Oregon; and Ohilooco, Ind. T., were appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon nominations made either by Indian agents or by the superintendents of the industrial schools referred to above. But by the act making appropriations for the Indian service, approved June 29, 1888 (section 8), it is provided that the Superintendent of Indian Schools "shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other persons connected with schools wholly supported by the Government."

This and other additions that have been made by the current appropriation act to the duties of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has raised certain questions concerning the relations of that officer to this Bureau.

Heretofore the Bureau of Indian Affairs has had, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, authority to do the following things in reference to Indian school matters:

(1) To disburse all gratuity appropriations made for Indian education and also all Indian treaty education funds. Under this authority the

Bureau has purchased clothing and subsistence and all other articles necessary in the management of the schools; has contracted with private institutions for the education of Indian children therein at Government expense; has determined the number of and the compensation that should attach to positions in the schools; has determined questions relating to the establishment of new schools, and the preparation of plans of buildings therefor; has paid all school salaries, and has settled all accounts of officers disbursing school moneys.

(2) To employ and discharge superintendents and teachers, and any other person connected with the schools, except superintendents of the Indian training schools.

(3) To make rules and regulations for conducting the schools.

In short, until July 1, 1888, the Indian school system was, in fact entirely under the supervision and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in order to show in what respects this supervision and management has been modified or annulled by the act of June 29, 1888, making appropriations for the Indian service, it will be necessary to give a short review of the legislation regarding the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools prior to that date.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, the President was authorized to appoint an officer to be known as the Inspector of Indian Schools, and upon this officer the following duties were imposed:

- (1) To inspect all Indian schools.
- (2) To report a plan for carrying into effect treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, "with careful estimates of the cost thereof."
- (3) To report "a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youth for whom no such provision now exists, and estimates of what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such a plan."

The appropriation act for the following fiscal year of 1883-'84 changed the title of the new office to that of Superintendent of Indian Schools, which title has been continued in all appropriation bills enacted since that time; but until the passage of the act of June 29, 1888, no further reference was made in any law to the duties of the position. And it will be observed that duties 2 and 3, as declared by the act of 1882, were not what might be called continuing duties; they were terminated upon the making of the reports required. So that, after these duties had been done, the only duty of the Superintendent was, until July 1, 1888, the inspection of schools. But his duties were added to by section 8 of the appropriation act which went into effect on that day, and from that date it became his duty—

(1) To visit all schools where Indian children are taught under authority of the Government, and to make to the Secretary of the Interior certain reports in reference to such schools.

(2) To "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any

other persons connected with schools wholly supported by the Government."

(3) To make rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as are wholly supported by the Government.

By this enlargement of the duties of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, Congress took from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the authority to appoint and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other school employes and to make rules and regulations for conducting the schools, but left with that officer the duty of disbursing all funds for Indian education—the duty of making all purchases for the schools and all contracts for educating Indian children, of building school-houses, paying school salaries, and settling the accounts of all officers who disburse money for school purposes.

At first glance this law seems to be comprehensive and far-reaching, but, in my opinion, its scope is restricted, and it does not, in fact, furnish adequate means for the carrying out of its apparent purpose. As stated, the act of June 29 last changed the law then in force in two particulars only—first, in the authority to make appointments and dismissals; and, second, in the authority to make school rules and regulations; and it left undisturbed all the official machinery of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for disbursing school moneys, making school contracts, paying school salaries, etc. The responsibility for all such transactions remains with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, necessarily, all the business records pertaining thereto must be embodied in the records of the Indian Office. With all this business, as it occurs, and with the methods of conducting it according to law or precedents having the force of law, the Superintendent of Indian Schools should be thoroughly familiar, so that he can intelligently and efficiently discharge his duties, which, limited as they are, imply and require knowledge of the details of the entire Indian school service; and this knowledge can be obtained in no other way than by visiting the schools, and by supervising, under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, all the matters of Indian education that are considered and determined by that Bureau. In this way the Superintendent might have his restricted duties so enlarged that they would cover the entire subject of Indian education, and his limited official power so increased that it could command all the official machinery of the Indian Bureau in the execution of his decisions upon school matters.

Upon these considerations I have reached the conclusion that the most natural, economical, and effective administration of Indian school affairs will be secured by enlarging the prerogatives of the Superintendent—

- (1) By placing under his immediate supervision all matters connected with all branches of Indian education, instead of restricting him to two lines of work in connection with but one class of schools; and

(2) By providing that L. J. shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under which arrangement the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may place at the disposal of the Superintendent the entire official machinery of the Bureau, by the use of which nearly all the business in relation to Indian schools is, and must be, transacted.

By this plan the Commissioner and Superintendent would exercise concurrent jurisdiction, so to speak, in Indian school affairs. The Superintendent would practically dominate in all school operations, while the Commissioner would continue to perform, without the embarrassment that would result from divided authority, the duties in relation to Indian educational matters that have been devolved upon him by law and by the Indian treaties.

I therefore recommend that the above suggestions be adopted and that rules be made for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

PRESENT STATUS OF INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉES.

In this connection attention may be called to an existing doubt of the legality of the authority under which most of the school employées are now serving.

On June 20, 1888, the Secretary, in pursuance of his authority in such matters, directed that all the positions then existing in the Indian schools should be continued (1) during the month of July, 1888, or (2) until other positions were authorized, or (3) until further orders.

Under this authority the school positions referred to have been continued until the present time, and most of the employées who on June 30 occupied them still occupy them. That these positions were continued in a legal manner is clear; but that the employées who have remained in them without appointment by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, have been, since June 30, legal occupants thereof is not clear. The reason for this doubt may be briefly stated. Prior to June 30, 1888, the Secretary of the Interior approved and promulgated, among others, two regulations for the government of the Indian service, viz: Regulation 62, declaring that all authority to employ labor emanates from the Secretary of the Interior, and expires with the fiscal year; and Regulation 224, declaring that since "the service of all employées terminates with the end of each fiscal year, it will be necessary . . . at the beginning of each fiscal year to renominate those employées whom it is desired to retain in the positions occupied by them in the year preceding, provided the authority for such positions has been renewed."

It thus appears that while the authority for the positions which had existed during the fiscal year 1887-'88 was renewed on June 20, the employment of all the persons who were on June 30 occupying those positions was terminated at the end of that day—the end of the fiscal year—by the operations of Regulations 62 and 224, which were then and are still in full force and effect. Acting upon reasoning like this,

it is probable that the accounting officers of the Treasury will hold: (1) That all the positions renewed by the authority of the Secretary were vacant on July 1; (2) that authority to fill them was on July 1 vested in the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and on and after that date this authority could have been exercised by no other officer; (3) that the office of Superintendent was vacant until October 29, and consequently no legal employment of any school employé could have been made between June 30 and October 29; (4) that therefore all persons who, after June 30, and until they were appointed by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Secretary, occupied the school positions renewed by the Secretary's authority of June 29, were illegal occupants thereof.

This process of reasoning would require the accounting officers to disallow, in the examination of the accounts of Indian agents and bonded school superintendents, every dollar paid by such agents and superintendents to any person who, after June 30, may have served as a school employé before he was, with the approval of the Secretary, employed by the Superintendent of Schools. As a consequence, every Indian agent and every bonded school superintendent would be liable to be sued on his bond for recovery of the money thus paid by him to persons who, upon what they supposed to be legal authority, actually rendered to the Government the services for which they were paid. This would involve in great hardships officers of the Government who have acted in good faith in carrying on the schools and who are in no way responsible for the confusion that has resulted from the fact that the appointing power indicated by section 8 of the appropriation act of 1888-'89 was not in existence during the first four months of the current fiscal year.

Several other questions in reference to the authority to appoint school employées have also been suggested. For instance, section 8 of the current appropriation act provides that the Superintendent of Schools shall, with the approval of the Secretary, "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with schools wholly supported by the Government." The language, "and any other person connected with [Indian] schools," includes persons serving as what are called "irregular employées," such as apprentices at the several schools, and others, mostly Indians, who from time to time are employed temporarily by the agent or the bonded superintendent as general laborers or in the erection and repair of school-buildings or at exigency work. It would seem to be impracticable for the Superintendent of Indian Schools to employ these persons and have his action in each case approved by the Secretary, but it is a questionable whether they can be legally paid if they are employed by any other officer. It will also be observed that the language "schools wholly supported by the Government," raises the question of the authority of the Superintendent to employ persons for service in schools like that at Grand

Junction, Col., and those among the Utes, Osages, and many other Indians. These schools are supported in part by payments made from funds that do not in any sense belong to the Government, but do unquestionably belong absolutely to the Ute, Osage, and other Indian tribes, respectively. If this be true, such schools are not "schools wholly supported by the Government," and therefore authority to employ persons for service therein has not been vested in the Superintendent of Schools. It may be said that this position can not be maintained, for the reason that, evidently, it was the intention of Congress not to restrict the Superintendent to the employment of persons for service in schools supported entirely by what are designated as gratuitous appropriations. This intention may be admitted, and yet the doubt remain that Congress succeeded in expressing such intention in the law.

My attention has been called to these matters by duties imposed upon me by section 464 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs shall be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Treasury for settlement," and they are here referred to in the hope that reference to them may suggest to Congress action that will obviate the injury and embarrassment to the service that must inevitably ensue if proper and prompt action in reference thereto is not taken.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

And now, before quitting the subject of Indian education, I desire to renew a suggestion made in my report as Superintendent of Indian Schools in 1885, that provision should be made by Congress for annual conventions of school superintendents and principal teachers.

The subject of Indian education is comparatively a new one, and no proper consideration of it has yet been possible. The methods which are employed in white schools have been applied to Indian schools; but it is believed that more appropriate methods might be devised. If the men and women who have had actual experience in our Indian schools could meet together in the manner suggested there would certainly result from their deliberations improved methods of instruction, appropriate text-books, and unity of effort in all matters relating to school work. Indeed, it is not too sanguine an expectation that out of such deliberations would be evolved a well-organized system of Indian education that would replace the chaos of unsystematic educational methods now employed by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The number of positions held by white persons and Indians regularly employed upon the various Indian reservations, exclusive of Indian agents and the employés of the schools, was, during the past year, 831, classified as follows:

TABLE 14.—Agency employés authorized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Positions.	White.	Indian.	Total.
Clerks.....	57		57
Assistant clerks.....	5	1	6
Issue clerks.....	11	2	16
Assistant issue clerks.....		2	2
Physicians.....	67		67
Farmers.....	57	2	60
Additional farmers.....	59	1	57
Assistant farmers.....		31	31
Carpenters.....	34	7	41
Assistant carpenters.....		10	10
Blacksmiths.....	48	11	59
Assistant blacksmiths.....		20	20
Wagon-makers.....		3	3
Assistant wagon-makers.....		1	1
Wheelwrights and wagon-makers.....	3		3
Wheelwrights.....		1	1
Millers, sawyers, and engineers.....	34		34
Millers.....		3	3
Assistant millers.....		3	3
Laborers.....	9	56	65
Engineers and sawyers.....		3	3
Assistant engineers and sawyers.....		2	2
Herders.....	10	31	41
Butchers.....	7	4	11
Teamsters.....	3	18	21
Tinners.....		3	3
Apprentices.....		82	82
Interpreters.....		69	69
Other employés *.....	33	22	55
Total.....	337	394	831

* "Other employés" include persons employed in various capacities, such as wagon-masters, train-masters, transportation agents, janitors, messengers, watchmen, hostlers, stablemen, general mechanics, etc.

Many Indians and some white persons are also employed temporarily and irregularly in various lines of work, most of them as ordinary day laborers.

INDIAN POLICE.

To appoint an Indian on the police force is to ask him to sacrifice personal ease, face hardship and danger, lose popularity, submit to

abuse from his own people, and in return to offer him the thanks of the Government to the extent of \$3 per month if he is a private, and of \$10 per month if he has the added responsibility of being an officer. Nevertheless, at many agencies, Indians have been found who meet these requirements with remarkable skill and fidelity, and who accept these positions from a genuine sense of loyalty to the Government and a desire for the progress of their people in civilized ways. The appointment has a reflex effect on the appointee. The uniform, the commission, the trust reposed in him, the fact that he is a representative of the United States Government, develops *esprit du corps*, and the Indian policeman becomes brave, effloient, and loyal even to the extent of hazarding his life in the discharge of his duties. This spirit was strikingly manifested by several leading Sioux policemen who, as members of the Sioux delegation, recently visited this city. In a conference with them held in the Indian Commissioner's room, Captain Sword said:

We have a good deal of trouble among our people to get them to do what the Government wishes them to do. I am in the service of the Government. No matter what comes before me I am willing to go ahead and do whatever the Government desires me to do.

Fire Thunder added:

What Sword has said is very true. I have forced myself into being powerful for the Government and have worked very hard. Of course, when I have this uniform on my life is nothing, if I have anything to do that the Government orders me to do. Anything I am told to do, I walk right into it.

The same sentiments were expressed by the other policemen present, and all protested that the Government pay allowed them was altogether insufficient. In this protest the Indian agents and members of the Sioux Commission present heartily joined.

It may also be stated that Captain Pratt, Superintendent of the Carlisle School, whose experience in both civil and military life specially qualifies him to judge of the actual and relative importance and value of the work done by the Indian police, writing upon this subject, gives the following opinion:

One of the things for which agents and Indians would feel most grateful just now would be a better recognition of the value of the Indian police. Their pay is wretchedly small. Knowing my connection with their branch of the Government service they everywhere speak to me about it. The police ought to have army pay at least. I would say, \$15 a month for privates, \$17 for corporals, and \$20 for sergeants, with full rations and clothing in each case. The captain should have \$50 a month, the first lieutenant \$40, and the second lieutenant \$30.

I have repeatedly witnessed their loyalty to the Government in the performance of the most arduous and dangerous services. Especially has it been before me during our present conferences with the Sioux. Policemen or soldiers of any other race could not have performed the services that the native policemen have performed without endangering outbreak. Two policemen were sent by the agent 40 miles away and arrested and brought back to the agency Chief John Grass. A full company of soldiers would not have been sufficient for the same service, and in attempting it a miniature war might have resulted.

Another argument in favor of this increased salary is that the United States Government, throughout the whole military service in the West, has at almost every post

Indians enlisted as scouts. To these scouts the Government pays \$15 a month and gives full soldier ration and clothing allowances and then adds \$25 a month for the use of horse and equipment, which the Indian provides for himself. The Indian policeman, serving his agent, performing a much greater share of the same kind of duty, receives nothing for the use of his horse and equipment, although he provides it just the same as the Indian scout who serves the military. It seems to me that these men have a claim which can not be presented too strongly, which if presented must receive recognition, and you may use my name in connection therewith if you choose.

As settlements close around and encroach upon Indian reservations the need for the services of Indian police becomes greater, and the duties of the force, which are not infrequently dangerous, become more arduous and complicated. In the reports of the Indian agents, which are attached hereto, it will be seen that the agents coincide, as hitherto, in acknowledging their dependence upon the police for the preservation of order upon the reserves, and that at the same time they point out the difficulty which they experience in securing as policemen the best qualified members of the tribe, when the pay allowed is so small that it offers no inducement to accept the position, especially after the novelty has worn off. They reiterate, with even greater urgency than ever, their previous requests that the police should receive larger salaries.

No argument is needed to show that \$10 a month for officers and \$8 a month for privates is meager compensation to offer men who, beside giving their own services, must furnish horses, forage, and equipments, and I desire to add my plea to that made by Indians, Indian agents, and my predecessors in office, that Congress so increase the appropriation for Indian police that just compensation may be given for the services required.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

On December 2, 1882, the Secretary called the attention of the Commissioner to what he regarded as a great hinderance to the civilization of the Indians, viz: (1) "The continuance of the old heathenish dances, such as the sun dance," etc.; (2) marriages during pleasure, and plural marriages; (3) the influence of the medicine men, who are always found with the anti-progressive party; (4) the custom of destroying or distributing property on the death of an Indian. In concluding his communication the Secretary said: "I suggest whether it is not practicable to formulate certain rules for the government of the Indians on the reservations that shall restrict, and ultimately abolish, the practices I have mentioned."

Acting upon this suggestion the Commissioner prepared certain rules for the guidance and direction of Indian agents, and they were approved by the Secretary on April 10, 1883. By these rules authority was given for the establishment at each Indian agency, except at that of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, of a tribunal, consisting of three Indians, to be known as "The court of Indian offenses."

The first rule provides that "if they are fit and competent persons to perform the duties," the first three officers in rank on the police force

at each agency shall serve as judges of said court (the term of office being one year), the police officer highest in rank to be the presiding judge. It also provides, probably because it was expected that the members of the court would be paid as police officers, that the judges shall receive no money consideration on account of their services in connection with said court. But the provisions of this rule, that police officers shall serve as judges and that the judges shall not be compensated for their services, have both become obsolete. It is now held that a police officer should not be a member of the court; that the policeman who makes a charge should not be permitted to act as judge and himself determine it upon the trial of the alleged offender.

By the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, \$5,000 is appropriated "for compensation of judges of Indian courts, at such rate as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior"; but this amount is not sufficient.

On July 18 last the several Indian agents were directed to report upon the efficiency of these courts, and to submit estimates of the amounts required in payment of the compensation of the judges. Replies have been received from most of the agents, twenty-one of whom report that the courts at their several agencies are accomplishing much good. The aggregate amount of the estimates which have been received is \$10,400, most of these estimates being for \$10 or \$12 per month for each judge. I am therefore of the opinion that the appropriation for the compensation of Indian judges should be considerably increased.

It is also suggested that the jurisdiction of these courts should be defined by law. The offenses now triable by them are offenses declared by the rules of April 10, 1883. By rules 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 the sun-dance, the scalp-dance, the war-dance (and all other so-called feasts assimilating thereto); plural marriages; the practice of the medicine man; the destruction or theft of property; the payment of or offer to pay money or other valuable thing to the friends or relatives of any Indian girl or woman, are declared to be Indian offenses, punishable by withholding of rations, fine, imprisonment, hard work, and in the case of a white man, removal from the reservation. In addition to these offenses these courts are, by rule 9, given jurisdiction in the following matters: Misdemeanors committed by Indians; civil suits when Indians are parties thereto; cases of intoxication; and violations of the liquor regulations. Their civil jurisdiction is declared to be the same as that of Justices of the peace of the States or Territories in which they are located.

If these rules, amended in several essential particulars, were enacted into law, the usefulness of the courts of Indian offenses would thereby be greatly increased, and under the authority exercised by these courts the Indian would be compelled either to obey the law or suffer its penalties, and would be thus compelled or punished by a tribunal composed of men of his own race.

THE INDIAN CRIMES ACT.

Legislation of this kind would supplement that contained in section 9 of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, known as "the Indian crimes act," which defines what the Supreme Court describes as two conditions under which Indians may be punished for the crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny. The first of these conditions is where the offense is committed within the limits of a Territorial government, whether on or off an Indian reservation. The second condition is where the offense is committed by one Indian against the person or property of another, within the limits of a State of the Union, but on an Indian reservation. In this case, of which the State and its tribunals would have jurisdiction if the offense were committed by a white man outside an Indian reservation, the courts of the United States are to exercise jurisdiction as if the offense had been committed at some place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

In the case of the *United States v. Kagama and Another, Indians*, the Supreme Court has decided that section 9, in both its branches, is valid and constitutional; that while the Government of the United States has heretofore recognized in the Indian tribes a state of semi-independence and pupilage, it has the right and authority, instead of controlling them by treaties, to govern them by acts of Congress; that the States have no power over them, so long as they maintain their tribal relations; and that the Indians owe no allegiance to a State within which their reservation may be established, and the State gives them no protection.

Under this section, several Indians have been tried and convicted by Territorial courts of the crime of murder committed within the Territories on Indian reservations; and the question of the right of Territorial courts to try such cases has been raised. In the case of two Papago Indians, named Ferina and Quijatoca, of the Pima Agency, Arizona, and in that of an Indian named Keskuda (or Zacate) of the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, tried and convicted of murder in Territorial courts, and sentenced to be hanged, respites have been obtained, so that this question may be taken to the Supreme Court for its decision. The point made in these cases is that no jurisdiction has been conferred by section 9 upon courts established by the laws of the Territories; that if a murder be committed by a white man on an Indian reservation, situated within the limits of a Territory, the United States court and not the Territorial court has jurisdiction over the offense; that since the act provides that an Indian committing, within a Territory and on an Indian reservation, any of the crimes named in section 9, "shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively," and as the crime in question was

committed on an Indian reservation within a Territory, the Indians that committed it must be tried by the same court that would try white men who had committed the same crime under the same conditions; and that therefore the United States court and not the Territorial court has jurisdiction in the cases referred to above.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the past year about \$630,000 has been paid to Indians in cash from annuity funds guaranteed by treaty and from interest on trust funds. Nearly one-half of this amount consisted of the interest on the Osage trust funds, which is paid to that tribe in quarterly installments.

Annuity payments are made per capita, on carefully prepared rolls, bearing name, age, and sex of each annuitant, the annuitants being numbered consecutively and arranged in family groups, the head of each group receiving and receipting for the aggregate share of self and family. Births and deaths are noted, and precaution taken to prevent oversight or imposition.

It is gratifying to note that no disturbance or dissatisfaction worthy of remark attended any of the payments. Such dissatisfaction as formerly existed among the Sac and Fox of Iowa and the Wisconsin Winnabagoes in regard to their annuity payments has gradually disappeared, so that but few of them now refuse to attend payments or to take their allotted shares.

Citizen Pottawatomies. In the last report of this Bureau reference was made to the course which had been decided upon for the equitable division of the Pottawatomie indemnity fund among the Citizen Pottawatomies and the members of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies; also to the fact that the Prairie Band had received its proportion of the fund, but that several obstacles lay in the way of a similar payment to the Citizen Pottawatomies. Payment to the latter has since been satisfactorily made.

Eel River Miamies. Early in August last a special agent was detailed to pay to these Indians, per capita, as authorized by act of June 29, 1888, the sum of \$22,000, being in full of all demands under their treaties with the United States. A census of these people, prepared and forwarded by the special agent, was submitted to the Department October 23, with a report to the effect that this census was approved by only a part of the persons enrolled thereon, those refusing to approve claiming that they only were properly entitled to this money, and that the others never had any right to be enrolled as Eel River Miamies or to share in their annuity.

Those who claim to be the true Eel River Miamies filed a protest against payment to the others of any part of this money, and employed legal assistance for the preparation of a brief of their case, which pro-

test and brief, together with affidavits to sustain the claim, have been laid before the Department.

In this connection, I would suggest that action should be taken by Congress to confine the benefits arising under Indian treaties to those justly entitled thereto, by excluding from participation therein whites hereafter enrolled as Indians by adoption and also the descendants of whites and Indians beyond a certain degree.

INDIAN CENSUS.

Section 9 of the Indian appropriation act of 1884 is as follows:

Sec. 9. That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians of his agency, or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, the number of school-houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation, and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Under this provision of law the Indian agents make returns of the whole number of Indians on their respective reservations, giving also the details specified in the law; but it is believed that at almost all the large agencies, except those at which rations are regularly issued, the lists, although they serve to give an idea of the Indian population, are not accurate. Moreover no statement of the number of Indians living off reservations is required; therefore the agents' reports do not give a statement of the entire Indian population of the United States. But the agents can not be blamed for inaccuracies in their census returns, for the reason that no special means have been provided for taking the census. In the last annual report of this Bureau, Commissioner Atkins said:

I am of the opinion that Congress, when framing this law, could not have fully comprehended the magnitude of the extra labor imposed on the agent and the employes at many agencies. When it is considered that many reservations cover large tracts of country, that the Indians, especially those engaged in farming, are often located at great distances, say from 30 to 60 miles in different directions from the agency, and that those who are not farming roam from place to place; that to obtain a correct enumeration, giving ages, family relations, etc., they must be seen by some one intelligent enough to be able to write, and that generally the presence of an interpreter is required; that often there is no road to the house or tepee, or one almost impassable, and that there is nothing to induce the Indian to visit the agency with his family, the difficulties in the way of making a yearly census may be conjectured, and it is not to be wondered at if many of the returns are to a great extent unreliable estimates compiled from such information as can be picked up by the police or other employes from whatever source may be available.

From this statement it will be observed that no correct Indian census can be taken unless provision shall be made by which the agents will be enabled to employ extra force to do the work.

The census returns for the last fiscal year show an increase in population of nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

SANITARY.

A table is presented on page 416 which shows in detail the number of patients and the various forms of disease treated at the several agencies and schools where physicians are located. The following is a resumé of that table:

TABLE 15.—Showing classes of diseases treated among Indians and number of deaths therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Class of diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Zymotic diseases:		
Miasmatic	17,333	296
Euthetic	2,016	80
Dietic	40	5
Total	19,419	321
Constitutional diseases:		
Diathetic	4,760	32
Tubercular	2,406	624
Total	7,166	656
Parasitic diseases:		
Local diseases:		
Of the nervous system	1,137	86
Of the eye	7,456	.....
Of the ear	631	.....
Of the organs of circulation	76	21
Of the respiratory organs	8,760	204
Of the digestive organs	7,271	58
Of the urinary and genital organs	762	21
Of the bones and joints	151	4
Of the integumentary system	3,885	3
Total	33,685	397
Violent diseases and deaths	1,971	69
Total	67,433	1,442

The number of deaths as compared with the number of cases treated was about the same as last year.

For the first time the report presents not only the number of deaths in the aggregate, but also the number resulting from each disease, so far as a limited classification permits.

A large number of deaths occurs every year from the want of facilities at command of the physician to enforce proper nursing and regular and continued administration of medicine. Of hygienic measures and nursing of the sick the Indian knows little or nothing, and the unfortunate member of the race who is stricken down with either acute or chronic disease, or by some severe casualty, can therefore hope for but little aid from his friends.

The physician goes from 1 to 20 miles from the agency headquarters, and in nearly every instance finds his patient in an overcrowded tepee,

lying on dirty blankets or on skins spread over the dirt floor. If the case require surgical skill he contrives, as best he may, a resting place for his patient. He performs the necessary surgical operation, administers and leaves medicine, and gives explicit instructions as to the care of the sufferer; but he departs, feeling that his directions will be neglected altogether, or, at most, will be imperfectly followed, and that perhaps all his work, in which the surgeon's skill was displayed, will be undone by some meddling or inquisitive friend of his Indian patient. Among the white race few cases of protracted illness could be treated with hope of successful results if left to domestic, unprofessional care, and nothing even approaching proper care in such cases can be expected of the Indians; for in the Indian home not only the skillful hand of the professional nurse is unknown, but there is there no food suitable for a sick person, nor any one who knows how to prepare such food.

The medical corps of the Indian service numbers eighty-one physicians, and among them are men who have been skillful, active, and untiring in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the Indians under their care. There are over two hundred thousand Indians, exclusive of the Five Civilized Tribes, who may call upon these physicians for professional attention; but no nurses and no assistants are provided, except at the few agencies where hospitals are located. But notwithstanding this lack of facilities some advance has been made in the sanitary condition of the Indians, and their growing confidence in the white man's methods and remedies, as shown by an increased call on physicians for their services, is encouraging. And here it may be said that the necessity for the establishment of a suitable, but not large, hospital at every agency becomes more manifest every year. In a hospital under control of the agency physician Indian patients could be properly cared for, many cases would be cured that otherwise would terminate fatally, and untold suffering would be relieved. Moreover, Indians could be employed as nurses, and they could be instructed in the nursing of the sick, in the administration of medicines, and in the preparation of simple, nourishing, and palatable dishes.

In the few cases in which hospitals have been established at agencies and schools the results have been eminently satisfactory, both in the success of the treatment and in the incidental effect on the patient's relatives and friends, whose faith in the white man and his methods is increased when they see suffering thus cared for, cured, or relieved. Care of the sick is one of the points which mark the difference between the savage and the civilized man, and humanity demands that Indians stricken with disease shall not be allowed to linger in pain and misery for want of the ordinary alleviations and comforts which civilized Christian pity knows how to render. While so much is being done for the healthy Indian, the plea will not be made that the Indian stricken by disease can not be properly provided for.

The reports received from physicians located at schools separated from agencies show the treatment during the year of 2,198 cases of

disease. The deaths have numbered 52, being less than 2.4 per cent. This speaks favorably both of the skill of the treatment and of the sanitary condition of the schools, and is also a strong argument in favor of the establishment of agency hospitals, for in these schools physicians have opportunity to administer proper treatment and enforce sanitary regulations much as they would be able to do in hospitals. Of the 52 deaths, consumption was the direct cause of 25, scrofula of 2, and inflammation of the lungs, 9; more than two-thirds being from diseases which could not reasonably be considered as the result of unsanitary conditions.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

On February 1, 1888, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the condition of the Quinalt Agency in Washington Territory. In his communication to the Secretary he said:

All reports reaching this office tend to show that the agency headquarters is located on the ocean beach, at a point almost inaccessible to wagons or other means of conveyance or transportation. The agency buildings, never substantial or of much value, have become, through age, exposure to the dampness prevalent there, and from want of repair, almost worthless ruins, totally unfit for habitation and beyond economical restoration. The Indians attached to that agency, who number only about five hundred, are peaceably disposed, industrious, self-supporting, and do not require the constant presence of an agent. * * * In view of all the circumstances, I respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be taken towards abolishing Quinalt Agency, Wash., as an independent agency, and consolidating it with the Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, to be called the Puyallup Agency (consolidated), and to take effect on the 1st day of April next (that fractional accounts may be avoided). * * * As this consolidation would add much to the labor and responsibility of the agent of the present Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, and as the salaries provided by law for the two agencies it is proposed to consolidate amount to \$2,200 per annum, I also recommend that the salary of the agent for this proposed consolidated agency be fixed at \$1,600 per annum.

On February 17, 1888, the Secretary notified the Commissioner that the President had, on February 15, issued an Executive order consolidating Quinalt with Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, as recommended by this office, and that the salary of the agent of the consolidated agencies had been fixed at the rate of \$1,600 per annum.

The necessary directions for the proposed consolidation were promptly issued, and the consolidation was duly effected.

Under the consolidated agency, the affairs of numerous bands of Indians, located on five small reservations and with a membership of over 1,900, are now being conducted.*

The reservations which are included in the new agency are no great distance apart, but, the country in that part of the Territory being very rough, they are difficult of access from each other.

There is no large amount of property in charge of the agent, and his pecuniary responsibilities are therefore not great. His principal duty

* See table of statistics relating to population, p. 410; and also table relating to area, cultivation, etc., of lands, p. 430.

is to superintend the educational and agricultural interests of the Indians, who, having been properly instructed and encouraged, are in great measure able to care for themselves.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Since the publication of the last annual report, allotments have been made under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 338), as follows:

TABLE 16.—Showing allotments of land made since July 1, 1887.

Name of reservation.	No. of allotments made.	Quantity of land allotted.
Lake Traverse, Dakota (Sisseton Agency)	1,365	128,424.00
Yankton, Dakota	342	28,553.00
Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie, Indian Territory	383	49,916.00
Absentee Shawnee, Indian Territory	14	1,091.00
Eastern Shawnee, Indian Territory	115	8,797.92
Seneca, Indian Territory	129	11,595.00
Wyandotte, Indian Territory	173	16,236.48
Fond du Lac, Minnesota	452	71,330.00
Crow, Montana	317	28,495.00
Winnebago, Nebraska	89	4,737.00
Siletz, Oregon		
Total	3,349	319,124.40

On the Yankton Reservation, in addition to those who received allotments, selections of lands were made by 252 Indians; but, on account of incorrect descriptions thereof, allotments can not be given until further examination of the selections can be made.

On the Lake Traverse Reservation (Sisseton Agency) in Dakota, all the Indians entitled thereto have received allotments, except some 25, and most of these have selected their tracts and will soon receive their allotments. The schedules of allotments already made were certified to by this office on May 10, 1888. They were transmitted to the Secretary and by him approved, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was directed to cause patents to issue to the allottees, as provided in the fifth section of the severalty act. There remains on the reservation 788,000 acres of unallotted lands, of which surplus the Indians desire to dispose of some portion, and it would doubtless be greatly to their advantage to do so; but no funds are available to defray the necessary expenses of negotiations with them for this purpose.

The coming on of the winter of 1887-'88 necessitated the discontinuance of allotment work on the Siletz, Yankton, Crow, and Winnebago Reservations, and for want of funds it could not be resumed in the spring. Work was discontinued on the Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie Reservations on the 3d of April last, and for the same reason has not been resumed.

The work on the small reservations attached to the Quapaw Agency was commenced early in March, and was suspended at the end of the fiscal year.

Special Agent Wall was assigned to duty on the reservations attached to the La Poudre Agency, Wisconsin, on the 9th of December, 1887, but was prevented from doing any work in the field on account of the deep snow. He made 173 allotments on the Fond du Lac Reserve, as before stated, and resigned early in the spring.

The last Indian appropriation act, dated June 29, 1888, provided only \$10,000—

To complete the [allotment] work *already undertaken*, * * * including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the Office of Indian Affairs, and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made for the undertaking and completion of new allotment work, and \$10,000 for surveying and allotting lands to Indians "in accordance with treaty stipulation."

After appropriations for the present fiscal year had become available, Special Agents Howard and Fletcher resumed their work on the Crow and Winnebago Reservations respectively, and Special Agent Connelly was assigned to the Fond du Lac Reserve. The field work on the Fond du Lac Reserve is now practically completed, and it is hoped that the allotments on the Winnebago Reservation will be finished, so far as work in the field is concerned, within a short period, while on the Crow Reserve at least two seasons will be required.

This office has recommended that allotments be made at an early date to the Nez Percé Indians, who are believed to be fully prepared and qualified to take their lands in severalty.

Edward Collins and J. H. Minthorn have been appointed special agents to allot lands, and have been assigned to duty in accordance with the directions of the President, the former at the Grande Ronde and the latter at the Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

On the Sisseton Reservation only have allotments been practically completed. On only the Crow, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac Reserves has interrupted field work been resumed. It should be resumed upon the others, but can not be so long as only \$10,000 is allowed for the completion of allotments begun prior to the passage of the act above quoted.

Progress of allotment work elsewhere has been slow, owing to the time required to make surveys preliminary to allotting, and the late date at which the appropriation bill passed.

Considerable opposition to the allotment policy has been developed from two sources. Those who believe in the wisdom of tribal ownership, and in the policy of continuing the Indian in his aboriginal customs, habits, and independence, oppose it because it will eventually dissolve his tribal relations and cause his absorption into the body politic. On the other hand, those who expected that the severalty act would immediately open to public settlement long-coveted Indian lands, oppose it because they have learned that these expectations will not be realized.

There is a third class of persons who are heartily in favor of allotting Indian lands, but who are apprehensive that, under the flexible terms of the allotment act, allotments may be forced upon Indians before they are ready to receive, use, and hold them. An allotment unnecessarily delayed deprives an Indian of just so much opportunity for, or incentive to, progress; but an allotment made to an Indian before he has been made to understand its meaning and purpose takes away from its value to him, and he may look upon it as a worthless or as an unwelcome thing imposed upon him. It is probable that such an Indian would not only neglect his land, but that he would finally abandon it and become a wanderer. Thus, it is said, that which was intended to be, and rightfully used would be, of benefit to the Indian, may be so used as to drive many of the race into vagabondage, and thus make them what may be called the gypsies of America.

But notwithstanding the opposition of the two classes referred to, and of some of the Indian tribes, and the misgivings of a third class, there is no reason for the belief that the policy of making allotments of lands in severalty will be abandoned.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year contracts were entered into for the survey of portions of the boundaries of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and of the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota. The latter contract was suspended upon the passage of the act of April 30, 1888, to divide the Sioux Reservation, and thus there remains available \$60,000 of the \$100,000 appropriated for surveys by the general allotment act of February 8, 1887.

The survey of the boundary line between the Creeks and Seminoles was also contracted for. The matter of this survey has been pending for several years, a survey made by Simon Motz under a contract dated November 17, 1881, having been rejected by the General Land Office.

Various small surveys were requested, payable out of the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1887.

Surveys have been recommended on the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, and additional surveys on the Crow Reservation, in Montana.

LEASE OF INDIAN LANDS FOR GRAZING.

In the last three annual reports of this office attention was called to the decision of the Attorney-General, made in July, 1885, which declares that the leasing of Indian lands for grazing purposes without treaty or statutory provision therefor is illegal, and that, in the absence of such treaty or statutory provision, no officer of the Government has power to make, authorize, or approve any leases of lands held by Indian tribes. So long as grazing grounds are increasingly in demand, and there is no law prohibiting the use of Indian lands for grazing purposes, cattle owners will continue to make arrangements with Indians for obtaining

grazing privileges; and so long as there is no law authorizing such arrangements the Department can give no approval thereof. Consequently such leases, although they involve large property interests and oftentimes closely affect the welfare of the Indians, have no legal standing. I therefore recommend legislation that will authorize such leases. Many tribes would be benefited thereby. They would thus derive a revenue from their surplus grass, which would lessen their dependence upon Government appropriations.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

La Pointe Agency, Wis. During the season of 1887-'88, under Department authority of September 28, 1883 (full particulars of which will be found in the annual report of this office for 1884), 731 contracts for the cutting, sale, and delivery of pine timber were made by individual patentees of the Lac Court d'Orielle, La Pointe or Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Fond du Lac Reservations, severally attached to the La Pointe Agency, Wis. Under these contracts there were cut and banked 190,206,080 feet of timber, which was sold at prices varying from \$4.75 to \$7 per 1,000 feet, according to quality. The net gain to the Indians, after paying all expenses of cutting and banking, was \$428,221.41 (an increase of \$154,759.99 over the preceding season), of which sum \$149,637.64 was taken out in merchandise and supplies furnished by the contractors.

Of the net gains—

Lac Court d'Oreilles Indians received	\$218,671.77
La Pointe Indians received	58,494.44
Fond du Lac Indians received	84,582.38
Lac du Flambeau Indians received	66,472.82

428,221.41

The average net gain per 1,000 feet was \$2.25, against \$2.12 the preceding season. Some of the contracts have not been completed; but the Indians have all been paid for the timber actually cut.

On March 5, 1888, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Indian Traders be directed to inquire into the method of allotting lands in severalty to Indians upon the Court d'Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Fond du Lac, and other Indian reservations in the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and into the system under which Indians to whom lands have been allotted are allowed to sell the timber thereon; and especially to inquire whether or not adequate prices are secured to the Indians under such sales; and that for the purposes of this resolution the committee be authorized to exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon the committee by the Senate.

In view, probably, of the implication of the above-quoted resolution, the following telegram was sent to Agent Gregory on March 13, 1888:

You will immediately put a stop to the cutting and felling of trees on all reservations under your charge, whether under existing contracts with Indians or otherwise.

On April 21, the following telegram was sent to him:

By direction of the Secretary you will not permit the driving or removal of any logs until contracts are approved and complete settlement and payment is made to Indians.

On April 23, he was again telegraphed to as follows:

By direction of the Secretary my order of 21st is modified so that logs may be driven at once to the booms if you are satisfied that payment for them is perfectly secure. Department will not undertake to control the character of the labor to be used in driving the logs.

July 31, the Department instructed this office as follows:

From the consideration which I have given the matter of sale of pine timber from the lands of Indians, I am satisfied that the regulations under which this important business has been conducted are not such as to secure to the Indians the full value of the timber cut and sold from their lands.

For the purpose of adopting proper regulations and making seasonable arrangements for the cutting of pine timber on Indian allotments you are hereby directed to call upon the agent for the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, to ascertain and report to your office, in time for the information to reach you not later than August 25 next, the names of the Indians to whom lands have been allotted and who are in possession of their patents therefor who desire to dispose of the pine timber or a portion thereof from their patented tracts, the character, condition, and probable quantity of the timber upon each of such tracts, and whether it is desirable and for the best interest of the respective Indian patentees that they should be allowed to dispose of their pine timber, and also whether as to any of said patented tracts the contracts made for cutting the timber therefrom last winter have not been completed, and, if so, which of them, and whether it is desirable and proper that the completion of said contracts or arrangements, or any of them, during the coming winter should be permitted.

The agent should exercise care to prevent the Indian patentees from disposing of all of the timber from their allotments. Enough should be reserved for domestic and farm purposes.

No timber will be permitted to be cut and disposed of under any circumstances from any lands except the tracts which have been allotted to Indians in severalty, and for which the respective allottees have received their patents.

On August 1, the office gave directions to Agent Gregory in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

The matter having been further considered by the Department, under its instructions I addressed the following letter, dated October 29, 1888, to Agent Gregory:

You are hereby informed that in cases where contractors were prevented from completing their contracts by reason of office telegram of March 13, 1888, said contractors, who so desire, may be permitted to cut timber sufficient to complete their contracts; but each contractor must file a statement in due form that he was, by reason of said telegram, prevented from completing his contracts, and a further statement of the amount of timber he was authorized to cut by the terms of his contracts and the amount necessary to complete said contracts; this permission to be confined exclusively to tracts which have been allotted and the allotment of which has been approved by the President.

The statements above required, with your approval indorsed thereon, should be forwarded without delay to this Department for consideration and approval.

Before you permit any cutting you must satisfy yourself that proper and full settlement in each case will be made with the Indians; and this must be included in your indorsement of approval of said statements.

As to new contracts for the coming season, I have to say that where an allottee holds a patent for his land, or his allotment has been approved by the President, and you are satisfied that the sale of the timber on such allotment would be for the actual benefit of the Indian, you will permit him to contract for its sale, under the restrictions heretofore in force.

The contracts for such cutting should be forwarded to this office, so that they may receive proper consideration and action by December 1, 1888, and each contract should be accompanied by your statement showing the reasons why you believe the sale of his timber would result to the advantage of the Indian.

It must be distinctly understood that no operations can be commenced until you are notified that the contract has been approved by this office, and that no contract should be made for the sale of timber upon tracts where the allotments have not been approved by the President.

Certain contractors for pine timber on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation having filed their statements in conformity with the above requirements, with request that the allottees be permitted to cut all the merchantable pine timber on their respective allotments, the matter was again submitted for further instructions, and under date of December 3, the Department directed the modification of existing regulations so as to provide that an allottee—

may contract for the cutting, and the contractor may cut all of the pine on an 80-acre allotment which is so situated with reference to the natural opportunities or the constructed roads for hauling and banking logs as that it will be most to the advantage of the Indian to have it entirely cut and no part of it left standing. Indeed, in all such cases, the contractor should be required to cut all the merchantable timber, including every tree which will make a log, the smaller end of which shall be 10 or more inches in diameter, and of which one-third would be merchantable pine. The contractor should, in all cases, be required to cut clean as he proceeds, so that he makes no selection from among the trees to be cut; but if any timber remains uncut, it should be in a compact body and so situated as that in the future it may be advantageously logged.

The Department also expressed the opinion that new contracts—

should be made so as to provide a clean sum to the Indian for the value of his timber standing, and not subject him to the risks of loss in any of the logging or banking operations. The stumpage value of the timber is a thing easily to be ascertained and much more safely to be estimated than the value of it subject to the risks of deduction by the cost of logging and banking.

All such contracts should contain provision that the contractor shall employ Indian labor, on equal terms, in preference to other, whenever suitable.

A form of renewal of uncompleted contracts, providing for the modifications above suggested, has been prepared and transmitted to Agent Gregory, with the statement that all uncompleted contracts, covering lands the allotment of which has been approved by the President, when renewed and modified and accompanied by good and sufficient bonds (the price to be paid as stumpage being satisfactory), will receive the approval of this office.

But few new contracts for logging operations during this season have been presented to this office, and none have been approved. A new form of contract will be prepared at an early day.

Menomonees, Green Bay Agency, Wis. Last season these Indians faithfully adhered to their promise not to cut any growing timber, except such as was necessary to clear land for agricultural purposes, and not to start any fire in the woods. They were, therefore, again allowed to engage in marketing dead-and-down timber from their reservation in Wisconsin; and although they were late in commencing operations their work during the season resulted very satisfactorily, as they succeeded in banking nearly 8,300,000 feet of logs, beside some 575 cedar posts and railway-ties, all of which sold for over \$86,000. From this amount, according to custom and with their full consent, 10 per cent. was first deducted and added to their stumpage or poor fund, to be used for the maintenance of their hospital and the support of the old, sick, and otherwise helpless poor of the tribe. The balance, less the expense of sealing, advertising, etc., amounting to about \$300, and less a further sum of about \$1,200, referred to below, was paid by the agent to those properly entitled, in exact proportion to the scale of each man's logs. The payment was entirely satisfactory to all.

The \$1,200 still unpaid is the proceeds of a small lot of timber removed from one of the sixteenth sections of the reservation, which section is claimed by a lumber merchant in that vicinity as his, he having purchased it from the State, which assumed the right to dispose of it, for the reason that it had been reserved for school purposes. The question of title in these sixteenth sections on the Menomonee Reserve, of which there are ten, is now before the proper court for decision, and is a matter of much pecuniary interest to the Indians, inasmuch as the timber on these sections is pine of the finest quality.

The Menomonees are making good use of their logging money. The majority of them are industrious, thrifty, and progressive, and fully realize the benefits which they and their descendants may derive from their timber if it is properly handled. They wish to do the work themselves, and from a careful consideration of their work and its results during the past three or four years, and especially during last season, I believe it would be for their best interests to allow them to market all their timber on some such plan as that which has been suggested to Congress.

The Menomonee timber may safely be estimated at from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. To market this would give the Indians, at a reasonable calculation, twenty-five or thirty years of steady, paying employment during the winter season, when they can not work on their farms.

The matter seems to be of sufficient importance to have the attention of Congress again called thereto.

The authority under which, for the past five or six winters, these Indians have cut and marketed their dead-and-down timber has been granted each year by the Department, on recommendation of this office, said recommendation being based on a decision rendered May 19, 1882, by Hon. H. M. Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the

right of the Sisseton Agency Indians to market such timber from their reservation in Dakota. The decision was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 19, 1882.

SIR: I have your letter of the 18th ultimo, asking that I approve of the application of Agent Crissey, of the Sisseton Agency, to allow the Indians on that reservation to cut dead and fallen timber and to sell the same. The Indians of that agency hold their reservation by virtue of a treaty made with the United States in 1867. It is recited in the treaty that, in consideration of certain cessions made by the Indians to the United States and the faithful conduct of the Indians, the Government set apart the reservation for the use of said Indians as a permanent home. It is not claimed, however, that these Indians hold by other and different title from other Indians who occupy their reservations by treaty stipulations.

The fee to the reservation is in the Government, and the right of the Indians to the occupation thereof is as unquestioned as the right of the Government to the fee. In such occupation they can not be disturbed by the Government, save through its legislative department; and it ought not to be supposed that such occupation will be interfered with without the consent of the Indians, unless, by misconduct on their part, the right to occupy should be lost.

It appears that it was the intention of the Government to give the Indians a permanent home on the reservation, reserving to itself the fee, with the right to dispose of it should the Indians abandon it. The Government, then, has no right to complain of the character of the Indians' occupation unless they commit waste. What is waste must always depend upon the character of the holding as well as the acts complained of. It was held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The United States vs. Cook* (19 Wall., 591), that the cutting of pine trees and selling the logs was waste; but the court declared that if the trees had been cut for the improvement of the estate it would not have been waste.

Can it be said to be waste to cut, even for the purpose of sale, then, the dead and fallen timber on Indian reservations? I think not. It is true that it has been repeatedly held that the timber cast down by the winds belonged to the lessor and not to the lessee, yet the relation of lessor and lessee does not exist between the Government and the Indians on the reservation, and it must be held that the Indians have the right to use the entire products of such reservation, so they do not commit waste; and what might be waste if done by a tenant might not be waste if done by an individual Indian or by the tribe. If the Indians will cut, haul, and sell the dead and fallen timber on the reservation it will be a benefit to them, not counting alone the money value to be received from the sale of said dead and fallen timber, but they will thereby acquire some of the habits of industry so essential to their future prosperity, if not to their very existence.

You will therefore instruct the agents of the various agencies where timber is found growing that no live trees are to be cut except for use on the reservation, except on individual allotments; but that dead and fallen timber may be cut, and, if not needed for the use of the Indians on the reservation, may be sold.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

Hon. HIRAM PRICE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Menomonees having again asked permission to continue the work during the coming winter, I submitted their request to the Department, recommending that it be granted, and suggesting at the same time that, if authority existed for such restriction, none be allowed this privilege

whose children, of school age, fail to attend school a reasonable length of time each year.

On November 23 last, the Department replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 23, 18-8.

SIR: Referring to your letters of October 18 and November 20, 1883, respectively, recommending that the Menomonee Indians be authorized to engage in marketing the dead-and-down timber on their reservation during the coming season under certain specified conditions, you are respectfully informed that the subject was presented to the Attorney-General by the Department on October 27, 1883, with request for an opinion on questions stated, with the view to ascertaining to what extent, if at all, this Department was authorized to permit the cutting and sale by the Indians occupying such reservation (the title to which is in the United States) of the dead-and-down timber thereon.

I am now in receipt of the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated 20th instant, on the subject (copy of which is herewith inclosed), wherein it is held that the Indians have no right to cut and sell such timber for their use and benefit, and therefore the authority requested by you can not be granted.

The papers accompanying your letters are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By the above it will be seen that all the questions involved were presented to the Attorney-General with a request for his opinion. The decision rendered by him is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, November 20, 1883.

SIR: By your letter of the 27th of October, 1883, you ask "(1) whether the Indians occupying reservations, the title to which is in the United States, have the right, in view of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *The United States vs. George Cook* (19 Wall., 591), to cut and sell, for their use and benefit, the dead-and-down timber which is found to a greater or less extent on many of the reservations, and which will go to waste if not used.

"(2) If they have such right, whether it is a common right to common property belonging to the tribe or band as a whole, occupying the respective reservations, or whether it is such a right as may be exercised by individual Indians belonging on the reservation, for their individual benefit?

"(3) If they have the right, and it is a common right only, whether the cutting and sale of such dead-and-down timber by the Indians can be regulated by the Indian Bureau under directions of this Department so as to secure to the tribe or band entitled to the proceeds arising therefrom the greatest possible benefits for improving their condition and promoting their civilization and self-support by the methods pursued in the work?"

In the case of the *United States vs. Cook* (19 Wall., 593) it is ruled that the right of the Indians on an Indian reservation is one of occupancy only; that that right of occupancy carries with it the right to improvement by clearing land; that the right to clear includes the right to sell or dispose of timber on the land cleared, and to use the timber on the reservation for purposes necessary for improvement or residence; that when cut or severed for sale alone, and not as an incident to the occupancy, the right and title to the timber is absolute in the United States; that "what a tenant for life may do upon lands of a remainder-man the Indians may do upon their reservation, but no more." Dead and wind-fallen timber, as a part of the realty, belongs to the

remainder-man, and not to the tenant for life, to the same extent as growing timber does.

In the case of *Berick vs. Whitfield* (3 P. Williams' Chancery Repts., 263), in discussing this question, it is ruled, first, that—

"The timber while standing is part of the inheritance, but whenever it is severed, either by the act of God, as by tempest, or by a trespasser, and by wrong, it belongs to him who has the first estate of inheritance, whether in fee or in tail, who may bring trover for it, and this was so decreed upon occasion of the great windfall of timber on the Cavendish estate."

Secondly, "As to the tenant for life, he ought not to have any share of the money arising by the sale of this timber."

The principle thus announced is recognized in *Lewis Bowles' case* (11 Coke, 81), and in the case of *Shull v. Barker* (12 Sergeant & Rawle, 272).

Therefore the dead-and-fallen timber that is not needed or used for improvements, agricultural purposes, or fuel by the Indians is the property of the United States. It is to be preserved and protected as such, and disposed of only as Congress, by law, may provide. This rule will doubtless best preserve the timber on Indian reservations, and avoid much destruction by fires, which would occur as the timber became scarce and valuable, whenever its death might become a source of gain. Your first question is, therefore, answered in the negative, which renders a reply to the remaining inquiries unnecessary.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

On receipt of this opinion, the Menomonees were notified that they would not be allowed to cut or market any timber from their reservation except such as might be necessary to clear land for cultivation, and such as they might require for improvements, agricultural purposes, or fuel. This will be a sad disappointment and great loss to these poor people, as they are in great measure dependent for the necessaries of life on their logging work, and have prepared for it by using what they could spare of the proceeds of last season's sales in equipping themselves with stock, feed, sledges, tools, etc. I hope that Congress will speedily come to their relief by legalizing what has been done, and by granting authority to all Indians similarly situated to cut and market their dead-and-down timber, thereby benefiting the Indians and at the same time bringing into profitable use timber which, if left alone, will soon become of no value to the Indians, the Government, or any one else.

At an early day I shall take necessary steps to bring this matter to the attention of Congress, and in my opinion its merits should secure for it careful consideration and prompt action by that body, so that if possible logging operations by the Menomonees may be resumed this winter with full legal sanction.

RAILROADS.

During the year numerous railroads through Indian lands have been projected, and the construction of other railroads through such lands has been commenced or continued.

Bad River Reserve, Wis. At the date of the last annual report, negotiations were in progress in relation to the measure of compensation to be paid to the Indians for a right of way through this reservation for the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company, authority having been granted by the Department, April 12, 1887, for the construction of the road, and right of way having been granted by the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109). The company and the Indians were unable to agree upon the amount of compensation, the former offering \$5 per acre, and the latter demanding \$25 per acre. No agreement between them has been reached. To meet this and similar cases, a draught of a bill was prepared in this office "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies," which was transmitted to Congress by the President January 4, 1888 (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 40, Fiftieth Congress, first session). I do not find that any action has been taken thereon by that body. In the meantime, the railroad has been constructed across the reservation, and the Indians are greatly dissatisfied because they have received no compensation for lands taken.

Bois Forte Reserve and Red Lake Chippewa unceded lands, Minnesota. By an act of Congress, approved April 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 90, and page 293 of this report), a right of way was granted to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company through said lands. The consent of the Indians of each reservation was requested, as required by the act, but both bands positively refused to give their consent to the proposed right of way. It is understood that the Red Lake Indians withheld their consent because of their dissatisfaction at the failure or delay of the Government to ratify the agreement made with them two years ago by the Northwest Indian Commission. For the action of the Bois Forte band no reasons are assigned. The proceedings of the councils with these tribes in regard to the right of way, and the reports of Agents Sheehan and Gregory relative thereto, were transmitted to the Department on August 9 last.

Cœur d'Alène Reserve, Idaho. An act granting to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company the right of way through this reservation (25 Stat., 160, and page 323 of this report) was presented to the President May 18, 1888, and became a law without his approval.

On November 27, 1888, maps of definite location and station grounds were approved by the Department and instructions were issued as to the methods to be used in bringing the matter before the Indians and reaching an agreement with them as to the compensation to be given the tribe for the right of way and to be given individual Indians on account of damages that may accrue to their respective improvements by reason of the construction of the road.

Crow Reserve, Montana. By an act of Congress approved June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 107, and page 327 of this report), the right of way was

granted to the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company for the construction of a road and branch through the western part of the Crow Reservation, beginning at a point on the northern line of said reserve at or near where Clark's Fork empties into the Yellowstone River, and thence following in a southerly direction to a point at or near where said Clark's Fork crosses the southern line of said Crow Reserve; also a branch line of railway to be constructed for a distance of 10 miles up Bear Creek, and commencing from the point where said Bear Creek empties into said Clark's Fork.

The order of the President prescribing regulations in regard to obtaining the requisite consent of the Indians was issued June 30, 1888.

On the 6th of October, 1887, the bonds and maps of definite location of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company's right of way through this reserve, acquired under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 515), were approved by the Department, and the company was authorized to proceed with the construction of its road on the reserve.

Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho. An act to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the surrender and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, for the purposes of a town site, and also for the grant of a right of way through said reservation to the Utah and Northern Railway Company. This was approved by the President September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452, and page 340 of this report).

Indian Territory. During the last session of Congress the following railroad acts were passed: An act to grant to the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 162), which became a law without the approval of the President; an act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, approved February 18, 1888 (25 Stat., 35); an act granting a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, approved May 14, 1888 (25 Stat., 140); and an act authorizing the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company to construct and operate a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 205), which became a law without the approval of the President. The text of these laws will be found on pages 290, 320, 324 and 330 of this report.

A bill granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph and telephone line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, Kans., was vetoed by the President, July 26, 1888.

Maps of definite location of the second and third sections, of 25 miles each, of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, were approved by the Department June 30 and October 1, 1887, respectively, and those of the fourth section were transmitted to the Department for approval June 11, 1888.

Maps of the definite location of the first section of the Deulson and Washita Valley Railway Company were approved by the Department December 13, 1887, and amended maps of the definite location of the second section were approved January 7, 1888.

Seventeen plats of station grounds of the Southern Kansas Railway were approved by the Department October 25, 1887.

Maps of definite location of 25 miles of the line of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, which company was authorized to construct and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory by the act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 416), were approved by the Department May 18, 1888.

Lac du Flambeau Reserve, Wisconsin. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company was authorized by the Department, November 20, 1887, to proceed with preliminary surveys upon the Lac du Flambeau Reserve in order to fix the line of a proposed branch from Rhineland to Hurley, Wis., with the understanding that no work in the construction of the road should be begun or attempted upon the said reservation without further orders from the Department. Maps of definite location were filed in this office and transmitted to the Department for approval February 3 and March 15, 1888. The stipulation of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109), under which it was proposed to construct this road across the reserve reads as follows:

All necessary roads, highways, and railroads, the lines of which may run through any of the reserved tracts, shall have the right of way through the same, compensation being made therefor as in other cases.

On April 26, 1888, the Department decided that this treaty stipulation was not sufficient to warrant the Department in granting authority for the construction of the road, and that the right to cross the Lac du Flambeau Reservation must be obtained from Congress. The requisite authority was asked of Congress, and on June 4, 1888, the President approved an act (25 Stat., 169, and page 328 of this report) granting to said company the right of way desired.

July 30, 1888, the Department approved the map of definite location, and on August 2, 1888, transmitted the order of the President, of date August 1, 1888, as to the manner of securing the consent of the Indians to the provisions of said act. The agent has been instructed to submit the matter to the Indians, as required by said order, but their consent in regular form has not yet been secured.

Nes Percé Reserve, Idaho Territory. An act granting to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company the right of way through this reservation became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 349, and page 337 of this report). The right of way granted is for the extension of the railroad of the above company from a point on the western boundary of the reservation on the Clear Water River, in an easterly direction, following the valley of said river and the south fork thereof, and thence in a generally southerly and easterly di-

rection to the eastern boundary of the reservation; also from a point on the northern boundary of the reservation, on Potlack Creek, in Sec. 16, T. 37 N., R. 3 W., by way of Potlack Creek to the Clear Water River.

No rights are to accrue to the company before the consent of the Indians for the construction of the road is obtained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. Authority has been granted the company to make preliminary surveys.

Puyallup Reserve, Washington Territory. By an act which became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 350, and page 338 of this report), the Puyallup Valley Railway Company is granted a right of way through this reservation, beginning on the northwestern boundary of the reservation, near the city of Tacoma, running thence through the reservation to the southeast boundary thereof, and thence to the town of Sumner. Permission has been granted the company to make a preliminary survey of the proposed line.

The application of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a spur 1,225 feet long, with right of way of convenient width through the western part of the Puyallup Reservation, was submitted to the Department August 24, 1888, with the question whether the right to construct said spur would not have to be obtained from Congress. This question arose in view of the fact that it had been deemed necessary to obtain the authority of Congress for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad, wherever it had been located and constructed through any other Indian reservation, and also in view of the decision of the Department, already referred to, which was made in the case of the application of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway for right of way through the Lac du Flambeau Reserve. The Department decided that right of way across the Puyallup reserve could be granted the Northern Pacific Railroad only by authority of Congress.

Siletz Reserve, Oregon. An act which became a law without the approval of the President July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 347, and page 336 of this report), grants the right of way to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company through this reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line thereof, where Rock Creek crosses the same, and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof. The act requires the assent of the Indians before any right thereunder can accrue to the company.

Uintah and Uncompahgre Reserves, Utah. No report has been received regarding the preliminary surveys for the Utah Midland Railway which was granted a right of way by act of March 3, 1887, and no action has been taken in the matter since the date of the last annual report.

Legislation in regard to railroads other than those mentioned is now pending in Congress, as follows:

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota. A bill prepared in this office is pending in the Senate (No. 1228) granting a right of way to the Jamestown

and Northern Railroad Company through this reserve upon the terms and conditions named in an agreement made by that company with the Devil's Lake Sioux in 1883. The road has been built and in operation since the spring of 1885, and the Indians are urgent in their demands that the compensation provided for in the agreement be paid them.

Lake Traverse Reserve, Dakota. The draught of a bill to ratify an agreement finally concluded with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux on December 8, 1884, granting a right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway through their reserve, was again submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress November 29, 1887, and is pending before both houses (S. 2218; H. R. 8501). By the terms of the agreement the Indians were to receive from the railroad, for the lands surrendered by them for the right of way, \$2,008.24, being at the rate of \$1.75 per acre. In 1880, when the construction of the railroad through the reservation was commenced, a payment of \$2,402.13 was made by said company and was placed in the United States Treasury to the official credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A further sum of \$266.11 remains to be paid by the company. This fund draws no interest, and the Commissioner can not apply the same for the benefit of the Sioux, to whom it belongs, until Congress shall have ratified the agreement.

The railroad has long since been constructed and is in active operation on the reservation. It therefore seems to be a reasonable suggestion that ratification of the agreement should be delayed no longer.

Red Pipestone Reserve, Minnesota. The attention of this office was incidentally called to the fact that the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company had constructed a line of railway across this reservation. The office therefore informed the general solicitor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, lessee, June 22, 1888, that, if the company desired to maintain this right of way, it would be necessary for it to apply to Congress for a grant thereof. A bill prepared upon this suggestion is pending in the House of Representatives (H. R. 10766).

Walker River Reserve, Nevada. A draught of a bill ratifying an agreement with the Indians granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, prepared in this office, was the fourth time submitted to Congress, through the Department, November 29, 1887. It is now pending before the Senate (S. 1220). The road was long since built, the agreement has been approved by the Department, and the compensation provided for has been paid to the Indians.

Yakama Reserve, Washington Territory. A draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made January 13, 1885, with the tribes of Indians occupying this reservation, for the relinquishment of their title to so much thereof as is required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same, was the second time submitted to Congress, through the Department, November 29, 1887, and is now pending before that body (S. 2217).

The railroad has long since been constructed through the reservation, and the Indians, particularly individual claimants for damages, are continually inquiring why they have not been paid the compensation awarded to them under the agreement.

Other reservations. Other bills, not prepared by this office, and concerning which it has no definite information, are pending in Congress granting rights of way through Indian reservations, as follows:

Through the Flathead Reserve, Montana: Missoula and Northern (S. 1803, H. R. 5709).

Through the Fond du Lac Reserve, Minnesota: Duluth and Winnipeg (S. 3220, H. R. 10112).

Through the Indian Territory: Denver Coal and Railway (H. R. 6805); Leavenworth and Rio Grande (H. R. 7180); McPherson, Texas and Gulf (S. 2617); Montana, Kansas and Texas (H. R. 7223); and Saint Louis and San Francisco (branch) (S. 1697, H. R. 6612).

Through the San Carlos Reserve, Arizona: Tucson, Globe and Northern (S. 1265, H. R. 3062).

Through the Sioux Reserve, Dakota: Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern (S. 1794, H. R. 5016); Forest City and Watertown (S. 2029, H. R. 6700); and Saint Paul, Black Hills and Pacific (H. R. 5015).

Through the Southern Ute Reserve, Colorado: Rio Grande and Utah (H. R. 7793) and Durango, Cortez and Utah (S. 1145).

Through the Uintah and Uncompagire Reserves, Utah: Rio Grande Pacific (S. 1363, H. R. 6701).

Through the White Earth Reserve, Minnesota: Moorhead, Leech Lake and Northern (S. 3319, H. R. 6650 and 7261).

Through the Wind River Reserve, Wyoming: Wyoming Midland (H. R. 10028).

Through the Yankton Reserve, Dakota: Yankton and Missouri Valley (S. 427, H. R. 3065) and Yankton and Missouri River (H. R. 7547).

TIMBER AND OTHER DEPREDACTIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

An act, approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 481), provides:

That if any person or persons shall knowingly and unlawfully cut, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be employed in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly destroy or injure, or procure to be wantonly destroyed or injured, any timber-tree, or any shade or ornamental tree, or any other kind of tree, standing, growing, or being upon any lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, have been reserved, * * * any such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof * * * shall, for any such offense, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Section 5388 Revised Statutes, second edition, 1878; is as follows:

Sec. 5388. Every person who unlawfully cuts or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon lands of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not more than twelve months.

It has been held by this office that both the act of 1875 and section 5388 of the Revised Statutes were adopted, the former for the single purpose of protecting timber on land 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 purchased or reserved for public use. In the report of 1879, the Commissioner, in a discussion of this section and act, said:

Neither the provisions of the section referred to nor the act are sufficiently comprehensive (especially in view of the law which requires criminal statutes to be construed strictly) in extent to include parties who have cut or destroyed timber on land within a large portion of the Indian reservation.

In enforcing this proposition the Commissioner called attention to a decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, 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," said the Commissioner, "will apply with equal force to the lands of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and certain other Indians." He therefore advised the enactment of a law to prevent parties from settling upon or cutting or wantonly destroying timber on the following classes of reservations: (1) Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty or by act of Congress or otherwise for the use of Indians or for other purposes, although the Indians' right of occupancy thereof has been tacitly recognized by the Government; (2) lands expressly reserved by treaty or by act of Congress, or set apart for the use of Indians by executive order of the President; (3) lands allotted or patented to individual Indians who are not under the laws of any State or Territory; (4) lands patented to Indian tribes; and (5) lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon, but which are yet unoccupied.

This advice of the Commissioner was not taken by Congress, and thereafter the office often called attention to the suggested amendments, and reiterated that there was pressing necessity for their enactment.

On January 20, 1882, the Commissioner proposed the following amendment of section 5388, as quoted above:

"After the word 'purpose' insert the following: 'Or upon any Indian reservation or land belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians.'"

Finally, in 1888, the section was amended by the passage of the following act, which was approved on June 4, 1888. The amendments made are indicated by italics:

That section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows: "Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon *the land* of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or

upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In a communication dated July 9, 1888, Indian Agent Eells, of the Puyallup Agency, Wash., asked this office whether this act applied to lands for which Indians have received patents under provisions of treaties made between them and the Government.

This question, with specific references to the several articles of the treaties which authorize the Indians who are under the jurisdiction of Agent Eells to take lands in severalty, was submitted by the Department to the Department of Justice for its opinion, which was given as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 21, 1888.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

Sir: Your communication of the 2d August, 1888, asking an opinion as to whether the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to timber depredations," approved 4th June, 1888, applies to lands for which individual Indians have received patents under treaties between the tribes to which they belonged when the treaties were respectively made with the United States.

As the question submitted has reference to lands in Washington Territory held by Indians under patents from the United States, I shall confine myself to those lands and the law regulating the tenure thereof.

The act of Congress upon which the question submitted arises provides:

"That section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: 'Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.'"

The letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which accompanied your communication, states that the timber lands in question are held in severalty by Indians under patents from the United States. These patents were issued under the treaties referred to and quoted in presenting the question submitted for my consideration.

The effect of this action under these treaties and of the act of Congress of the 8th February, 18-7 (24 Stat., 390), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," was, no doubt, to smother the tribal relations of the Indian allottees and place them under the protection of State or Territorial law, as the case might be; and, where the allottee was born within the Territorial limits of the United States, make him a citizen of the United States.

Of this there can be no room for controversy under the act of 8th February, 1887, to say nothing of the treaties already mentioned, with which the statute is largely concurrent. The sixth section of the act provides as follows:

"That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its

jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

Inasmuch, then, as lands held as above, by Indian allottees, can not be called properly *Indian reservations*, a term which Congress has clearly used to indicate those tracts or bodies of land set apart from the public domain for the occupation of Indian communities at the pleasure of the United States, but without any purpose to invest the occupants with more than a right of possession, and inasmuch as the lands covered by the statute are not "lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States," the cutting or destroying of timber on land which is thus held in severalty by one who is clothed with the right of citizenship and protected by and subjected to all the laws, civil and criminal, of the Territory in which the land lies, is not an offense punishable under the act of Congress of the 4th of June, 1888.

I am, yours respectfully,

G. A. JENKS,
Acting Attorney-General.

Upon consideration of section 5388 in connection with the above opinion, it is concluded that the amended section does not apply to the timber upon lands as follows:

- (1) On lands held in severalty by Indians.
- (2) On unoccupied lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling Indians thereon.

It is also concluded that the section does apply to timber upon lands as follows:

- (1) On lands to which the original title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specially reserved by treaty or act of Congress or otherwise, for the use of Indians or for other purposes, so long as such lands belong to or are occupied by an Indian tribe. The lands in the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., are of this class.
- (2) On lands expressly reserved by treaty or by act of Congress, or set apart by Executive order for the use of Indians. The ordinary Indian reservation is of this class.
- (3) On lands patented to any tribe of Indians. The lands of the Five Civilized Tribes are of this class.

It is respectfully suggested that every consideration of fair-dealing with the Indians who have taken lands in severalty, requires the enactment of a law that will protect the timber on their allotments from the depredations of timber thieves. Protection of such lands and of unoccupied ceded lands can be given effectually only under a law as comprehensive as the one that was suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1879, and to which reference has been made above.

A bill to amend section 2143 of the Revised Statutes, so as to punish intrusion on Indian lands by imprisonment as well as by fine, is pend-

ing in Congress. The necessity for this legislation has been repeatedly set forth in the annual reports of this office.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEE LANDS, IN KANSAS.

In his annual report for 1886 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that on October 30, 1885, twenty-five deeds from members, or descendants or representatives of members, of the Black Bob band of Shawnees had been filed in this office, by the terms of which conveyance had been made of certain lands that had been patented to members of said band situated on its reservation in Johnson County, Kans.; that, in consequence of representations made to the Commissioner relative to the methods by which these deeds had been procured, and the apparent insufficiency of the consideration, the approval thereof had been suspended until an investigation could be had; and that on December 18, 1885, Special Agent E. White had been instructed to make full investigation of the subject.

From the report of the investigation made under these instructions, it appears that the twenty-five deeds referred to above were made to Thomas Carney, the consideration named in each being \$3 per acre. In his report for 1887, the Commissioner stated that, in his opinion, this consideration was grossly inadequate; that the special agent, after making investigation, had estimated the value of the lands in question, exclusive of improvements thereon, at from \$10 to \$35 per acre, the average value being \$19.50 per acre, and the average value of the land and improvements being \$20.10 per acre; and that in view of the inadequacy of the consideration, and other circumstances, the subject had been submitted to the Department February 25, 1887. In thus submitting the matter the Commissioner gave a full history of the Black Bob Shawnee lands, and made the following recommendations.

In my opinion the lands embraced in said twenty-five deeds, and all other lands patented to members of said band—conveyances of which had not been declared valid by decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, under the joint resolution approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 483), or the title to which had not passed by approval of the Secretary of the Interior—and also the improvements thereon, should be appraised separately and the lands sold (with the consent of the Indians severally to whom the same were patented) to the highest bidder, the bona fide settler to have the preference right to purchase the tract resided upon and improved by him; and in case a settler should fail to purchase within a specified time and the land should be sold to any other than a settler, the purchaser to pay the settler the appraised value of his improvements; the proceeds of the sale of the lands to be for the benefit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, subject to refundment therefrom to the grantee in said twenty-five deeds (Mr. Carney) of the consideration money paid by him, if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, he should be equitably entitled thereto.

With this communication was inclosed a draft of a bill covering the points indicated, and copies of all papers bearing upon the subject; and recommendation was made that the matter be laid before Congress with a request for favorable consideration. The Department concurred, and

the papers were accordingly presented to Congress. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.)

On February 21, 1883, the House passed a bill (H. R. 6364) which had substantially the same objects in view as the bill recommended by this Department. A résumé of its provisions is as follows:

(1) That with consent of the Indians severally to whom patents of lands have been issued the Secretary may have said lands appraised and sold.

(2) That the land is to be appraised as if in a state of nature, at an average of not more than \$6 per acre.

(3) That the Secretary is to offer it for sale in tracts not exceeding 200 acres.

(4) That the limit of purchase by any one person is to be 200 acres.

(5) That settlers in good faith who have put valuable improvements on the land may for six months have preference in purchase of 200 acres at the appraised value.

(6) That purchasers other than settlers are to pay to settlers the appraised value of improvements on the lands purchased.

(7) That out of the proceeds of the land shall be paid back to Thomas Carney such sums as he shall show, by competent evidence, that he actually paid to the Indians severally.

On September 20, 1888, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported this House bill (6364) with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting therefor the following:

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 title 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 claims 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 may 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 questions arising in respect to said lands, or any part 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 persons entitled thereto; and upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to approve deeds for said lands in conformity to such decision. No objections shall be allowed in said suit in respect to 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.

Sec. 2. That all the provisions of the above section, including those as to notifica-

tion of parties, as far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended to all conveyances and transfers of land within the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas acquired under Indian treaties with the United States, and covered by deeds of Indian allottees and patentees which the Secretary of the Interior has refused to approve. The said circuit court is hereby empowered and required, in cases properly before it, to hear and determine all questions of inheritance to any of said lands, determine the rightful heirs thereto, and the interest of each heir in and to any such lands; in cases where money has been paid, advanced, or deposited for the transfer of any lands and the title thereto for any cause falls or is imperfect, the said circuit court shall inquire and determine as to the rightful application of any such money paid, advanced, or deposited, and shall make such orders, judgments, or decrees in relation thereto as will protect the rights of innocent parties consistently with justice to all interests involved; and said circuit court shall, in all cases properly before it, hear, try, settle, and determine all controversies or disputes between occupants on said lands and the owners or holders of the titles to the same; and all other controversies or disputes in regard to the transfer of any of said lands, the said circuit court shall hear and determine, in every case, according to the principles of law and equity, and enter up judgments, orders, and decrees accordingly, and enforce the same, and on final hearing apportion the costs among the parties as the equity of the case may require.

That the joint resolution of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "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 of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect the validity of any decree heretofore rendered by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, under the provisions of said joint resolution, or to impair the power of said court to set aside or amend or correct any such decree, or to divest any party in interest of his right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the time limited by law.

Section 1 of the above amended bill is in the exact wording of the joint resolution of March 3, 1870 (20 Stat., 483), which the bill proposes to repeal, except that the joint resolution provides that "upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the President to issue patents for said lands," while the proposed bill, above quoted, provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall approve deeds for said lands.

In reporting this substitute for the House bill, the Senate committee stated—

- (1) That to obtain the consent of the Indian patentees or their heirs to the proposed sales might involve trouble, expense, and delay.
- (2) That the methods used to obtain such consent might themselves be questionable, and raise suspicion of fraud or misrepresentation.
- (3) That the limitation of \$6 per acre is purely arbitrary and may be unjust.
- (4) That it is intended that the methods provided in the joint resolution of March 3, 1870, shall apply in the settlement of cases not reached in that suit and to phases of cases not presented in it, and shall also extend to Indian lands other than Black Bob lands, whose titles are yet unestablished.
- (5) That if referred to a court, the principles of law and equity would be applied to the cases and the rights of the Indians would be represented by the Attorney-General.

(6) That under the present law when the Secretary of the Interior refuses approval of a deed the status of the land is left under a cloud, and there is nowhere competent jurisdiction to remove it.

In these statements this office concurs, and expresses the opinion that the Senate substitute should be enacted.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are now pending in Congress seven bills, all having for their object the establishment of United States judicial authority over the Indian Territory, in which no court now has jurisdiction in civil cases between Indians and other persons, and in a large part of which no court has criminal jurisdiction, section 9 of the act of March 3, 1835, being defective in this respect. That section extends over Indian reservations located in Territories in which territorial governments exercise jurisdiction under authority of Congress, the criminal laws of those Territories, and the authority of their courts; but there is no territorial government within the Indian Territory; and outside of the Five Civilized Tribes there are no courts. A bill (H. R. 1204) conferring, in certain cases arising in that Territory, civil jurisdiction on the United States courts, that now or hereafter may exercise criminal jurisdiction over said Territory, passed the House of Representatives during the last session, but was adversely reported from the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and was indefinitely postponed. A bill "conferring jurisdiction on the United States courts over the Indian country in certain criminal cases," is now pending in the House of Representatives.

DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

On March 1, 1885, in the case of the eastern band of Cherokees *vs.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation (117 U. S., 311) the Supreme Court rendered a decision that the Cherokee Nation had sole power to determine all claims, based on blood or descent, to citizenship in that nation.

On August 11 following, Agent Owen, of the Union Agency, was instructed to stop issuing what were known at that time as prima facie certificates of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and he was directed to give general notice that after that date no such claimants to citizenship could enter the nation by any authority or recognition of the Indian Bureau.

In passing upon claims to citizenship instituted prior to August 11, 1830, the Cherokee authorities have not only decided many such claims adversely, and denounced the claimants as intruders and demanded that the Department remove them, but they have gone farther and have forcibly deported such claimants and have seized their improvements, which they have sold at public auction, ostensibly for the benefit of the deported claimants, but usually at one-tenth of the actual value thereof.

For some time the Department would not accept as final the decision of the Cherokee Nation against claimants to citizenship who entered the nation prior to August 11, 1886, and declined to treat such claimants as intruders until it could determine for itself whether they were actually intruders or not. But by letter of August 21, 1888, in the Kesterson case, the Department has determined that it will accept the decision of the Cherokee authorities against this class of claimants, as fixing their status as intruders in that nation to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 806). The claimants must, however, be dealt with as intruders in the light of the facts in each particular case, and reasonable time and opportunity must be given each one (in view of all the circumstances of residence and labor there) to dispose of or to remove his property.

The belief is expressed that the nation will not wantonly abuse its almost unlimited power on the subject of citizenship, and that the plan provided by the Department in the Kesterson case for modifying harsh judgments and unjust decisions may be executed without friction, and that, consequently, no action of Congress in the matter will be necessary.

FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION.

On May 8 last, Commissioner Atkins submitted to the Department a report giving at length the history of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, covering the points set forth in the last annual report of this Bureau, and also forwarding a draft of a bill for the relief of said freedmen. On May 9 the Department submitted the same for the consideration and action of Congress. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 166, Fiftieth Congress, first session.) Beyond reference to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, it does not appear that any action has been taken upon the subject by that body.

This bill proposes:

- (1) That such of these freedmen as consent thereto shall be removed from the Chickasaw Nation to lands ceded to the United States in 1866 by the Creeks and Seminoles, now known as the Oklahoma country.
- (2) That two officers, one to be designated by the Interior Department and the other appointed by the Chickasaw authorities, shall ascertain what freedmen will consent to such removal and shall appraise the improvements made by these freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation which the removal will cause them to relinquish.
- (3) That the freedmen shall not be required to remove until they shall have disposed of their improvements; but in case the Chickasaw Nation shall pay any freedman the appraised value of his improvements, said freedman, with his family, shall remove from the nation within sixty days from such payment.
- (4) That after a freedman shall have disposed of or been paid for his improvements he shall receive \$100 for himself and each member of his

family, this being the amount which the treaty of 1866 provided should be paid per capita to freedmen to defray the expense of their removal from the Chickasaw Nation.

(5) That all freedmen who do not elect to remove permanently from the nation "shall be placed upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States, resident in said nation, and shall be subject to removal therefrom for similar causes."

(6) That to such freedmen as shall remove allotments in severalty in Oklahoma shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the general allotment act.

(7) That \$77,375 shall be appropriated toward paying the \$100 per capita to freedmen who remove.

In submitting the bill Commissioner Atkins said:

I have inserted in the proposed bill an appropriation of \$77,375, of which the sum of \$65,000 is required to be refunded by the Chickasaws, the whole amount being the sum appropriated by the third article of the treaty of 1866, to be held in trust for the benefit of the freedmen in case the Indians refused to adopt them.

The number of freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000, but undoubtedly a large number of those resident with the Chickasaws are Choctaw freedmen, and citizens of that nation. It is not probable that the above amount will be sufficient to remove all the Chickasaw freedmen from that nation, but it will be enough for the present, and to test the practicability of this effort for their relief.

The legislation proposed is understood to be acceptable both to the Chickasaws and the freedmen, although the latter would doubtless prefer to remain, if they could be accorded the rights of citizenship and school facilities.

The condition of these people is unfortunate in the extreme, and justice both to them and to the Chickasaws demands early action by Congress.

CHICKASAW ELECTION TROUBLES.

On August 8, 1888, a general election was held in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of choosing a governor and other national and county officers of that nation, as provided by the constitution and laws thereof. For the office of governor there were, as appears, two candidates, William M. Guy, the then incumbent, and William L. Byrd, who represented an opposing faction of the Chickasaw people.

It seems that at this election Guy received a small majority of the votes cast, but when the same were transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives of the Chickasaw legislature, whose duty it is under the constitution of that nation to canvass the votes for governor and to declare the election in the presence of both houses of the legislature, the said legislature threw out certain votes, thus giving to Byrd an apparent majority.

Thereupon Guy's friends claimed that the action of the legislature in "counting Byrd in" was unconstitutional, and a very bitter contest was begun.

Intimations of the above condition of affairs, which threatened to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and possibly to bloodshed, having reached this office through reports in the public press, Agent Owen, under date of September 11, 1888, was telegraphed to as follows:

Public press reports anticipate trouble between Guy and Byrd factions over Chickasaw election. Has the report any foundation? Report facts in full.

In response thereto Agent Owen, by letter of September 14, 1888, reported the facts in the case and said that, fearing trouble at Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, he had proceeded thither, and by his timely arrival on the morning of September 5, 1888, had prevented any demonstrations of violence. He also transmitted a petition in behalf of Guy, signed by certain members of both branches of the Chickasaw legislature.

In a subsequent letter, dated September 17, 1888, Agent Owen stated that he had been requested to recognize Byrd as governor by certifying that the person appointed by him (Byrd) should be recognized as the treasurer of the nation and permitted to control and draw out the national funds in the subtreasury at Saint Louis, and asked for instructions. He further reported, by telegram of September 20, 1888, that he had been advised that the Guy faction was organized and had declared its determination to put him (Guy) in as governor by force, and that Guy was in danger of being assassinated. This telegram was supplemented by a letter of same date, inclosing two affidavits in support of the statements therein contained relative to Guy's danger from assassins and the organization of Guy's friends in his behalf.

The correspondence was transmitted to the Department, September 21 and 24, 1888, with request for such directions as might be deemed proper. Replying thereto, the Department, under date of September 25, 1888, directed this office as follows:

Instruct Agent Owen to "immediately advise you by wire of the present condition of affairs in the Chickasaw Nation, and if any change has taken place since the date of his (Owen's) letter, the 20th instant. Also instruct him immediately to inform ex-Governor Guy and his partisans that his remedy for wrongful exclusion from the office of governor, if he be so excluded, is, under the Chickasaw constitution, to be found in judicial proceedings in the courts of the Chickasaw Nation, because the determination of the legislature and declaration by the speaker in favor of Byrd is at least a prima facie title. Also inform them that he, the agent, must preserve peace and prevent any outbreak against existing authorities in the meantime, and that he will be aided by the troops of the United States if necessary. Instruct the agent further to keep your office fully advised by telegraph of any important action."

On September 26, 1888, Agent Owen was instructed in accordance with said directions.

A statement having been made to the Department that Guy had deposed Byrd by armed force and was in possession of the capitol, a telegram, dated October 2, 1888, was sent to Agent Owen, as follows:

The Department will not assume to decide here between Guy and Byrd. That belongs to Chickasaw courts to do; but peace must be preserved. If Byrd still claims office of governor, he must go to the courts for relief now. Watch proceedings closely and keep Department constantly informed of all action.

In a letter to this office, dated September 24, 1888, Governor Guy protested against the official recognition of Byrd as the executive of the Chickasaw Nation, and a telegram (dated October 10, 1888), presumably from William Byrd, but signed "William Byrne," was also received, declaring that he (Byrd) was the "recognized and declared governor of the Chickasaws, by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation." These were transmitted for the information of the Department, with office report of October 12, 1888.

Replying thereto the Department, by letter of October 16, 1888, transmitted to this office a copy of a telegram which the Department had sent to Byrd, October 15, 1888, advising him as follows:

Replying to your telegram of 10th, the Department attempts no decision of the rights of claimants. That appears to belong under your constitution to courts of your nation. The Department insists that only such judicial proceedings shall be taken and the peace preserved.

Some further communications were received from Guy and Byrd in advocacy of their respective claims for recognition, of which the Department was duly informed.

On November 14, 1888, in accordance with Department instructions, this office sent the following telegram to Agent Owen:

I am directed by the Secretary of the Interior to telegraph to you as follows: Flying newspaper reports indicate that Guy and Byrd parties, in Chickasaw Nation, have armed and threatened a breach of the peace. Give close attention to situation. Keep Department promptly advised, and, if necessity demands, make timely application to commanding officer at Fort Gibson for troops.

On November 15, 1888, a telegram was brought to this office from the Assistant United States Treasurer at Saint Louis, Mo., to the Secretary of the Treasury, which read as follows:

Has Osborne Fisher (Byrd's appointee) been recognized as Treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation by the United States Government? Should his check be honored on funds here?

Upon this telegram I made the following indorsement:

This office has no official information as to who is Treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation. There is a disputed election, and it is understood that two claim the office. Further investigation will be made and the Treasury Department informed of the result.

I also gave similar information, by telegram of the same date, to the office of the Second Comptroller.

On November 15, 1888, Agent Owen reported that the Chickasaws were in a state of excitement and that rumors from that country indicated probable bloodshed.

This matter remains unsettled, and the Secretary of War, upon the request of this Department, has caused orders to be issued to the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., to furnish a sufficient force of troops, upon the application of Agent Owen, to prevent a breach of the peace by the contending factions.

November 21, 1888, Special Agent Heth was directed to proceed to Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and report the facts thereof to this office. He is now engaged upon that duty.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

For the first time in many years this office is able to report that some progress has been made in establishing the rights of these Indians to the lands occupied by them and their ancestors.

On January 31, 1888, the Supreme Court of the State of California rendered a decision in the case of *Byrne v. Alas et al.*, which fully confirms the position of this office, that grants of lands to private parties are subject to the rights of the Indian occupants, and that such occupants can not be legally ejected. Much credit is due to Mr. Shirley C. Ward, special counsel for these Indians, for his conduct of the case which resulted in the decision referred to above.*

This decision has so important a bearing on the welfare and protection of the rights of the Mission Indians that I have deemed it best to quote it entire. It is the most valuable thing which has been definitely secured for these Indians since public attention has been turned to their sufferings and wrongs, and had the decision been rendered several years ago it would have prevented no small part of the hardship, cruelty, and flagrant injustice of which the Mission Indians have been conspicuous victims. The decision is as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

(Filed January 31, 1888.)

BYRNE }
vs. } No. 11,855.
ALAS ET AL. }

The complaint in this action is in the usual form in ejectment. The defendants—over twenty in number—are Mission or Pueblo Indians, claiming the land by virtue of their possession and the continuous, open, and exclusive use and occupancy by their predecessors and ancestors ever since the year 1815.

The plaintiff had judgment in the court below upon the following agreed statement of facts:

"First. That the premises here in controversy are included within the exterior boundaries of the Mexican grant of the San Jacinto rancho, made December 31, 1842; that said grant was duly confirmed by the United States courts, and that a United States patent issued therefor January 17, 1850; that, at the time of the commencement of this action, plaintiff held legal title to the premises in controversy as the legal successor of the patentee from the Government.

"Second. That the defendants here are Mission or Pueblo Indians; that their ancestors and predecessors have been in the continuous, open and notorious, peaceable and exclusive possession, occupancy, and use of the premises in controversy, claiming adversely to all the world ever since and for a long time prior to the establishment of the Mexican Republic, to wit, ever since the year A. D. 1815; that the defendants never presented their claim to the land in controversy to the board of land commissioners, appointed by the act of Congress passed March 3, 1851, and entitled 'An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.' It is further agreed that all defense of the statute of limitations is hereby waived on the part of the defendants herein."

* It is but just to say that Mr. Ward was employed for this service by the Indian Rights Association. When, in the superior court, judgment had been given against the Indians in default of defense, the Association, through him, got the judgment set aside and the case restored to the calendar. When tried the case again went against the Indians, and the Association gave security of \$3,300, and had the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

1. The questions presented for our consideration upon these facts are difficult and important. The civilized and Christianized Indians of the Californias and, indeed, of all the Spanish colonies seem to have been treated as the special and favorite wards of the Spanish sovereigns. Their moral and spiritual welfare and improvement were regarded as matters of great interest to the country, and their personal security, peace, prosperity, and rights of property were most jealously guarded through legislation and by those in authority. In these respects the contrast between the policy of the Spanish and Mexican Governments towards their aborigines and that manifested in some of the English colonies during contemporaneous reigns is quite marked. Early in the sixteenth century King Philip commanded that settlements on and apportionments of the new Territories should be without damage to the Indians, and "that the farms and lands which shall be given to the Spaniards shall be without prejudice to the Indians, and that those which have been given to their prejudice and damage shall be returned to whom by law they may belong." (2 White's New Recopilacion, 51.) It was made the special duty of local Judges to visit the farms of the Indians, without previous request so to do, and ascertain whether the Indians had suffered any injury in person or in property; and, if deemed best, after due notice, to remove them to some other place. It was provided that "the Indians shall be left in possession of their lands, hereditaments, and pastures in such manner as that they shall not stand in need of the necessities of life." No compositions were admitted of lands which Spaniards had acquired from Indians illegally; and the protectors were commanded to procure all illegal contracts to be annulled.

"The broad field of Spanish Jurisprudence bristled all over with fortifications for the protection of the Indians. The Government of Spain, while careful of their proprietary rights, expended much for their conversion to Christianity.

"As soon as the Indians became sufficiently pacified, the governors (aduladores) were to distribute them among the colonists, who were to take charge of them and watch over their welfare, as provided in Book 6 of the *Recopilacion de las Indias*.

"Laws were provided for the founding of Indian pueblos, or towns.

"It is clear from the whole tenor of the Spanish and Mexican laws, whether in the form of pueblos or ranchos, that the Indians are entitled in equity and in good conscience, and even according to the strict rigor of the laws, to all the lands they have, or have had, in actual possession for cultivation, pasture, or habitation, when such domain can be ascertained to have had any tolerably well-defined boundaries. Both Spain and Mexico have acknowledged this principle to be a just one." (Hall's Mexican Law, secs. 33, 40, 151, 3, 4, 5, 9, 160, 161; also 1 White's New Recop., 411; 2 *Id.*, 24, 34, 43, 53, 54, 59, 703.)

At first the Indians were permitted in the presence of the judge to sell their real and personal property at public auction, but in 1761 a decree was published prohibiting the Indians from selling their real estate without license from the proper authority. This remained in force until the independence of Mexico, which made all inhabitants of the Mexican nation equal before the law. The plan of Iguala, adopted in February, 1821 (when the relation between Mexico and Spain ceased and the sovereignty became vested in the Mexican nation), declared that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, Africans or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy . . . and that the person and property of every citizen shall be respected and protected by the Government." These principles were reaffirmed by the treaty of August 24, 1821, between the Spanish viceroy and the revolutionary party, and the Declaration of Independence, issued on the 23rd of September, 1821, re-affirmed the principles of said plan.

After the acquisition of California from Mexico the United States was bound under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to respect and protect all titles, both legal and equitable, acquired previous to the cession; and it devolved upon Congress to prescribe methods and steps necessary to a just, speedy, and effective determination of

the rights of claimants. Much perplexity existed as to how this was to be accomplished, owing to ignorance as to the condition of land titles here at that time. In July, 1849, William Carey Jones was appointed a "confidential agent of the Government to proceed to Mexico and California for the purpose of procuring information as to the condition of land titles in California," to aid, no doubt, in securing intelligent legislation upon the subject. His report was made in March, 1850, to the Secretary of the Interior, who laid the same before Congress. After an extended consideration of this report in Congress the act of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California" was passed. In this report Mr. Jones thus speaks of the rights of Indians:

"I am also instructed to make an inquiry into the nature of Indian rights (to the soil) under the Spanish and Mexican Governments. It is a principle constantly laid down in the Spanish and colonial laws, that the Indians shall have a right to such land as they need for their habitations, for tillage, and for pasturage. * * * Special directions were given for the selection of lands for the Indian villages in places suitable for agriculture, and having the necessary wood and water. * * * Agreeably to the theory and spirit of these laws, the Indians in California were always supposed to have a certain property or interest in the missions. * * * We may say, therefore, that however maladministration of the law may have destroyed its interest, the law itself has constantly asserted the rights of the Indians to habitations and sufficient fields for their support. The law always intended the Indians of the missions—all of them who remained there—to have homes upon the mission grounds. The same, I think, may be said of the large ranchos—most or all of which were formerly mission ranchos—and of the Indian settlement or rancherías upon them. I understand the law to be that whenever Indian settlements are established and the Indians till the ground, they have a right of occupancy in the land they need and use, and whenever a grant is made which includes such settlements, the grant is subject to such occupancy. This right of occupancy, however, at least when on private estates, is not transferable, but whenever the Indians abandon it the title of the owner becomes perfect. Where there is no private ownership over the settlement, as where the lands it occupies have been assigned it by a functionary of the country thereto authorized, there is a process, as before shown, by which the natives may alien their title. I believe these remarks cover the principles of the Spanish law in regard to Indian settlements, as far as they have been applied in California, and are conformable to the customary law that has prevailed there. The continued observance of this law and the exercise of the public authority to protect the Indians in their rights under it cannot, I think, produce any great inconvenience, while a proper regard for long-recognized rights and a proper sympathy for an unfortunate and unhappy race would seem to forbid that it should be abrogated unless for a better. * * * In the wild or wandering tribes the Spanish law does not recognize any title whatever to the soil."

It was held in *Leese vs. Clarke* (3 Cal., 17) that every Mexican grant must be determined and its validity established by the fundamental law of the Mexican Congress passed in 1824, the regulations of 1823, and the ordinances of the departmental legislature consistent therewith. Under these laws and regulations the territorial governors were authorized to grant, with certain specified exceptions, vacant lands. (*Hall's Mexican Laws*, 504; *Ferris vs. Coover*, 10 Cal., 590, note.)

If it be true that under the laws of Mexico only vacant lands could be granted, and that grants were to be without prejudice to Indians, it would seem that the lands in controversy, having been in the undisturbed possession of defendants and their ancestors ever since 1815, were not subject to grant so as to cut off the right of occupancy; and as it is expressly provided in the grant before us that "he (Estudillo) shall in no way disturb nor molest the Indians who are established or living thereon at the present time," the patentee and his grantee under the law and the terms of the grant took the fee, subject at least to the right of occupancy by the Indians; and

those rights are still preserved, unless the Indians forfeited them by failure to present their claims to the board of land commissioners appointed by the act of March 3, 1851.

The nations of Europe, in whose behalf discoveries and settlements were made on this continent, established among themselves by common consent the principle that discovery gave title to the government by whose subject or authority it was made. The relations between the discovering nations and the natives were matters of regulation, but it became the universal rule that, where the lands were in the actual possession of Indians, the ultimate fee (encumbered with the Indian right of occupancy) should be considered to be in the discovering sovereign and its successors; with the condition attached that the political power alone—the legislative or executive department—might extinguish the Indian right of occupancy, and leave the fee unencumbered to pass to the grantee or patentee of the Government. (*Clark vs. Smith*, 13 Peters, 195; *Johnson vs. Mackintosh*, 8 Wheaton, 575.) With the question of extinguishment the courts have nothing whatever to do, except to inquire whether the right of occupancy has been extinguished by the legislative or executive department. Of course the dominant powers were not required to recognize any right in the natives to the soil which the former had acquired by conquest. But, while "claiming the right to acquire and dispose of the soil, the discoverers recognized the right of occupancy—a usufructuary right in the natives. They accordingly made grants of land occupied by Indians, and these grants were held to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. (*Buttz vs. N. P. R. Co.*, 7 Supreme Court, 100; *Butcher vs. Witherly*, 95 U. S., 517.)

Among all the sovereigns who established a foothold on this continent none manifested so great an interest in the Indians—so great a solicitude for their welfare and happiness—as the Spaniards. The Kings of Spain recognized in the Indian an inferior man, committed by Divine Providence to their benevolent charge, and to be elevated by their kindness and instruction to the dignity and condition of a Christian (2 *White's New Recop.*, 40-45.) Pueblos or settlements were established for them. They were given the right of possession within them. Full provision for this was made prior to 1815, when the ancestors of these defendants took possession—and of course prior to the adoption of the plan of Iguala. Not only is the law for the establishment of the pueblo older than the title of Mexico, but the actual establishment of the Indians in pueblos and the settlement of the ancestors of the defendants thereon antedated the succession of Mexico. The Mexican nation was bound to respect the rights of the Indians, for under the plan of Iguala "the person and property of every citizen (African or Indian) shall be respected and protected by the Government." And that these rights were respected is apparent from the terms of the grant to Estudillo. In the petition of Estudillo to the governor he promises not to molest the Indian inhabitants; the petition was referred to the prefect for proceedings to be had, inquiring especially as to the wish or desires of the Indians; a return was made that the Indians were "willing that the applicant should settle upon the place, the mentioned Indians offering furthermore that as soon as the land will be occupied those of them who are moving about will get together and live contented; that the land, formerly a part of the Misdon of San Luis Rey, is now vacant;" and in the grant the first condition imposed is that he shall in no way disturb or molest the Indians who are established or living thereon. It is provided: "Fifth: If he contravene these conditions he will forfeit his right to the land and it shall be open to denouncement by another party."

It must be presumed that all these inquiries and conditions were made in accordance with the principles of existing law, and that the grant in pursuance thereof protected the possession of the Indians as against the proprietary ownership of the grantee. There is nothing in the colonization laws of 1824 or the regulations of 1828 indicative of a purpose by Mexico to depart from the traditional policy of the Span-

ish Government. This grant shows that the same old rights were recognized and adhered to—the right of Indians to occupy lands upon which they had been placed, and that the fee should be granted, if at all, subject to such right of occupancy. The grant did not annul the rights of the Indians, or estop them from claiming the same; on the contrary, it by its term expressly preserves those rights. From the examination we have been able to give the Spanish and Mexican laws, we think that the statement of William Carey Jones, which we have quoted above, is fully sustained by the authorities. If there has been any act of the legislative or executive department of either the Spanish or Mexican Government, for the extinguishment of the usufructuary interest of the defendants or their ancestors, we have been unable to find any record of it. The grant being a part of the Mexican archives, is a public document. (2 How., 405; 1 Wall., 742.)

2. It becomes necessary to inquire to what extent, if at all, the confirmation of the Estudillo grant and the United States patent affected the claim of those defendants. The fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1851, provides that the decrees, or any patent issued under the act, "shall be conclusive between the United States and claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons." Under this clause the rights of the Indians were preserved without presenting their claims. The patentee took the title in fee, subject to the Indian right of occupancy. The rights of the defendants and their ancestors, existing before the change of sovereignty, were preserved to them. The confirmation of the grant to Estudillo was also a confirmation of defendants' rights. Estudillo took all he was entitled to and no more—the legal title. That was all the United States could give him. The right which the defendants and their ancestors held, and could have enforced at the time of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo as against a Mexican grantee, passed to Estudillo in trust for them by the decree of confirmation and the patent. The patent was based upon a Mexican grant. The land never was any part of the public domain of the United States, although held subject to the trust of protecting the interests of claimants under the former sovereign. The patent, therefore, passed the legal title to the patentee burdened with whatever equities existed at the time of the cession of California in favor of third persons. Under the treaty the Government of the United States stood in the place of the Mexican Government. Its patent confirmed the grant, proclaimed it to be good—neither added to nor detracted from it in any way. It left the title of Estudillo just as it was at the time of the treaty, so far as the Indians were concerned, and it remained thereafter as to them just as it would have remained if the treaty had not been made. If the Indians were entitled to possession before the date of the patent they were entitled to it afterwards so long as any of the community remained in actual possession. So far as we have been able to learn, nothing remained for them to do under the laws of Spain or Mexico to complete their right of possession. Neither was there any act or writing required on the part of the Government. Their right was, therefore, complete. (Leese vs. Clark, 3 Cal., 24; Teschmaker vs. Thompson, 18 *Id.*, 11; Boggs vs. Merced Mining Company, 14 *Id.*, 297; Waterman vs. Smith, 13 *Id.*, 415; Beard vs. Federy, 3 Wall., 489.)

Furthermore, section 16 of the act of March 3, 1851, provides "that it shall be the duty of the commissioners herein provided for to ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held; and those held by civilized Indians, and those who are engaged in agriculture or labor of any kind; also, those which are occupied and cultivated by pueblo or rancheros Indians." This language indicates that Congress did not intend that the rights of the Indians should be cut off by a failure on their part to present their claims, but that it should be the duty of the commissioners to ascertain and report the tenure by which they held their lands; and this is in harmony with the suggestions made in that behalf by Mr. Jones.

Inasmuch as the rights of the Indians were valid rights, existing at the date of the

treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—rights which came to them by virtue of the laws of Mexico and of Spain—the patent was conclusive only as between the United States and the grantee; and in view of the nature of their claim and the time when their rights attached, we think they are third persons within the meaning of section 15 of the act. (Teschmaker vs. Thompson, Beard vs. Federy, *supra*; United States vs. White, 23 Howard United States, 253; Adams vs. Norris, 193 U. S., 593; Miller vs. Dale, 92 *Id.*, 473.)

The legal title secured to Estudillo and his grantees must be held by them charged with the right of occupancy by the defendants. Where a claim was held subject to any trust before presentation to the Board, the trust was not discharged by a confirmation and subsequent patent. The confirmation inured to the benefit of the confirmee only so far as the legal title was concerned. The confirmation established the legal title in Estudillo, but did not determine the relation between him and third persons. The trust was not stated, but the legal title was none the less subject to the same trust in the hands of the claimant. (Townsend vs. Greeley, 5 Wall., 335; Hart vs. Burnett, 15 Cal., 539.)

The defendants, under our system of pleadings and practice, are permitted to show in ejectment that the plaintiff holds the legal title, burdened with the Indian right of occupancy. (Fulton vs. Hanlon, 29 Cal., 450.)

3. Respondent relies upon the case of Thompson vs. Doaksum (62 Cal., 594). That case differs from the one at bar in several respects. No claim whatever was ever presented to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation. Section 13 of the act of March 3 provided that "all lands the claims to which shall not have been presented to the Commissioners within two years after the date of the act shall be deemed, held, and considered as part of the public domain of the United States." The lands claimed by these defendants are within the boundaries of a Mexican grant confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners to Estudillo, it is true, but, as we have seen, this confirmation relieved the defendants of the necessity of presenting their claims, and conclusively adjudicated the fact that the lands were private property and no portion of the public domain. The Indians interested in that case were not pueblo or rancheros Indians, and no duty of ascertaining their rights devolved upon the Land Commission. The Indians therein mentioned were never wards of the Government. Furthermore, there was, in that case, a pre-emption claim filed under the land laws of the United States, and the patent purported to convey both the legal and the equitable title against the Government and against all the world, and, of course, could not be attacked in a collateral proceeding. The title to the lands in controversy was never in the United States. The patent determined the rights of the Government and the patentee, but not the rights of third persons. If there was anything in the nature of a trust before the claim was presented to the Board, that trust was not discharged by the action of the Land Commissioners or the officers of the Land Department. There is nothing to show that the Indians referred to in the case of Thompson vs. Doaksum were civilized or Christianized. Under the authorities quoted above, to be sure, they had the right of occupancy, but that right continued only so long as it was recognized by the political power—the executive or legislative departments of the Government.

Of course the possession when abandoned by the Indian attaches itself to the fee without further grant; and this is true whether there be any record evidence in favor of the Indians or not. Their right exists only so long as they actually occupy the land. So long as the defendants and their ancestors were in possession of the lands in controversy there remained nothing to be done by them under the laws of Mexico in order to confirm their right, nor was there anything to be done by the Mexican Government or the officers thereof. The rights of the Indians had been completely established. We think that upon the facts agreed to in this case the defendants are entitled to judgment for their costs.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment in favor of defendants for their costs.

We concur:

PATERSON, J.

McFARLAND, J.,
SEARLS, C. J.,
SHARPSTEIN, J.,
McKINSTRY, J.,
TEMPLE, J.

Many other difficult questions in connection with obtaining and retaining lands for Mission Indians remain unaffected by this decision. Reservations are still undefined, and many Indians occupy lands or are entitled to occupy them which are not included within any reserve. Intruders have "squatted" upon lands which Indians have occupied for generations. While these intruders can acquire no title to the lands upon which they are trespassing, they can enjoy profitable occupancy thereof, and can not be removed therefrom by this office because the lands are not reservations. The Indians are accustomed to imposition and encroachment, and are not accustomed or qualified to enter and prosecute suits for ejection.

Orders for the removal of intruders from Mission Indian reserves, mentioned in the last annual report, have been faithfully carried out by the agent. His report thereon will be found on page 12 of this report.

A bill to determine the rights of all parties as to these reservations, which passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, was again passed by the Senate March 20, 1888, and is now pending before the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Irrigating ditches and canals have been constructed across several small Mission reservations; and as the agent has contracted with the parties making these improvements for the maintenance of the same with proper safeguards for the interests of the Indians, it is believed that the canals will be a benefit to the Indians. As there was no authority of law for the making of these contracts, they were transmitted to the Department with the recommendation that Congress be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to approve the same and to make similar contracts. This recommendation was made upon the theory that these reservations need not stand in the way of the development of the surrounding country, thus creating greater prejudice against the Indians than already exists, but that, with the rights of the Indians properly protected, improvements of this character may be made of service to them as well as to the white population.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, IN CALIFORNIA.

As stated in the last annual report, orders were given on May 25, 1887, for removal from the Round Valley Reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon. September 30, 1887, Agent Yates telegraphed that while he was proceeding to eject settlers by military force as directed,

he was served with an order to show cause before the Supreme Court of Sonoma County why he should not be restrained. Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, October 1, 1887, this office recommended to the Department that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General with request that the District Attorney be instructed to represent the interests of the United States in the case, and to use all proper efforts to defeat the contemplated injunction. This request was complied with by the Department of Justice.

On October 27, 1887, General Howard, commanding Department of the Pacific, telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 27, 1887.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

Acting under instructions (see first indorsement on letter Assistant Secretary Interior to Secretary of War, dated April 5, 1887, and subsequent instructions from the Secretary of War), Captain Shaw's company, First Artillery, was, August 17, sent to evict trespassers upon Round Valley Indian Reservation. On 19th instant he commenced evictions and was thereupon served with injunction, issued by judge superior court of Mendocino County, Cal., by person claiming to be deputy sheriff of same, which Captain Shaw refused to obey and continued to evict. Upon affidavit of said deputy sheriff, judge of said court has issued attachment for Shaw, who declined to surrender. * * * The action of the local court interrupts the removal of the intruders designated by the Secretary of the Interior. I await instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

The next day General Howard again telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

Shall I leave Captain Shaw to be arrested and imprisoned, at the call of the trespassers, who have no rights whatever, in obedience to orders of local courts? The United States district attorney has enabled me to file answer and to demand transfer to United States court pending action. Please sustain me, and Captain Shaw, who has not exceeded our orders one whit.

On October 28, 1887, the Secretary of War sent to General Howard the following telegram:

The Department of Justice has advices from District Attorney Caray as to matters on Round Valley Indian Reservation, confirming your telegraphic report of yesterday, and reports that you decline to suspend operations or order your officers to surrender. In view of facts as presented to the Secretary of War, he directs that you desist in declining to obey writ until question of jurisdiction is determined by Federal courts.

To this General Howard replied, on the same date, as follows:

Telegram even date directing suspension of operations at Round Valley received. Captain Shaw has been ordered to obey writ until the question of jurisdiction is determined in Federal courts.

In a communication addressed to the Interior Department, November 20, 1888, the Secretary of War said:

The action of this Department in ordering the military to the Round Valley Indian Reservation to eject trespassers was taken at the request of your Department, and I have the honor to request advice as to what action is now needed to be taken by this Department.

In reply thereto, November 4, 1887, Commissioner Atkins made full report to the Department, and gave the following as his conclusions:

In the present aspect of the case I do not see that any further action on the part of this Department is practicable, at least until the injunction has been dissolved, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that copies of the papers be submitted to the Attorney-General with the request that they be forwarded to the district attorney, with instructions to use every possible legal remedy to arrest these parties and correct the extraordinary state of affairs at Round Valley, which has so long been a reproach upon all who are responsible for its continuance.

On November 19, 1887, the Secretary of War transmitted a telegram from General Howard, stating that injunctions against Captain Shaw and himself had been transferred to the United States circuit court, and suggesting that as there was likely to be long delay before a decision could be had, it would be well that the troops be withdrawn until the following spring; and, November 20, 1887, this office reported that in view of the fact that the matter was pending in the United States courts, and that the agent had been instructed by the district attorney to stay all proceedings, it was not believed that the military could accomplish any good by remaining on the reservation.

Thus the second attempt to regain possession of the reservation by military force ended in utter failure. Concerning the progress of the matter in the courts I have no information.

On December 14, 1887, Commissioner Atkins submitted to the Department a very full report of the state of affairs then existing and that had existed on the Round Valley Reservation during the past thirty years, and of the various attempts that had been made to rid it of intruders. The report was accompanied by a draught of the bill which, together with the Commissioner's report, was forwarded to Congress by the President on January 5, 1888, with the following message:

[H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 30, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 23d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draft of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," with accompanying papers relating thereto.

The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupancy, and disclose a disregard of Indian rights so long continued that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor.

Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted, upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded, the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid.

In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrongdoing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards, and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection. These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power.

I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt consideration.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 5, 1888.

The bill passed the Senate June 25, 1888, and I have no hesitation in saying that unless this or a similar bill shall become a law there are apparently no means by which, without great delay, the intruders upon the reservation can be excluded therefrom.

COMMISSION TO THE SIOUX IN DAKOTA.

The bands of Sioux who are located in the vicinity of and belong to the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Agencies, all located upon what is called the "Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota," have joint undivided occupancy in that reservation. The Santee Sioux in Nebraska and at Plandreau, Dak., were also parties to the treaty of 1868 by which the Sioux Reserve was set apart, and they too have been considered to have proprietary rights in that reserve.

An act "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder" was approved April 30, 1888. The main provisions of this act are as follows:

It proposed to set off from the Sioux Reserve five separate reservations for the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Indians, respectively, and to reduce the Crow Creek Reserve (which is separated from the Sioux Reserve by the Missouri River), and to restore the remaining lands of these two reservations to the public domain. By the boundaries proposed the lands restored would amount to over 11,000,000 acres and the lands retained to a little less than 11,000,000 acres.

The Indians were to have lands allotted to them in severalty and to receive patents therefor.

The lands restored to the public domain were to be sold to settlers under the provisions of the homestead acts for 50 cents per acre, but \$1.50 was to be paid for lands entered for town-site purposes.

In compensation for the lands ceded by the Indians it was proposed that they should receive: (1) An extension for twenty years of the educational provisions of the treaty of 1868, whereby a school and teacher were promised for every thirty children of school age who could be induced to attend school. (2) Thirty new buildings for day schools. (3) Not exceeding 20,000 head of stock cattle. (4) For each family who should take an allotment of land in severalty two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, one wagon, harrow, hoe, ax, and pitchfork, and \$20 in cash, and seed for two years sufficient to plant 5 acres. (5) One million dollars, of which not more than 10 per cent. could be expended for or paid to the Sioux in any one year; and upon this principal, so long as any of it might remain, interest at 5 per cent. was to be paid or expended for the Sioux annually. (6.) Any balance that might remain from the proceeds of the sales of ceded lands, after deducting from such proceeds the expense of surveying and selling

the lands, the expense of allotting and patenting lands to the Indians, the cost of school buildings, stock, agricultural implements, seed, etc., furnished the Indians, and the \$1,000,000 fund.

The act further provided as follows:

This act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the said treaty between the United States and said Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation thereof by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act, and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.

The provision of the Sioux treaty referred to is as follows:

No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same.

For the expense of procuring the assent of the Sioux in accordance with treaty requirements the act appropriated \$18,000, and the Department accordingly appointed a commission to visit the Sioux for this purpose. The members of the commission were Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army, Rev. William J. Cleveland, and Hon. John V. Wright.

The commission received its instructions direct from the Department.

At Standing Rock, the first agency visited, only 22 Indians could be induced to sign the articles of agreement submitted to them. At Lower Brulé 244 out of 306, and at Crow Creek 120 out of 282 adult males signed the agreement.

Having ascertained that no better success could be expected at Ohayo River, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge than was had at Standing Rock the commission decided not to visit those agencies.

In October last a delegation of leading Indians from each of the Sioux agencies, accompanied by their respective agents and by the commission, visited this city to confer further as to the acceptance of the provisions of the act. The number of Indians in the party, including interpreters, was sixty-seven. In several councils with the Department they stated their objections to the terms of the act and their dissatisfaction with the amount of compensation offered, made complaint as to the non-fulfillment by the Government of the provisions of old treaties, and suggested changes in the act which would be acceptable to them.

The Department then prepared a series of proposed amendments to the act and submitted them to the delegation, agreeing to recommend to Congress that the act should be thus amended, provided the Indians present would agree to accept the terms of the act if it should be so amended and would agree to endeavor to induce their people to do likewise. After full deliberation the Indians made a majority and minority reply upon the subject. The majority insisted on more generous, not to

say extravagant, compensation, and the minority expressed their willingness to comply with the wishes of the Government and their regret that the majority were not of the same mind. By this it became evident that the Indians could reach no agreement either with the Government or with each other, and negotiations were terminated and they were sent back to their respective homes.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

The efforts of Special Agent A. M. Wilson to locate the Seminoles of Florida upon homesteads under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1884, terminated on December 30 last, when he submitted his final report stating that he had been unable to find any vacant lands suitable for the occupancy of these Indians, and that he had reached the conclusion that it would be folly to waste further time and money in such efforts, unless Congress should make an arrangement by which lands selected by the Indians could be purchased for them. He believed, however, that if good land could be purchased, a few Indians would be willing to locate thereon without delay, and that with such a beginning made all the others would in time follow their example. He fully corroborated reports already made as to the deplorable condition of these Indians, and the danger that, unless some effective measures were adopted to improve their condition, serious trouble would result at no distant day.

A draught of a bill authorizing negotiations for the purchase of lands upon which to locate the Florida Indians was submitted to the Department, March 30, 1888, with recommendation that the same be transmitted to Congress with a request for favorable action thereon, or that, if practicable, the substance of its provisions be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill. The papers were transmitted to Congress, April 9, 1888.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains an appropriation of \$6,000 "for support and education of the Seminole and Creek Indians in Florida, for the erection and furnishing of a school-house, for the employment of teachers, and for purchase of seeds and agricultural implements and other necessary articles," but makes no provision for the purchase of lands.

Another special agent, Miss L. Pierpont, of Winter Haven, Fla., was appointed on the 16th ultimo to make further attempts to find lands for the Seminoles and to settle them thereon. She will consult with ex-Agent Wilson, and with the benefit of his official experience and her own personal acquaintance with some of the Indians, it is hoped that some way may be found by which they can be brought out of swamps and destitution to homesteads and fairly comfortable self-support, and by which they may regain confidence in the Government which they have looked upon with distrust and hatred ever since, in the Seminole war, they were driven into the Everglades.

SALE OF IOWA RESERVATION IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

On August 10, 1887, this office recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to cause the Iowa Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, to be surveyed into 40-acre tracts, as required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), such survey being preliminary to the allotment of lands to such of the Indians as might desire to remain on the reservation. The appraisement and sale of the surplus lands, after allotments shall have been made, is provided for under said act, and the act of January 26, 1887 (21 Stat., 367), amendatory thereof.

As no official information regarding the progress of said surveys has yet been received, it is probable that no further action can be taken in the matter before next spring.

MEDAWAKANTON BAND OF SIOUX IN MINNESOTA.

Thirty-five families of this band have been located on farms under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1886, and have been supplied with lumber for houses and, to a limited extent, with seed and provisions.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

An act approved July 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 210, and page 335 of this report), authorizes the sale of some 615 acres of land in the Winnebago Reservation at public sale to the highest bidder. The tracts in question are adjacent to the town of Emerson.

Instructions have been given to the agent in charge of the Winnebago Indians to submit the matter to them, with a view of obtaining their consent to the proposed sale, as required by the act.

BOUNDARIES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION IN OREGON.

On October 3, 1885, this office called the attention of the Department to a report from the Agent at Warm Springs, that in extending the public surveys the boundaries of the reservation on the north, south, and west had not been properly respected, and that some of the lands belonging to the reservation had been surveyed as public lands. Recommendation was made that steps be taken to ascertain whether any lands embraced in the reservation had been so surveyed, and, if so, that the error be corrected.

Considerable correspondence on the subject was subsequently had, and on December 17, 1886, a contract was made with John A. McQuinn for the survey of the north line of the reservation.

The agent and this office had previously recommended that the initial point of said line should be located several miles north of the initial point established by a survey made in 1871. Deputy Surveyor McQuinn, however, located his initial point a short distance south of the

initial point of 1871, and proceeded to run his line therefrom. The Indians were not satisfied with this and threatened to destroy all monuments set on that line. This fact having been reported to this office, the agent was instructed to confer with the surveyor and see if an agreement could not be reached. Thereupon the deputy surveyor proceeded to run the line as pointed out by the Indians.

The Surveyor-General was not satisfied that this line had been run in conformity with the requirements of the treaty; and in accordance with his suggestion a joint investigation of the matter was made by a special agent of the General Land Office and Special Agent Gordon of this office. They recommended a line to commence at the initial point first adopted by McQuinn, but in its prolongation differing materially from either of the surveys theretofore made. In the main this office approved of these recommendations, and they were adopted in view of the fact that it seemed impracticable to obtain a more satisfactory result. But in accordance with instructions issued by the Department, all parties supposed to have knowledge of the true location of this line, or of the reasons which had governed the previous locations thereof, have been called upon for any additional information on the subject in their possession. It is extremely doubtful, however, if any conclusion can be reached which will be alike satisfactory to the Indians and the white settlers in the vicinity. But it is important that the boundary should be located and permanently marked at an early date. In no other way can the disputes now constantly occurring on this subject be prevented.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION

The work of this Commission was referred to at length in the last annual report of this Bureau.

During the early part of the present Congress, nine agreements concluded by the Commission with Indian tribes were transmitted to Congress for ratification.

The three agreements with the Indians of the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet Agencies, in Montana, were ratified by the act of Congress, approved May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 113, and page 302 of this report).

The other agreements are still pending before Congress, and are as follows:

With the Chippewas of Minnesota (two agreements). These agreements had also been submitted to the previous Congress.

With the tribes of the Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota.

With the Oœur d'Alène Indians in Idaho.

With the upper and middle bands of Spokanes and the Calispel Indians in Washington Territory.

With the Flathead and other Indians of the Flathead Agency, Montana.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731), "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," provides as follows:

That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or subagent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or subagent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such farther steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the meantime, in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guaranty, to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also*, That, unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indian having so offended.

Under the provisions of this law and under various treaty provisions a large number of claimants, both citizens and Indians, have for years been appealing in vain to the Government for pecuniary redress of personal injuries, and for compensation for property taken and destroyed.

Prior to July 26, 1860, when section 2097 of Revised Statutes was enacted, prohibiting the application of Indian funds otherwise than as expressly provided by law, a few of these claims were paid out of treaty funds by Indian agents and by special legislation; and since that time, under said act, and section 2098 Revised Statutes, a few more claims have been paid by special appropriations; still leaving more than five thousand petitioners anxiously awaiting some adequate and definite legislation for their relief.

The act of March 3, 1835 (23 Stat., 376), as amended by act of May 15, 1836 (24 Stat., 41), making appropriations for the investigation of Indian depredation claims, is limited in its provisions, and under it, as construed by the Department, the following classes of claims only are entitled to investigation, to wit:

Such claims in behalf of citizens of the United States as may be chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribes and the

United States, including claims of this character barred by statute, provided such claims were pending in the Department March 3, 1835; and claims that were not barred March 3, 1835, are included within the claims to be investigated, although filed after the passage of either the act of 1835 or 1836.

This leaves unprovided for (1) all claims not chargeable against Indians by reason of treaty obligations; (2) claims in favor of Indians against Indians; (3) claims of Indians against white citizens; (4) all claims barred by statute, which have been filed since the passage of the act of March 3, 1835.

Under said act of March 3, 1835, as amended by act of May 15, 1836, the work of investigating these claims has been prosecuted during the year with such a force as the limited appropriation of \$20,000 would allow, and such progress has been made in their disposition as was possible under the conditions. Among the large number of cases pending only a very few have been prepared in compliance with Department rules, or even in such a manner as to admit of fair and intelligent action. Generally, the petitions present conclusions instead of facts and circumstances, whilst the affidavits in support thereof are *ex parte*, brief, and contain the mere opinions of the affiants, deduced from hearsay or otherwise, thus creating the necessity of calling the attention of claimants to these defects, and then of instructing and directing them how to make the necessary amendments.

But notwithstanding the many difficulties presented, 340 claims, involving about \$1,025,332, have been examined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, by special agents, and have been investigated and acted on by this office. Eight hundred and fifty new applications have been filed by citizens, claiming indemnities in the aggregate sum of \$2,070,055, on account of alleged Indian depredations committed between the years 1853 and 1886.

The investigations that have been made by the office and reported to Congress since the passage of the act of May 15, 1836, will be found to contain full statements of all the facts and circumstances presented in the respective claims; such as the places of residence of claimants and witnesses; when, where, how, and by what tribes the depredations were committed; the amount and character of the property lost, and its market value; also a résumé of former action taken upon the several cases, and of the reports made thereon by Indian agents and special agents, together with such findings and recommendations as are believed by this office, upon a careful consideration of the testimony, to be just and fair.

Upon none of the claims investigated and reported to Congress has any action been taken, except that the House has referred them to a special committee which was organized during the last session and given exclusive jurisdiction of this class of claims.

A bill (H. R. 8990) passed the House during the last session, and is now pending in the Senate, providing for the establishment of a court

vested with equity powers to finally adjudicate upon the facts set forth in such claims.

Neither this nor any other action that has been taken by Congress on the subject during the last three years has made provision for the payment of these claims, but it has stimulated holders of claims to greater interest and activity in their prosecution, and has thus increased the correspondence and other work of the office in relation to such claims.

Within a reasonable time after these claims originated and were presented payments thereof might have been made out of treaty funds of the Indians without seriously embarrassing the financial condition of the respective tribes; but now, since the claims have assumed such large proportions, except in the case of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the Osages, the payment of these claims out of tribal funds would reduce the tribes to a condition of greater dependence upon the Government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Remembering various unfavorable reports and intimations in reference to what is known as the contract system of purchasing supplies for the Indian Bureau, and having in mind certain annoying difficulties recently experienced by this office in the purchase of blankets, I shall briefly describe the method of purchasing supplies, and suggest what, in my opinion, would be improvements thereof.

The process by which goods, supplies, etc., are now obtained for the Indian service is as follows:

(1) Authority is obtained by the Commissioner from the Secretary to make due advertisement inviting proposals to furnish annuity goods, supplies, etc., the quantities thereof required having been previously determined upon estimates submitted to the Indian Office by the several Indian agents.

(2) Sealed proposals, accompanied by samples of the articles proposed to be furnished, are received.

(3) At the specified time the bids are opened in the presence of the Commissioner, a representative of the Secretary, and of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and are read in the presence of the bidders, and are then numbered, recorded, and abstracted. For the names of the bidders numbers are substituted on both abstracts and samples.

(4) With the abstract of bids, and with the samples of goods before them, the Commissioner, the Secretary's representative, and the Board of Indian Commissioners, assisted by the judgment of expert inspectors of the respective articles, award the contracts.

(5) Under these contracts deliveries are made, and the articles delivered are examined and compared with the samples by expert inspectors appointed by the Commissioner. Articles which are by the inspection determined to be equal to the sample are accepted, and those determined

to be not equal are rejected, and in lieu thereof the contractor is required to furnish proper articles within five days. If he fail in this requirement, the office is by said failure authorized to purchase proper articles at the expense of the contractor.

It will be seen that under this process of securing goods and supplies each bidder who offers to supply a certain article, as, for instance, clothing, hats, boots, shoes, blankets, dry goods, or harness, submits a sample of the article he wishes to supply, with the price thereof stated in his proposal. Thus it will be seen that a hundred or more dealers in clothing may each send in a sample overcoat, and a dozen or more dealers in blankets may each send in a sample blanket. Before any award can be made all the samples of an article thus submitted are examined by an expert judge of the goods offered, who determines their relative merits as to quality and price, and after such an examination the Commissioner, the Secretary's representative, and the purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners select the sample of the article—the overcoat or the blanket, for instance—that they think is best for the service. Thus they often take goods of higher price than some other goods of that sort which have been submitted, because the lower-priced goods have not the same relative value or will not, in their opinion, meet the requirements of the service. Thereupon lower bidders—for the blanket contract, for instance—charge that the inspector was incompetent or that their low-priced goods were passed over in the interest of some person who made a higher bid for goods of no better quality, and the suspicion of favoritism easily becomes intensified into a charge of fraud. When deliveries commence, as for instance of blankets, and the inspector, after examination, passes or refuses to pass the goods as up to the sample, it may follow that disappointed bidders, partisan maligners, scandal-mongers, and even fair-minded friends of the Indians will allow the suspicion of incompetency or of partiality or of prejudice on the part of the inspector to become a belief in his dishonesty. Thus, the contract system of the Indian service is made in certain quarters a by-word and a reproach, and reputable dealers hesitate to make proposals to supply the service with their goods. Moreover public officers charged with the duty of making the contracts and supervising deliveries thereunder, often require considerable moral courage to do justice to a contractor against whom the hue-and-cry of the party manager, the newspaper reporter, the disappointed bidder, or the personal enemy has been raised.

A better and in every way more satisfactory method of making purchases would be for the Indian Office to fix the standard of the goods it desires to purchase, and have standard samples of the articles required. For instance, specify the quality of the wool, the size, the color, the weight, the threads, the strength, and the finish of the blanket required and provide a standard sample thereof. This method of requesting bids would do away with the large number of samples submitted by bidders every year. In other words, if the Bureau were to

submit to bidders a standard sample of each article instead of having submitted to it a large variety of samples of each article the question of price would alone have to be considered in awarding contracts, and nothing more would be required of the Commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder. This would do away with complaints concerning awards and would remove opportunity for contractors to accuse the Bureau of favoritism or of prejudice. Upon the delivery of goods the inspector could readily decide whether they were up to the standard and in accordance with the specifications.

Under such a system there would be uniformity in the quality and value of articles purchased for Indians, and they would not vary from year to year as is now the case when the article selected is to be the standard for one year only, and the fixing of that standard must depend upon the judgment of the officials acting at the time and the assortment of samples furnished by bidders, to say nothing of the temptation which exists to take the cheapest article offered instead of the one that is best suited to the needs of the service.

Moreover, under the present system when a contractor fails to deliver goods up to the sample submitted by him upon which contract was awarded, and it becomes necessary to supply the deficiency by purchasing goods at his expense in open market, it is often difficult to obtain in open market just such goods as those contracted for, or even their fair equivalent, because the goods contracted for were the peculiar manufacture of the contractor who offered them. Under the proposed system it is believed that in such cases goods of the standard quality desired could more readily be obtained.

To make the inspection of such goods as blankets, cloths, clothing, etc., infallible, accurately-adjusted machinery and other appliances for testing the strength of fabrics could and should be supplied.

This is the method of purchase and inspection of goods in the military and naval services, and that this office may be enabled also to adopt this system I recommend that an appropriation of \$1,500 be made, this sum to be used in the purchase of standard samples of articles required, and of testing machinery, etc.

AGENCY AND SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

The total number of agency and school positions filled by regular employés during the past fiscal year was as follows:

TABLE 17.—Showing total number of positions filled by agency and school employés during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Service.	White.	Indian.	Total.
Agencies.....	437	391	831
Schools.....	757	137	894
Total.....	1,194	528	1,722

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED.

To obtain suitable employés, particularly at remote places where attractive surroundings are wanting and discomforts abound, is the first, the greatest, and an abiding difficulty of the Indian service; and yet failure at this point is fundamental.

The clerk of an agency or of a school should be a man of strict business integrity, a rapid and accurate accountant, with good general clerical requirements; and the clerk of an agency should have sufficient executive ability to enable him to perform, in the absence of the agent, the duties of that position also.

The physician of an agency or of a school should have a thorough medical education, and should bring to his work, to even a larger degree than usual, the skill and self-denial which characterize his profession. These qualifications are essential because of the ignorance and helplessness of those to whom he must minister, and the need that he should win them from the superstitious, barbarous, and destroying practices of the "medicine man" to faith in the scientific treatment of the white man.

The farmer and the additional farmer should have not only practical knowledge of husbandry in general, but they should also be familiar with the particular kind of farming that the locality of the reservation to which they are to be assigned requires; and in addition to a practical and particular knowledge, these employés should also have the ability to impart their knowledge to others, to induce the Indians to become interested in farm work, and to compel the indolent to share in the labors willingly undertaken by the industrious.

The blacksmith should have a good, practical knowledge of his special trade, with enough acquaintance with iron-working in general and with sufficient native ingenuity to enable him, when circumstances require, to do fair work in various allied lines of handiwork even without a complete outfit of tools.

The same holds true of the carpenter, the miller, the sawyer, and other mechanics. Work among Indians reverts to earlier types, and the "subdivision of labor" attained by modern civilization is not attempted upon an Indian reservation.

It is unnecessary to enumerate particularly the qualifications that are requisite in other positions filled by employés at agencies and schools. Enough has been said to show that embarrassment and frequent disappointment must beset any conscientious effort to obtain about twelve hundred employés (exclusive of Indians) possessing the ability and character which the Indian service demands, and for which it can offer no inducement except meager compensation and an opportunity to do good.

THE MERIT SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENTS SUGGESTED.

It is thus made to appear that there are inherent difficulties in the way of securing competent employés for the Indian service; and when

to these are added the demands of political partisans that agency and school positions shall be used as rewards for labor for a party or for a party leader, these difficulties become insuperable, and because of them merit is too frequently compelled to stand aside while demerit crowds into the small as well as into the more important places. And this is the system under which the Indian service has been for many years supplied with employes. Wherefore it has become apparent to all candid persons who take any interest in the administration of Indian affairs that all the places in the Indian branch of the civil service should be filled by persons selected not only with reference to their ability to discharge, and their adaptability to, the duties of such places, but absolutely without reference to their partisan affiliations or to the effect their employment would have upon the personal or partisan interests of any one.

This position was maintained by me while I was Superintendent of Indian Schools in 1885-'86. At the time of my entrance upon that office, in May, 1885, the practice was that Indian agents might, without assigned reason, appoint and, without reported cause, dismiss school and agency employes. In so far as this practice affected the schools it was abrogated by me; and after October, 1885, when agents submitted descriptive statements making changes in school employes they were instructed to state the reasons existing for any removal or resignation, and to give in detail information as to the qualifications, previous experience, recommendations, etc., of the persons nominated by them for appointment. But it was found that, in many cases, agents took action first and explained afterward, the explanation often coming too late for the Indian Office to exercise any practical control of the matter. Therefore, in January, 1886, a circular letter, from which the following is extracted, was prepared by me, and was issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to all Indian Agents:

Hereafter, whenever it is deemed advisable by the agent to make any changes in school employes, the proposed changes must be submitted to this office *in advance*, with a full statement of the causes which actuate the agent and the good expected to be accomplished.

In case of proposed discharges the reasons must be stated in full, and in case of proposed appointments full particulars must be given as to the character and qualifications of the persons to be nominated. This information must be sent to this office preceding the time when the proposed changes are to take effect, and no discharge or nomination will be approved unless such previous action has been taken and the approval of this office has been obtained.

Supplementing this order the following instructions were given by me:

No changes should be made on political grounds. Qualifications for the work to be done, and not affiliation with a political party, must govern in the employment of school employes.

The good results of this action soon became apparent in the carefulness of agents in reporting upon the selection and dismissal of school employes; but that these rules and instructions did not correct the

evils of the method of appointment and dismissal that then prevailed and yet exists in the Indian service is not a surprising fact. These evils can be corrected in no other way than by an abandonment of what has been called the "party spoils system;" for no matter how desirous the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Schools may be to obtain good material for the service, and no matter how conscientiously both may endeavor to improve its condition, they will, so long as this system is endured, be obstructed in all such efforts by clamorous demands that the places on Indian reservations, and in the schools not on reservations, shall be dispensed as rewards for partisan activity. In short, the Commissioner and Superintendent, with 1,200 places (exclusive of Indians) at their disposal, can not give to the agency and the school competent employes until after they shall have secured protection from partisan pressure and personal solicitation; and such protection can be afforded to them only by the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883. As United States Civil Service Commissioner I gave to this subject much consideration, and I have no doubt that the provisions of that act could be applied to the Indian service, and, that by their application thereto, under wise rules promulgated by the President, the cause of Indian civilization would be advanced many years. This action should be taken, and I would advise that it be taken immediately, if I were not fearful that if taken now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partisan motives.

As a step, though a short one, in the direction of the action proposed, I have had prepared a blank form of application for appointment in the Indian service, and also a blank form of statement concerning applicant, modelled upon forms used by the United States Civil-Service Commission. Information upon the points named in these blank forms must be furnished to this office by every applicant before he can receive appointment to any position under my jurisdiction in the Indian service. The questions asked in the form of application are as follows:

1. Your Christian name and surname! (In full.)
2. Are you a citizen of the United States!
If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized!
3. Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident!
How long have you been a legal resident thereof!
Of what town or city and county or parish are you a resident!
How long have you been a resident thereof!
Your present post-office address!
4. In what places have you resided and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years! (Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and the reason for leaving their employ.)
5. The day and year of your birth! Your age last birthday! Where were you born!
6. Your education! (Mention the kind of school at which you were educated; whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, or professional school.)
How old were you when you finally quitted school!
7. Are you married! Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children respectively! What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation!
8. How many of your relatives are in the civil service!
9. Have you ever been indicted for, or convicted of, any crime!
10. Do you use Intoxicating liquors as a beverage!
Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage while you are upon an Indian reservation!
11. Are you physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking appointment! Have you any defect of sight! of hearing! of speech! of limb!

12. Were you ever in the military service of the United States?
In what company and regiment did you serve?
Were you ever in the naval service of the United States?
On what vessel did you serve?
Were you honorably discharged, and when?
Were you honorably discharged on account of

disability resulting from sickness or wounds received in the line of duty? (State particularly when, where, and how the disability was incurred.)

13. What experience have you had or what qualifications do you possess which specially fit you for fulfilling the duties of the position for which you hereby apply?

Each application for appointment must be accompanied by three "statements concerning applicant," made out and signed respectively by three persons who are personally acquainted with the applicant and with the facts to which they testify; they must be legal residents of the State or Territory in which the applicant claims legal residence, and one of the three must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims residence. In the "statement concerning applicant," the following questions are asked:

1. Are you over 25 years of age?
2. What is your legal residence? (Give city or town, the county or parish, and state.)
3. How long have you lived at your present place of legal residence?
4. Are you well acquainted with the person named above?
5. How long have you known him?
6. Are you related to him or her?
What is the relationship?
7. Has applicant been in your employment?
How long was he or she employed by you?
When did applicant leave your employ and for what reason?
8. If applicant has been in business on his or her own account, state the nature of that business, and how long he or she has carried it on.
9. Of what State or Territory is applicant a legal resident?
How long has he or she resided therein?
Of what town or city and county or parish is applicant a legal resident?
How long has he or she resided therein?
10. What do you know of applicant's education and acquirements?
11. What has been the condition of applicant's health since you have known him or her?
12. Does applicant use intoxicating liquors?
13. Is applicant a person of good moral character?
14. Is applicant a person of good repute?
15. Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?
16. Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?
17. What experience has applicant had or what qualifications does applicant possess which specially fit him or her for fulfilling the duties of the position for which application is made?

In this connection I respectfully ask attention to a recommendation made by me in a communication addressed to the Department on November 2 last, in regard to certain special agents engaged in the investigation of Indian depredation claims. In that communication I said:

I would submit that the efficiency of the service in the field would be greatly enhanced if each employé for such service, before entering upon duty, could have the benefit of at least a limited term of service in the office. But as the office force is within the provisions of the civil-service law, and the special agents are outside such provisions, they are ineligible to office work. For the good of the service, therefore, I would suggest that the classification of this Department be so extended as to include all employés now engaged, and such as may hereafter be employed, in the work of investigating Indian depredation claims in the field under the act of March 3, 1885.

As another step in the same direction, on November 6 last I made to the Department the following recommendation:

Your attention is respectfully invited to the provision of section 7 of the "act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," which reads as follows: "That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act . . . no person shall be . . . promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules [rules for carrying this act into effect], until he has passed an examination or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith."

Your attention is also respectfully invited to Clause 6 of General Rule III, Revised Civil-Service Rules, approved February 2, 1888, and in effect March 1, 1888, which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of establishing in the classified civil service the principle of compulsory competitive examination for promotion, there shall be, so far as practicable and useful, compulsory competitive examinations of a suitable character to test fitness for promotion."

Upon consideration of the above-quoted provisions of the civil-service law and rules I consider it my duty to recommend that the Civil Service Commission be requested to apply to the Indian Bureau the regulations governing promotions in the departmental service which were applied to the War Department on the 17th of May, 1888.

I make this recommendation, believing that a faithful observance of the principles underlying the civil-service law and rules requires the application to this bureau of the regulations which provide for promotion by examination, and also because I believe that the application of those regulations will increase the efficiency of the bureau, promote the interest of the Indian service generally, and so exclude from promotion the elements of prejudice and undue influence as to give to merit a much better opportunity than it could otherwise have of receiving its just reward.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that I have no doubt that under the favorable conditions of an Indian service in which the evils of what is known as the party-spoils system of appointment and dismissal would be minimized, and in which intelligent and zealous action might confidently anticipate the support of the Government; in which, too, devotion and efficiency might labor assured of the applause of the people, and honest administration do its perfect work promptly on all occasions without rebuke or fear of persecution; the Indian question, in all its most perplexing features, might be transmuted from a demoralizing political question into a not dangerous social question. Indeed, it may be declared, without the use of qualifying phrases, that, under the favorable conditions suggested, the Indian would receive our civilization, with all that it implies of social duty and of public obligation. This is said in full knowledge of the many futile efforts that have been made by zealous able men and women, by the churches, and by the Government, to lead the Indian out of barbarism. And to one of such efforts not unprofitable reference may now be made. During the last quarter of the last century an important estate was given to the college of William and Mary, Virginia, for the express purpose of maintaining Indians at that institution of learning, and Indians were

maintained accordingly. "But," says Parton, in his *Life of Jefferson*, "Indians can not receive our civilization. If the college had any success with an Indian youth, he was no sooner tamed than he sickened and died. The rest may have assumed the white man's habit while they remained at Williamsburgh, but the very day that they rejoined their tribe they threw off their college clothes, resumed their old costumes and weapons, and ran whooping into the forest, irreclaimable savages."

To this failure, and to other similar failures of more recent times, the disbelievers in the possibility of Indian redemption from barbarism are constantly calling the attention of those hopeful philanthropists and confident statesmen who refuse to believe that the future experiences of the Indian will be but a repetition of those of his past history. These disbelievers in the possibility of any good resulting from governmental, religious, or humanitarian effort to redeem the Indian from his deplorable condition, overlook the many successful attempts that have been made to lead him into civilization. They disparage into a molehill every mountain of success; they exaggerate into a mountain every molehill of failure.

Since the time when Indian educated youths either died of civilization at "William and Mary" or ran away from it into the forest and relapsed into savagery, the Five Tribes have been civilized and organized into nations; and of late years the children of nearly all the other tribes have been knocking at the door of the school-house, requesting admittance.

The Indian has indeed begun to change with the changing times. He is commencing to appreciate the fact that he must become civilized—must, as he expresses it, "learn the white man's way"—or perish from the face of the earth. He can not sweep back with a broom the flowing tide. The forests into which he ran whooping from the door of "William and Mary" have been felled. The game on which he lived has disappeared. The war-path has been obliterated. He is hemmed in on all sides by white population. The railroad refuses to be excluded from his reservation—that hot-bed of barbarism, in which many noxious social and political weeds grow rankly. The Christian missionary is persistently entreating him to abandon paganism. Gradually the paternal hand of the Government is being withdrawn from his support. His environments no longer compel him, or afford to him opportunities, to display the nobler traits of his character. On the war-path and in the chase he was heroic: all activity; patient of hunger; patient of fatigue; cool-headed—a creature of exalted fortitude. "But," says a writer, sketching his character, "when the chase was over, when the war was done, and the peace-pipes smoked out, he abandoned himself to debauchery and idleness. To sleep all day in a wigwam of painted skins, filthy and blackened with smoke, adorned with scalps, and hung with tomahawks and arrows, to dance in the shine of the new moon to music made from the skin of snakes, to tell stories of witches and evil spirits, to gamble, to sing, to jest, to boast of his

achievements in war, and to sit with a solemn gravity at the councils of his chiefs constituted his most serious employment. His squaw was his slave. With no more affection than a coyote feels for its mate, he brought her to his wigwam that she might gratify the basest of his passions and minister to his wants. It was Starlight or Cooling Dove that brought the wood for his fire and the water for his drink, that plowed the field and sowed the maize."

These were the conditions of the Indian's existence in the past; but, now, on the war-path and in the chase he can not exult himself by bravery and endurance, and he should not be permitted to live any longer in idleness and debauchery. He should be brought under the operations of the law, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." He should be educated to labor. He does not need the learning of "William and Mary," but he does need the virtue of industry and the ability of the skillful hand. He should, therefore, be taught how to work, and all the schools that are opened for his children should be schools in which they will be instructed in the use of agricultural implements, the carpenter's saw and plane, the stonemason's trowel, the tailor's needle, and the shoemaker's awl. And the Indian should be taught not only how to work, but also that it is his duty to work; for the degrading communism of the tribal-reservation system gives to the individual no incentive to labor, but puts a premium upon idleness and makes it fashionable. Under this system, the laziest man owns as much as the most industrious man, and neither can say of all the acres occupied by the tribe, "This is mine." The Indian must, therefore, be taught how to labor; and, that labor may be made necessary to his well-being, he must be taken out of the reservation through the door of the general allotment act. And he must be imbued with the exalting egotism of American civilization, so that he will say "I" instead of "We," and "This is mine," instead of "This is ours." But if he will not learn? If he shall continue to persist in saying, "I am content; let me alone!" Then the Guardian must act for the Ward, and do for him the good service he protests shall not be done—the good service that he denounces as a bad service. The Government must then, in duty to the public, compel the Indian to come out of his isolation into the civilized way that he does not desire to enter—into citizenship—into assimilation with the masses of the Republic—into the path of national duty; and in passing along that path he will find not only pleasure in personal independence and delight in individual effort in his own interest, but also the consummation of that patriotic enjoyment which is always to be found in the exercise of the high privilege of contributing to the general welfare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
12798—IND 88—VII

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Arizona, August 10, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report in accordance with circular letter dated July 1, 1888.

RESERVATION.

The Colorado River reservation contains 125,000 acres, situated principally on the left bank of the Colorado River, in the Territory of Arizona, and a small strip lying along the west bank of the river in the State of California. The land is composed of mountain, mesa, and bottom lands. The land lying along the river is covered with mesquit trees, and here and there a few groves of cotton-wood tend to relieve the monotony of what would otherwise be a barren waste. About 30 per cent. of the reservation could be made tillable by a good system of irrigation; the balance being of mountain, mesa, and sand, it would be impracticable to try to make it arable. The soil best adapted to farming purposes is known as adobe land and could be made to produce corn, wheat, barley, garden truck, and especially fruits of the character that are raised in California. It has been demonstrated along the river that all kinds of fruit can be produced from two to three weeks earlier than in California. In the present state of the reservation it would not be advisable to place the Indians on land in severalty.

INDIANS.

According to recent census there were located upon the reservation—

Mohave Indians	801
Males above eighteen years of age	282
Females above fourteen years of age	287
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years	94

There are quite a number of Mohaves located along the river north of the reservation, which I estimate between 700 and 800. Many years ago the tribe separated, the adherents of one chief locating near Fort Mohave, above The Needles, California. Considerable of contention has existed between two chiefs during the past winter at The Needles. One old man claimed to be the rightful chief, who delights to kick up a row whenever an opportunity is afforded, while his contestant is a sober, peaceable Indian by the name of General Jim, who is desirous of aiding the Government in maintaining peace and keeping the Indians sober. At one time war was imminent between the two chiefs and their followers, but through the advice of the agent General Jim desisted.

Nearly all the Indians dress partly in citizens dress, which consists, for the man, of an undershirt and a pair of overalls, but quite a number wear nothing whatever but breech-clouts. The women wear skirts, and tobones, or calico mantles. They appear to be a perfectly happy race; nothing whatever seems to mar their happy disposition. They never give a thought to the future. Generosity extends to every individual, and they will divide their last handful with any neighbor. These people know nothing of religion, nor do they care to know of the hereafter; all they are desirous of is something to eat when meal times come.

The Mohaves are not a lazy race; I find them very willing to work when work is to be had. They plant their small patches of ground, varying from one-half to 5 acres, and irrigate it with buckets, and do it cheerfully. Year after year they plant their ground with the expectation of an overflow from the river, but are invariably disappointed except about one year out of three. Few white men would show a more commendable spirit in contending with difficulties than these Indians. It is quite evident that the tribe will make but little more progress in the future than in the past, if some of this land is not made productive by a good system of irrigation. During the past winter an increase of 25 per cent. of flour and beef was allowed the Indians, who were gratified to receive it, and their condition will warrant another increase during the coming winter.

PRODUCTS.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 200 acres of land were cultivated on the reservation; estimated production 100 bushels wheat, 310 bushels corn, 50 bushels beans, 4,050 melons, 3,575 pumpkins—a very poor return from 200 acres of land, and it is not likely to be any better for years to come. They cut during the year 30 tons of hay and 1,000 cords of wood.

DEPREDACTIONS AND POLICE.

There have been but two depredations reported committed by Indians during the year. Notice was received under date of August 17, from Thomas Halleck, located near Aubrey, that some Mohave Indians had entered his premises while he was absent and carried off most of his personal property. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, who succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen goods; it being impossible to induce one Indian to testify against another, so the guilty parties were not apprehended. The chief warned the tribe to desist in committing further depredations, which I think will have a salutary effect.

A letter was received in May last without any indication as to where it came from, having neither date or address, signed by Walter Scott, stating that the Indians were killing his hogs. Not knowing where the killing was being done, or of the existence of any hogs in this section of the country, no action was taken.

On the 5th of March, in settling a gambling debt, a quarrel ensued in which an Indian was killed. An effort was made to find out the guilty parties without success. The police have been of good service to both agency and school.

Nothing has transpired to necessitate the convening of the board of Indian offenses.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

There were employed at the agency—

Occupation.	No.	Salary.
Clerk, white.....	1	\$1,000
Physician, white.....	1	1,000
Blacksmith, white.....	1	500
Apprentice, Indian.....	2	100
Additional Farmer, Indian.....	1	200
Interpreter, Indian.....	1	200
Butcher, Indian.....	1	200

STOCK OWNED.

Description.	By Government.	By Indians.
Horses.....	4	15
Mules.....	4	5
Cattle.....	14	.....
Horses, increase of.....	2	15

The Indians keep their stock reduced by killing and eating their horses when a death occurs in the tribe. The agent is unable to suppress this wholesale slaughter of horses without military assistance. This country naturally is not adapted to stock-raising.

SANITARY.

This has been a very healthy year; no epidemics of any nature have visited the tribe. There were about 878 Indians received medical aid, besides numerous ailments not of sufficient importance to be recorded. Syphilis with other complications constitutes the physical weakness of these people. It is hard to induce them to take medicine internally. They invariably call for "met-to-che-va (medicine) to rub on"; rubbing and spitting upon the body consists in the treatment by the Mohave doctor. It does not appear that the influence of the native medicine man is fast disappearing. There were during the year including June 30, 28 births and 27 deaths. Care should be taken in selecting a physician in place of Dr. E. P. Poindexter, who has resigned and left the service, one who would take some interest in the Indians and explain the use of medicine and devote some time to teaching as well as administering to their wants.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Indians of the reservation would undoubtedly be self-supporting in a few years if a good system of irrigation was afforded them. I would recommend that some competent person who would do good, honest work be sent here to investigate and survey the land and report the feasibility of irrigating. This should be done at once, and give the Indians a chance to assist themselves. They will never become civilized until the land is made arable.

I would recommend that a good hospital be built at this agency. With the assistance of the Indians a good adobe building could be put up at a cost not exceeding \$300. This should be done in view of the fact that these poorly clad and housed people can not be successfully treated without.

The dormitory is inadequate to accommodate more than one-fourth of the children who could be induced to attend school. Four large dormitory rooms should be built and furnished at a cost of about \$2,000.

The Indians should be furnished 20,000 feet of lumber for use in the construction of adobe houses. Two houses were built for their use, which they take great pride in keeping clean and homelike.

EDUCATION.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, August 7, 1902.

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of this school.

The following-named persons did excellent work in their respective positions:

Names.	Occupation.	Salary.
George W. Nock.....	Superintendent.....	\$600
Mary K. Nock.....	Assistant teacher.....	750
Kate P. Baker.....	Matron.....	750
Esther J. Skehan.....	Seamstress.....	200
Lillie Burton.....	Cook.....	200
Hepah (Indian).....	Laundress.....	150

The number of pupils that entered the school during the year was 16; the largest number that was in school at one time was 48; the average attendance during the year was 45.14. During the month of December 6 half-breed children were transferred to the school at Yuma, on account of room and because they could see more of civilized life.

The following branches were taught: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, United States history, narcotics, drawing, and singing. The boys were taught farm and garden work and to do chores about the house. The girls were taught laundry, cook, and dining-room work, sewing, and general housework. The pupils made rapid advancement in school-room work, particularly the small children and the large boys; the large girls advanced, but not so rapidly as the others. The younger they are when brought in school the sooner they leave off the vices and the habits formed at the camp.

We held Sabbath school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and the children were deeply interested in the exercises, particularly in reading the Bible and questions about it. They delight in singing. Many of the older Indians come into the school-room during Sabbath school. I am inclined to think missionaries are a great help in the civilization of Indians, but we have not had any to visit us during the school-year just closed.

The health of the school has been excellent; we have not had a death in school, and very few of the pupils have been sick during the school term, and there has not been any contagious disease among the children.

The task of weaning an Indian from his nomadic habits and instincts and inducing him to become domesticated is a slow process, as history proves; therefore great patience and perseverance are required in conducting an Indian school. I try to teach them that there is a life higher than that of their fathers, and that the white man is generous in trying to elevate him and make him his equal. In securing the pupils I tell them they are the prospective teachers of their race; that they will mold the character of the rising generation of their people, and that the Government is doing

generously with them in preparing them for contact with the world outside of the reservation with which they will come in contact more and more each year.

One of the greatest troubles I find is to get them to speak English to each other outside of the school room. I try by all means possible to encourage them to learn their books and be like white children, which they appear to appreciate. The morals of the school are excellent; many white schools can not boast of the same degree of morality.

The school is deficient in buildings, there being a need of another school-room, a room for hospital, and additional dormitory rooms. We have room for only forty pupils without crowding them; many more could be induced to attend school if we had room for them.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. NOCK,
Superintendent.

In connection herewith I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesy of those in charge of the office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all employes under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BUSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA, August, 1888.

SIR: My services as agent for the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians began May 23, 1888, therefore this report, which is made in compliance with your circular letter of July 1, 1888, can not be expected to contain that accurate statistical information which should be given in the annual reports of agents serving throughout the year.

Two of the three tribes under my charge speak the same language and were originally one tribe, that became amicably divided by reason of religious questions and locality of habitation. The Pimas living north, near the rivers, were called "River Indians," the Papagos south, on the desert, "Desert Indians."

The Papagos adopted the Catholic faith in their primitive way, under the influences of the San Xavier, Tucson, and Tubac missions, and have worn civilized clothing and cut their hair short for many years; while the Pimas have adopted no religious faith, and, up to a few years ago, had clung tenaciously to their primitive style of dress and savage custom of wearing long hair. The two tribes of Indians for centuries owned and inhabited a territory extending north from the Mexican line about 100 miles, running east and west from 160 to 200 miles, including a district embracing much of the fertile valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers, and many rich mines that have already yielded millions in gold, silver, and copper, to say nothing of the untold mineral wealth lying still undeveloped in the mountains of this district.

The Pima and Papago Indians, from the earliest knowledge of them, have been the friends of the white man. They acted as guides and protected the early pioneers against the Apaches and other hostile tribes. They are the deadly foe of the Apaches, and in the wars between them have always been victorious.

I was led to believe, before assuming charge of this agency, that the Indians were stupid, indolent, and lacking in courage. I find them, as a rule, to be courageous, honest, truthful, and their average intelligence, I should say, was fully up to the Indian standard, with some very intelligent men among them. They are not naturally an industrious people, but many of them work faithfully in their fields, and as is shown by the crop of small grain grown by them, can be fairly called an agricultural people.

This reservation is situated on the Gila River, which renders a large proportion of it susceptible of irrigation. It is occupied mainly by the Pimas, who, owing to this fact, are more prosperous than the Papagos, who live principally on desert land and work as day-laborers for the Pimas.

The Maricopas are a small tribe, who came originally from the Colorado River district to the Pima territory to escape their foes. The Pimas received them kindly and helped them to drive off their enemies; they in turn became allies of the Pimas when at war, and have lived peaceably with them ever since. They occupy a tract of land north of this reservation, near Tempe, Ariz.

SUPPORT AND CIVILIZATION.

Considering the vast surrender of natural wealth made by these Indians to the Government but little is done toward their support. No rations and no annuities are issued to them; wagons and harness, a few farming implements, such as shovels, hoes,

small tools, and seed, being the only disbursements made at this agency. Outside of education and protection to their land and water rights, they can be termed substantially a self-supporting people.

I am of the opinion that the best aid that can be given to the support of the Indians under this agency is the extension of their irrigation facilities. The judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the construction of a large ditch would redeem hundreds of acres of land on their reservation and give support to many Indians who are willing and know how to derive a good living from the cultivation of the soil, but are not able to do so for the want of irrigation. This would be but little in return for all that has been given up by them, and it occurs to me would be in the line of judicious economy, rather than to allow them to drift gradually into pauperism and require the issuance of rations, which would cost each year the outlay now necessary for the construction of a good irrigating ditch, deriving its supply from a catchment-basin made by means of a dam across the river near the head of the reservation. Give these Indians land and water and they will gradually drift into civilization with but little trouble and expense to the Government. Their civilization will be accomplished rapidly or slowly, in proportion to the facilities given them to engage in industrial pursuits that will bring them in contact and competition with the whites. Farming, fruit-growing, and stock-raising must necessarily be the incentive to promulgate civilized ideas and overcome the savage tendencies of their nature.

There has been some good accomplished in this direction during the year. The supply of water has been better than usual, and a good crop of grain and prosperous cattle has been the result. Prosperity increases their ambition to live like white people, and about 30 two-room adobe houses have been built, citizens' clothes adopted by quite a number, and the long black hair, which they love to see flowing back as they gallop over the desert, has fallen a prey to the scissors in many instances.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance of the Pima boarding-school throughout the year was 100. I do not find that the pupils have progressed in speaking English as rapidly as the facilities of said school would warrant, but a foundation has been laid upon which good work should be done during the coming year.

Authority having been granted to erect a tank to be supplied with water by a steam-pump, I can safely predict good results in the industrial department of our school, which has been sadly neglected in the past for the want of a water-supply. Under said authority I will establish a system of water-works that will supply sufficient water for irrigating a good size garden, and for growing trees, grass, etc., which will not only give instruction in gardening to the pupils of the school, but will beautify an agency that has remained for years absolutely devoid of vegetation. I consider this proposed improvement one of the most beneficial that could be made for the Indian pupils of the school. They learn rapidly by observation, and in the work of constructing a garden, seeing it grow, and eating the product, much useful knowledge will be imbibed by them.

I have visited the industrial boarding school located at Tucson, Ariz., under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, upon several occasions and feel justified in commending the work being done there in the highest terms. The new school building, which will be completed in time for the coming session, is a creditable structure, and is commodiously built, upon good sanitary principles. Fifty children can be comfortably boarded and furnished with every facility for a practical English and industrial education at the school. Under the excellent management of Charles E. Walker, even with the temporary arrangement of the school during the first scholastic year, much good work has been done. The lady teachers seem to be enthusiasts in their profession, and with the proper aid from the Government this school will become one of the best industrial Indian schools in the country. I think most of the pupils furnished to it should come from the Papago tribe, who derive but little benefit from the Pima boarding school, owing to its great distance from their homes.

AGRICULTURE.

Nothing but "mesquite," "sage brush," and cactus will grow on this or any of the reservations under my charge without irrigation. Therefore, when it is considered that all the grain raised is by the unaided efforts of the Indians, no commendation is necessary from me. All the ditches have been made by them without the aid of surveying instruments or engineering advice. They put in their crops and tread out the grain by the ancient method of driving horses over it. There is not a thrasher or grain-fan on any of the reservations.

The crops raised this year by the three tribes can be safely estimated as follows:

Wheat.....	bushels.....	30,000
Barley.....	do.....	30,000
Corn.....	number.....	3,000
Melons.....	do.....	25,000
Pumpkins.....	do.....	10,000
Hay.....	tons.....	100
Beans, squashes, etc.....	bushels.....	3,000

In addition to the crops raised there are at least 12,000 horses, mules, and cattle owned by the Indians.

POPULATION.

On account of my limited stay at this agency, the lack of appropriation, and scattered population, it has been impossible to take the census of the three tribes under the charge of this agency, nor can I estimate it closer than the count made last year by my predecessor, which is as follows:

Pima Indians:		
On Gila River reservation.....	3,290	
On Salt River reservation.....	583	
South banks of Salt River, township 2 north, range 5 east.....	180	
Maricopa Indians.....	110	
Papago Indians:		
San Xavier reservation.....	137	
Gila Bend reservation.....	25	
Indians off the reservations (estimated):		
Maricopas.....	200	
Pimas.....	150	
Papagos.....	2,000	
Total.....	6,080	

HEALTH.

Although the thermometer during three months of the year attains height sufficient to Christianize a more wicked man than I am, I have been surprised to find the whites as well as Indians living in this locality as healthy as, if not more so than, any other portion of the country that I have seen. It seems that the eight months of perfect weather prepare the system to stand the heated term, and the lack of moisture in the atmosphere permits of sleeping in the open air at night, the enjoyment of which somewhat allays the oppression of the day. There are some splendid specimens of physical strength, both male and female, among these Indians, and all indications point to an increase rather than a decrease in their number.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Evil-doers are found in every race of people, including Indians, who from contact with other races are beginning to realize the necessity of protection to life and property by the infliction of punishment upon such of their people as transgress the laws. The court of Indian offenses at this agency has done faithful service during the year, considering many questions involving the right of property and punishment of offenders. I have been struck by the absolute submission with which all their decisions have been received and penalties performed by the sentenced Indians.

The Indian police work in harmony with the court, and altogether good order prevails throughout the reservations.

CONCLUSION.

The responsibilities of this agency are very great. Mainly upon the agent will depend the future welfare of these 6,000 people. The lands near their reservations, are being rapidly taken up, and constant encroachment upon their water rights will occur unless the agent is vigilant and energetic in the discharge of his duty.

The river runs through this reservation from end to end, a distance of forty-five miles, but if the water is all "corralled off" by the whites above, this fertile valley will remain a barren desert, peopled by paupers. There is enough tillable land on this (the Gila River) reservation to support all the Indians of the three tribes, and a system of irrigation can be constructed that will be beyond the reach of grasping settlers.

It is possible to redeem an area of one-half mile from each river bank, extending nearly the whole length of the reservation, without injury to the people above it. A substantial

dam, properly constructed, near the head of the reservation would form a "catchment basin" for the storage of sufficient water for use during the dry seasons, when it is most needed to make this area susceptible of growing finer fruits than I have ever yet seen in the Eastern markets, more grain to the acre than the soil of the famous "blue-grass region" of Kentucky, and would save a worthy people from becoming supplicants for the alms of the Government.

I beg leave to acknowledge the unqualified support of the Department and note the earnest co-operation of employes.

Respectfully submitted.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 24, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

I assumed charge of the agency and reservation June 1, 1888, relieving Capt. F. E. Pierce, acting Indian agent, and everything at the agency was found in a satisfactory condition.

The removal of the hostile Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians, the past greatest disturbing element on this reservation, has resulted very beneficially to the six remaining tribes, viz: The White Mountains, Cayoteras—a branch of the White Mountains—San Carlos, Tontos, Mojaves, and Yumas, as is evidenced by their progress and increased prosperity during the past fiscal year and more general devotion to industrial pursuits.

While most of these Indians seem desirous of improving their condition by farming, stock-raising, and the performance of any work they are capable of by which they can earn fair wages, there are still quite a number of them indisposed to hard work, and of a restless, roving, turbulent, and rebellious character. The Yumas and Mojaves are the most industrious and peaceably disposed, being less addicted to gambling, drunkenness, and fighting than those of the other four tribes, and adopting more readily the apparel and customs of the whites.

Among the White Mountain, San Carlos, Cayoteras, and Tonto Apaches, the use of "tiawin"—an intoxicating drink they make principally from corn—is almost as frequent as their opportunities to make it, and to the drunkenness consequent thereto is attributable most of the quarrels and disturbances among them and their sometimes defiance of police regulations. However, I am using the utmost vigilance and employing all means at my command to suppress the making and use of "tiawin," with good results so far, and as the majority of these Indians appreciate the benefits of their past labors in their improved condition and means of living, I am hopeful of reducing their use of this most detestable tribal drink to a minimum.

There are only eight families of Indians occupying dwelling-houses on the reservation. The remainder dwell in brush houses or wicky-ups. When an Indian dies in one of these it is immediately burned down, through a prevailing superstition that his spirit will forever afterward haunt it; hence their dislike to building substantial, permanent houses.

Nearly all the Indians wear some civilized garments, quite a number of them dressing in full modern apparel. Some of them speak English well enough to converse with, and read and write intelligently.

Some 300 acres of new land was broken during the past year, and 500 rods of additional bar-wire fence built. There are now 2,500 acres of land under fence, 1,060 acres of which is cultivated by Indians. They raised more than double the quantity of grain than during the previous year, as the following table of production shows:

	Barley.	Corn.	Wheat.
1886-'87.....	Bushels. 3,002	Bushels. 1,760	Bushels. 3,404
1887-'88.....	12,048	6,000	6,064
Increase.....	9,046	4,240	2,660

They also raised quite a number of melons, but are not much disposed to truck-gardening, as they have not yet learned to eat many vegetables, though their tastes may be

educated in that respect and proper instruction will be given them. Their cattle, sheep, and horses are fairly prosperous, but the latter are generally too small for heavy plowing and breaking up new ground.

Rations are now issued to 3,300 Indians, and constitute one-third of their livelihood. The White Mountain Indians at Camp Apache draw no rations, being self-supporting. They are good workers, and live as well on the fruits of their labor as those who draw rations, and possess proportionately as many cattle and horses.

There are two grist-mills in successful operation, one near the agency, the other at Camp Apache. They make good flour, grinding the Indians' wheat promptly when brought to mill, and have been the means of stimulating them to an increased production of wheat.

Three hundred tons of hay and 1,500 cords of wood have also been cut and sold by ration-drawing Indians. This hay is made by pulling the grass up by the roots from the surrounding hills, then sun-drying, as usual.

There is one school (boarding) in operation, at which boys only are received. The average attendance is 40. When school first opened great reluctance was manifested on the part of both parents and boys in attending, but during the past year much progress has been made, both in overcoming these objections and in teaching the boys to write, read, spell, cipher, and sing sacred music. Those boys who have attended school seem much attached to their teachers, and the parents of most of them have been won over in favor of the school by reason of the great improvement in the appearance and manners of their children who have received instruction there. The scholars are well cared for by the faculty, kindly treated, and made to feel at home. Such is the good feeling existing between them that many of the boys have remained at school during vacation in preference to returning to their camps. In isolated cases parents still object through superstitious ignorance to sending their children to school, but these instances are growing less and can be overcome. Many of the scholars' parents during school time visit their children and observe them go through their different exercises with manifestations of pleasure. The school has made more progress and accomplished more substantial work during the past year than ever before, under the management of most of the present faculty. I regard it as one of the principal agents in the civilization and advancement of the Indians, and feel disposed to increase its capacity and thereby enlarge the field for the good work it is attempting to perform. There are 212 boys and 114 girls of school age here, with room and accommodations for but 50 boys at the school as it now is. Additional buildings will have to be erected before more can be accommodated. A garden is run in connection with the school, in which the boys are taught how to farm by the industrial teacher.

Six apprentices have been at work during the year, and have all made good progress, particularly the two in the saddler's and one in the blacksmith shop, all three taken from the school. Most boys apprenticed to trades here seem willing to work and desirous of learning, but after getting an inkling of the trade and able to do some work fairly well they usually become discouraged at the small pay received, compared with what scouts, butchers, teamsters, and other agency employes are paid, so quit before becoming proficient, not appreciating that they are acquiring useful knowledge which in future will prove both useful and profitable to them.

Most of the present force of employes have been among these Indians for some time, and are well acquainted with them. The utmost cordiality and good feeling exist among the employes themselves. The Indians are naturally distrustful of strange whites, and little can be done with them by new men until their confidence is gained through long acquaintanceship; hence frequent changes of men are very detrimental both to the advancement of the Indians and an efficient administration of the public service. An employe, in my opinion, should be retained as long as he proves competent and diligent in the discharge of his duties.

Though industriously disposed and desirous of making the best of their present situation, the Mojave, Yuma, and Tonto tribes of Indians are greatly dissatisfied with their location. From the date of their arrival, over fourteen years ago, they have never been contented, and have always been anxious to return to the Verde country, from which they were removed. The only places here suitable for agricultural purposes are the bottoms of the Gila and San Carlos Rivers. The three tribes desirous of being removed occupy small farms along the Gila River, from which wood is scarce and distant. The water is bad and the climate unhealthy, causing much sickness among them. The water in the San Carlos River is healthy, but all available lands therealong are occupied by the San Carlos and White Mountain Indians, native tribes. In my opinion the causes of their dissatisfaction are just, and an effort should be made to remove them from this section of the country to a more healthy locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BULLIS,

Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, September 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Hoopa Indians during the year 1887-'88:

The number of Indians now on the reservation is—

Males	222
Females	241
Total	463
Males over eighteen	134
Females over fourteen	156
Total	290
Boys, six to sixteen	44
Girls, six to sixteen	53
Total	97

Gain during the year, 3, being excess of births over deaths.

Total number of Indians who applied to the physician for medical treatment during the year, including Klamaths, 310.

During the year 9 new houses and 6 barns were erected on the reservation by and for Indians. Over a mile of fencing was made, and the cultivated area extended from 625 to 670 acres. About half of this was cultivated in common; the remainder was allotted to individuals anxious to engage in farming on their own account, in subdivisions of 10 to 20 acres each. These have all been successful, and some of them were able to sell a considerable part of their produce.

The crops this year are very good, and the people have abundance of such of the necessaries of life as can be produced here. Contentment and good order prevail, and the anxiety of the people to improve their condition is very apparent.

The sale of intoxicating liquor to the Indians by dealers who live in the neighborhood of the reservation is the only source of trouble and annoyance.

All the labor of the reservation (except the skilled labor) is performed by the Indians. The number of horses and mules owned by the Indians is 20; cows and calves, 12. Hon. Charles H. Yates, the agent at Round Valley, has generously offered 40 cows and 20 calves from the herd at that agency. The cattle will be sent for in a few weeks, and will be an important addition to the resources of these people.

I have been endeavoring for two years to have the valley surveyed into homestead lots, but although the survey has been authorized since last year the Land Department has not yet moved in the matter.

A new frame school-house, 50 by 24, was erected at the agency last spring, at a cost of \$535. The building is an excellent one, and has capacity for 60 scholars.

One day school is maintained on the reservation. The average attendance during the past year was 40. The personnel consists of Mrs. Mary E. Duigan (white), teacher, salary \$720, and James Marshall (Indian half-breed), industrial teacher, salary \$720. These teachers are capable and painstaking, and the school has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Connected with it is a small farm, on which the large boys are instructed in farming and gardening after school hours. The product of this farm is applied to the benefit of the employes, and to provide seeds for the people the following year. The teacher also instructs the girls in housekeeping, sewing, etc., and provides permanent occupation for the small orphan children who have no homes.

During the year one agency employe's dwelling was constructed; a water-tank was set up and 2,500 feet of inch pipe laid to conduct water to the school-house, stable, blacksmith's shop, and physician's quarters. Extensive clearing, fencing, etc., was done above and below the agency; a ferry-boat, 39 by 16, was built and put in place on the Trinity River, and general repairs were made on the grist and saw mills, now very old and dilapidated. All this work was performed by Indian labor directed and assisted by two white employes, beside much other necessary work on roads, bridges, dams, and flumes.

THE LOWER KLAMATHS.

The question of the prescriptive rights of the Lower Klamaths to the fisheries of the Klamath River is still in abeyance, and I do not think that any action has yet been taken on the instructions given by the honorable the Attorney-General, in October last, to institute proceedings in this case.

Meantime the Indians have made a co-operative partnership with Mr. John Bornhoff, of Crescent City, who has supplied them with boats, nets, etc., and the plant for a cannery, which is now in operation at the mouth of the Klamath. This enterprise gives occupation to all the Indians at that place, and for some distance up the river, and at present their earnings amount to over \$200 per day, in addition to which subsistence is furnished to all who are actually employed.

Mr. Hume's party from Oregon is again in the river fishing. The Indians complain, as before, of this intrusion, and are awaiting with some anxiety the decision that will determine whether the exclusive right claimed by them will be sustained or not.

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

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Colton, Cal., August 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit and to submit my first annual report, which is for the part of the fiscal year 1888 commencing August 16, 1887, and ending June 30. I also herewith transmit the census.

The three agencies, consolidated and placed under my charge, and now known as the Mission Consolidated Agency, consist of (1) the Mission Indians proper, who are located on lands set apart for their use, from time to time, by Executive order, and on other lands to which they have recognized right by prior occupancy, by virtue of the laws of Mexico, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, which reservations and lands are located principally in the counties of San Diego and San Bernardino, California, the greater part in the former county, and scattered over a large territory, from a few to many miles apart; (2) the Tule River Indians, who are located on a reservation in the northeastern part of the county of Tulare, about 45 miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad; (3) the Yuma Indians, located on a reservation on the Colorado River, near and below old Fort Yuma.

The Mission Indians are divided into four grand tribal divisions, to wit: Sarranos, Coahuillas, Diagenos, and San Luis Rey. The subdivisions of this tribe are many, each taking the name of the place or of some distinguished personage, as the Cabazons, Temeculas, Guenos, Pechangas, Ypeechas, La Jollas, Rloon, Falsas, Paumas, Mesa Grande, El Capitan Grande, San Josés, San Ysabel, San Philippe, San Pasqual, Sequon, Portrero, La Bulista, Porte Cruse, Janahas, Aqua Caliente, Los Coyotes, and some smaller communities.

The Tule River are generally known as the Tule and Tejon, the former predominating; but they are mixed with some each of the Kawal, Kings River, Monachi, and the Wechumli.

The Yumas retain their autonomy with a numerically indistinguishable sprinkle of the Diagenos.

Mission, proper	3,021
Tule River and Tejon, etc	145
Yumas, in California—	
Registered	838
Counted	138
Diagenos, Lower California	160
	1,128
Total	4,293

The lands set apart, reserved, and occupied by the Mission Indian contain about 200,000 acres; the Tule River reservation, about 45,000 acres; the Yuma reservation about 45,500 acres. Total, 290,500 acres.

THE CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

Treating of these three classes of Indians together, for the sake of brevity, I remark, generally, that the Yumas are readily distinguishable, on sight, from the others. Physically, they are greatly superior to either of the other tribes. They are well shapen and formed; athletic, lithe, and swift of foot; high cheek bones, coarse, well delineated features, not handsome, but graceful. They wear their hair long, and parted in the middle, and the long, black, massive tresses hang down on either side of their faces, covering all except the eyes, nose, mouth, and chin. Few wear hats or shoes, the hair serving as a protection from heat and cold. The male dress is a red flannel shirt, blue pants, and a red handkerchief, generally worn around the neck, sometimes over the head. The females wear a kind of loose mother-hubbard, with a light blue or red shawl. The children, when at large on their natural heath, wear long shirts, or anything else, or nothing. Intellectually they are the equals of, if not superior to, either of the others; but strictly this, for they are not so highly civilized. They are not vicious, but peaceable and docile, and seem easily disciplined. Their superstitions have a stronger grip upon them, and they continue, though to less extent, to practice the sacrificial ceremony of destroying the property of their dead, and some others, equally foolish. They live in adobe huts, brush tépes, booths, and subsist on fish from the river, mesquite beans, and such other articles of vegetables and cereal food as they produce on the lands, which varies in quantity as the overflows of the river. When this fails, they dig deep holes in the ground and plant, and thus make something to eat. This year they are in danger of actual suffering. The June overflow did not occur, and the result is great scarcity of food. I have applied for relief. They deserve a greater share in the distribution of governmental benevolence. If they had a few pumps to raise the water from the river to irrigate their lands, or a canal to conduct it upon the lands, and were furnished a few farming implements, such as spades, hoes, axes, and plows they would soon need nothing further of support from the Government. They are said to be lazy, but generally make good laborers.

The Mission and Tule River tribes are very strikingly alike in physical appearance, differing less from each other than some of the Mission tribes. The Tules are doubtless a part of the same Pueblo or Mission Indians handed down from Spain and Mexico. They are of a ginger-cake color, flat faces, medium height, heavily built, and have an indolent appearance. They wear citizen's dress, short hair, hats, and shoes when out; but rarely at home. The women cling to the red handkerchief and black Mexican shawl, which they wear drawn over their heads and down the sides of their faces. They depend upon their crops and fruits mainly for support, and many of the younger ones work out among the whites and obtain good wages. Such work is in great demand here at this time, and as the period between seed time and harvest is considerable this furnishes employment for many who would otherwise be idle and into mischief. In the spring time sheep shearing is a lucrative business with both the Mission and Tule Indians, and they seem to enjoy that kind of work. These jobs, together with their main agricultural and stock-raising industries, enable them to live fairly well. Some of the Indians own from fifty to a hundred head of cattle and ten and twenty horses. One of the La Jolla Indians has over 400 sheep, 10 head of horses, and some 20 cows.

Speaking of their habits, my observation is that, while they cling with a morbid tenacity to some of their customs and superstitions, they have, old and young, absorbed many of the characteristics of civilization. They have not been wholly inapt and unobservant, but from contact with the whites, and under the influence of instructions from agents and teachers and others, formed pretty correct notions of the leading features of civilization, such as to know right from wrong, the proprieties, amenities, and immunities of citizens, and their responsibility to law and order. As a people, they are strictly, at leastly honest, punctilious and exacting in the observance of promises; slow to confide, yet, once confiding, trust implicitly; but once deceived, never trusting again. They have not the knowledge of details, either of law or ethics; but with a remarkably quick perception, as if by intuition, compass their customary environments. They present the enigmatical combination of ignorance and prudence, of artlessness and sagacity. All this, notwithstanding their unreasonable and foolish rites and superstitions. But fortunately for them, superstition can no longer be regarded as an insurmountable obstacle to a respectable grade of civilization. * * * But since all superstition is error, and in a measure retards honest and impartial inquiry, it is to be deplored not less perhaps on account of the Indians than others. It will never be lifted from these adult Indians. Therefore the effort should be to command and enforce the discontinuance of such only as works destruction of property, involves cruelty to man or animal, or tends to turpitude and degradation, and to keep all kinds from children.

The condition of these Indians may be stated as fair. If they could be entirely free from the influence of the liquor traffic, the gamblers, and the trespassers they would be

greatly relieved. They are located in a healthful climate, with splendid water. Their land yields good crops of cereals, grasses, and fruits, and by proper guidance and a little aid from time to time there seems to be no reason why they might not become on a level with the average laboring agriculturist. But this feeling of insecurity, clearly the result of a knowledge of many wrongs in the past, seems to follow them and keep their spirits subdued and their hopes and energies weak, and on this account their feeling of dependence is profound. To the agent they look for everything. All their hopes are centered in him. An agent should be a good man and kind. They deserve aid and need kind treatment.

STATUS OF THE MISSION INDIANS, AND HEREIN OF TITLES AND TRESPASSERS.

The status of these Indians, both as to their persons and their property, is peculiar. They originally held, as a kind of hereditary right from their parent governments, Spain and Mexico, and later, under the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Mexico, all the land which they occupied, used, and enjoyed, either for habitation, cultivation, or pasture, and as they were recognized equally with the Mexican and other races then in Mexico as citizens, and peculiar objects of governmental protection—entitled to the same rights as other citizens, and so recognized by the United States in said treaty; choosing to remain within the State of California after it was acquired by the United States, as did many Mexicans and Spaniards who owned property at the time—it would seem, and it has been so held, that they are citizens, notwithstanding the fact that they held their lands as tenants in common. In support of this, the laws and authorities of both the United States and Mexico are absolutely conclusive. The lands thus held and owned by them at that epoch embraced enormous tracts along the coast and coast valleys of the very best land in the State. But, ignorant of their own rights, and yielding from time to time to the power of the aggressive, more intelligent and enterprising Caucasian immigrants, or shrewd "old-timer," who acted offensively without law, against law, and sometimes under color of law not understood, or if understood, not enforced, they moved and removed and were driven from place to place, until the protecting hand of the Government commanded a halt. And thus, at this late day, they are found, some, indeed, fortunately in the possession of ample fertile land, with wood and water; others, provided for by executive order, and still others, jammed up into rugged cañons on the sides and tops of mesas and mountains, or upon the burning sands of the great desert. It is strikingly, painfully obvious that they have been robbed by bad law, or by no law, and in the face of good law not declared. And, if they are citizens, what are now their rights, and what authority has the Government to legislate specially for or against them? Will the allotment act apply to them? Do not they hold their lands as tenants in common, and may not they have them partitioned by the courts, and thereafter hold and own them in fee? If citizens, their tribal relations may at any time be broken and dissolved, and their state of dependency upon the special care and bounty of the Government discarded and rejected. Should this be the case, the field for the missionary, mission society, and the charity of the nation will be inviting. Another field will be opened. The land-grabber, with his money and his bottle, will own 80 per cent. of what remains in five years. Left to themselves, however, they will be slow to change, or desire to change, their present relations with the Government. They are in too much dread to assume the attitude of independence.

TRESPASSERS.

When I assumed the duties of this office, August 10, 1887, amongst other things I found an order from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs directing my predecessor, Mr. J. S. Ward, to have removed after September 1, thereafter, thirty-eight persons as trespassers from the Portrero reservation, near Banning, Cal. The most of them had purchased the odd sections that were claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from said company, and some had gone on and made considerable improvements. Others occupied even sections which were conceded to be the land of the Government; still others had squatted without any pretense or color of right, and three had occupied the land before it had been set apart for the use of the Indians, and in these cases the order contained admissions and recognitions of equity; but having orders to remove all I proceeded in September to execute that order. I learned beforehand that many of the claimants had vacated under notice, and that others had agents on them, and a majority of them only had built homes and settled. I learned, furthermore, that they were a clever, intelligent, law-abiding people, with one or two exceptions, and I therefore first sought an interview with them, called a meeting and obtained an audience, and submitted to them my instructions and stated, as diplomatically as I could, the case. Of those who had been notified to vacate, all agreed, after fully discussing the matter, that they would not take legal steps nor offer physical resistance, but would submit under

protest to removal. Two, however, fearing that they might waive their right to test the titles in the courts, and acting under advice of counsel and in no captious spirit, declined to vacate without a show of force. These I removed, with all their cattle and movable effects; they afterwards instituted suit, sounding in ejectment, against me for the recovery of said land. I had the case by proper procedure transferred to the United States court, and it is pending there and untried. It has been delayed for want of proper parties, they having failed to make the Indians parties. Since the decision of the case of *Byrne vs. Allis et al.*, which involves the questions in this case, or some of them, I doubt if they will press it to a hearing.

Finding it utterly impossible with the means at my command to remove the large quantities of grain and other property, and that to undertake it would result in irreparable damage and loss by wastage and wearage, some having still apples and other fruits on the trees, and potatoes in the ground, and raisin grapes, undried and un cured, and not being able to see any loss either to the Government or the Indians, I had all of them to admit possession in me in writing and gave each one written permission to remain to secure their crops. This action, however, applied to only a few, such as had made improvements and crops.

The removal of these trespassers opened up quite a large tract of land, being all of the tillable land surveyed, odd sections, and some few of the unurveyed, in that reservation, between six and eight thousand acres in all, and about 4,000 acres of good land. The Indians of that place being unable to cultivate any considerable part of this land for want of stock and farming implements I consented for them to permit some of these whites who lived near by and whose stock had become idle to plow in some of the land, first having the Indians select such as they needed or could be induced to cultivate. In this way, besides what the Indians themselves have made, they will realize about 70 tons of barley, between 2,500 and 3,000 bushels, and about 100 tons of good hay. This, added to their own crops, will give them an ample supply to begin anew, and to push, with great advantage and encouragement, their farming industry, and, I hope, will become the means of inducing other small communities to locate thereon. I shall have the barley stored and issued to them after their own is exhausted, and only to those who are willing to work and who do work. Portrero Indians are much pleased at the sight of such an unusual quantity of barley and hay, and I think it has awakened in them a lively interest in agriculture. At any rate they promise me now that they will work faithfully and not soon ask for seed.

My actions in relation to these trespassers are reported in detail in a special communication to the Department. What these men will do under the circumstances I know not. They have been seeking relief through their representatives in Congress, but the result is not reported. The case of Gird and North vs. myself, now pending, has been regarded by them a test case, and I think they are awaiting the result of that case. Since the official declaration by the honorable Commissioner of the Land Office that these Mission and Pueblo Indians are and have been citizens, new features of defense of their Mission rights will doubtless appear. Upon these questions I have decided views, but it is not for me here, nor perhaps elsewhere, to discuss the subject.

In this same order the agent was directed to remove other persons from another reservation, situated in the county of San Diego, about 45 miles northeast of San Diego, and known as the Capitan Grand Reserve, on which the census just taken shows there are 92 Indians. The reservation contains 17,580 acres, and through it for about 13 miles the San Diego River flows. On both sides of this river are about 400 acres, constituting the only tillable land in the whole reservation. The mountains rise on either side more or less abruptly, and the land is wholly worthless except for pasture. Only eight of those named in the order were found by me remaining on the land, four of whom had married squaws and were living with them. The others were removed, except one, who was left in charge by me, with the approval of the Department, for sufficient reasons. I submitted to the honorable Commissioner the question of the right of the white men to remain on the reservation with their squaws, and I was afterwards instructed that they might remain so long, and no longer, as their presence did not affect injuriously the morals or rights of the Indians. I venture to remark that such men are rarely beneficial, and nearly always injurious to them. They, as a rule, marry the squaws for the advantages and the opportunities such a relation affords, and proceed to make the most of the situation. They manage to gobble up what the Indians make, and advise them to their hurt generally against the Government agencies, deal liquor to them and debauch their morals, and all this in such a manner as to evade the eye of the agent. He sees not the acts, but only the consequences. This, however, is not always the case; there are a few exceptions.

While engaged in the discharge of this duty I discovered a large flume high up along the side of the mountain, apparently descending as I advanced along up the cañon, which I afterwards learned was being constructed for the purpose of conducting water to the

city of San Diego, distant 45 miles. It is certainly a gigantic enterprise, and will be of incalculable public benefit to the city and country. This flume had been well high completed through the reservation and along on the sides of the mountains, and hundreds of laborers and artisans were there encamped on the land. Upon investigating the matter I discovered that the flume had the effect to divert the water above the Indians' settlements from the original channel and to deprive the Indians below of the use of it for irrigation and for all purposes. Having no previous knowledge of this work, I naturally supposed that no such a stupendous undertaking would have been begun without previous and satisfactory arrangements with the Government touching the right of way through the reservation. I made inquiry, however, and learned from the president, Mr. George D. Copeland, and General Crittenden, who were interested, that they had not made any definite arrangement with the Government. Accordingly I reported the condition of things to the honorable Commissioner, who very promptly instructed me to cause the work on the flume upon the reservation to cease immediately, unless the company should make satisfactory arrangements by which the Indians would not be deprived of their water or otherwise injuriously affected by the operation of said flume. I proceeded with these instructions to San Diego, asked a meeting with the company, obtained it, and submitted my orders. They were among the best business men, and most respectable, prominent, and responsible in the city. Quickly perceiving their embarrassment, and having thus in jeopardy \$500,000, they readily agreed to submit to any arrangement that I might dictate. I wrote the contract or consent and requested them to call in their attorney, who happened to be the Hon. Olin Wellborn, ex-Member of Congress, late of Texas. To him I submitted the paper, and, without any material alterations, it was signed and forwarded to the Department for further action. It is but just to say of these gentlemen that they could not be justly regarded as reckless, willful trespassers. They acted under an act of Congress (1866) which they supposed authorized the work. But, having been notified by the honorable Commissioner that they were not authorized, any work done thereafter would seem to have been unlawful and without excuse.

The arrangement made gives the Indians a great advantage in the use of the water, as it provides that the company shall furnish to them for all purposes and in perpetuity an ample supply of water at any and all times when needed, and stipulates for a forfeiture in the event of a failure to comply. Concluding on this, let it suffice to say that this arrangement secures the Indians a much better and more desirable means of a water supply, and at the same time furnishes to the city of San Diego a much-needed volume of drinking water, pure and fresh, from the mountains. Inspector Colonel Gardner, happening along about the time, considered the arrangement a just and satisfactory one.

Other rights of way were asked for and contracts forwarded, notably the Palm Valley Land and Water Company, the Palmdale Railroad Company, the Garden of Eden Company—all operating in Palm Valley, wherein are situated the Agua Caliente (No. 2) and Rincon (No. 2) Indians on a reservation. Other work of investigation of frauds, relating to land there, was also done, and on all of these matters I have made special reports, which are of file in the office at Washington. Others still are seeking rights of way for their purposes in this rapidly advancing country; but I have not acted upon them, nor can I do more than to refer to them. I will add, generally, that while all of them have elements of speculation in them; they are for the most part of public benefit and utility, and therefore whenever and wherever these easements can be granted without injury to the rights of the Indians I can see no good reason for refusing them. Certainly they should be allowed when they can be required to give the Indians the benefit of their enterprise. If Congress would pass a general law authorizing it in all cases when no injury to the Indians will accrue, and when benefits to them will follow, to be judged of by the agents or other officers of the Government and the approval of the Department, much vexation would be saved to Congress.

There are quite an additional number of matters affecting the rights and titles of the various settlements of Indians, a detailed statement without discussion of which would extend this report, already too long, beyond reasonable limits. The phenomenal development of this part of the country has brought with it the usual craze for land and water. Every foot of available land is bounced, and all the risks and chances of the unscrupulous trader and gambler are taken, and the lands of the Indian seem to be an object of special cupidty. Tracts of land are settled on and claimed, lines are changed by private surveys, known lines transgressed, and every art, trick, and device of the unscrupulous land pirate is resorted to to secure a lodgment. This of course increases the labor and responsibility of an agent, already onerously burdened with official work. But I have sought to impress all such that they can not grab this land with impunity, with what success the records and the future will show. Quite a number of cases are in the immediate future, and considerable litigation and departmental support therefore will be needed. Cases should be made at Santa Ysabel, San Ysidro, San Fillippi, San

Pasqual, Puma, Pala, and at other places. The present hope is that in a few of them they will be advised to yield without litigation. The law as it has been for a long time seems, for the first time, to be settled. Through the industry and ability of the special attorney for the Mission Indians, Shirley O. Ward, esq., of Los Angeles, the courts have at last declared and adjudicated the law affecting this class of cases. But the fallures and errors of these many years have wrought much irreparable injury to these Indians. Tortfeasors' wrongs have become legal rights. Innocent purchasers have now vested rights. Subdivisions have been made, lines changed, and all the difficulties and clouds which time has brought now environ the Indian chances for having their rights re-established and restitution made. It is, therefore, only in those cases where the evidence is at the command or within reach of the Government that I would recommend the institution of suits. And if the Indians are indeed citizens, and are declared to have been since the accession of the State, what the Government can hope to accomplish I am not able to see. There is now sufficient lands and more for all of them, if properly distributed. To hold this securely for them will alone insure them a support.

AGRICULTURE.

One year's experience is not sufficient to enable me to determine with accuracy the extent, if any, of improvement in this important branch of the service. The well-known scattered condition of the lands and farms renders it impossible for an agent to adopt any system of personal instruction. In the absence of a farmer to visit and to show them how to work, the most that I can do is to instruct and encourage them by all the means at my command, and while on my visits to their settlements, or when they visit the agency. It is said that this has been above the average crop year. More rain has fallen during the important months of January and February than usual, and the early grain crops were assured. I visited nearly all of the reservations in the month of June, and had an opportunity of making observations at a time when I could safely estimate. I was not only pleased, but was surprised to see the crops at most of the places, as well as to observe the condition of the Indians themselves, their home life, cattle, horses, and other stock. They are generally self-supporting, and look as if they had plenty to eat and were glad to have me inspect their farms and to see their condition.

They seem to have made good use of the advantages afforded them from time to time by the Government, and use intelligently the agricultural implements furnished them. I find such property in a fair condition and generally well cared for. They are not wanting in the appreciation of such donations, and gratitude is manifested in their expressions of interest. They seem to know something of the white man's methods and utilize his ideas. But patch-farming seems to be a favorite way with them. They have their vegetables and melons, their corn and pumpkins, in small patches; but they plant their wheat and barley generally in common, using the Government implements; and these farms they seem to expect to pass under the inspection of the agent, and many of them are really creditable to them. But there are many settlements, some having better lands and more favorably located than others, and again some work better than others, as the surroundings seem either to encourage or discourage accordingly. At this season no one can accurately estimate the aggregate yield of their farms, nor can their acreage be exactly estimated, though June is the best time to judge of this, and I have attempted to give below a statement which may be practically correct, or it may fall wide of the mark. It is my best judgment. The statistical statement herewith forwarded furnishes such further details as I have been able to obtain. This is an aggregate statement of the leading products. The estimate per acre is below the average.

Statement of leading farm products for 1888.

Estimated.	Bushels per acre.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels.	Number of tons.	Total pounds.
Wheat (not thrashed).....	10	400	4,000	180	240,000
Barley (not thrashed).....	15	1,000	15,000	310	620,000
Corn.....	30	200	4,000	112	224,000
Oats, wild (not thrashed).....	Wild.	Wild.	.....	30	40,000
Barley hay.....	10	50	.....	500	1,000,000
Alfalfa hay.....	10	40	.....	400	800,000
Potatoes (Irish).....	40	.....	2,000	60	120,000
Total.....	.....	1,600	25,000	1,522	8,044,000

Grain and hay produced by whites at Portrero.

Estimated.	Bushels per acre.	Number of bushels.	Number of acres.	Number of tons.	Total pounds.
Barley.....	15	3,000	200	72	144,000
Hay (barley).....				80	160,000
Total.....	15	3,000		152	304,000

Statement of stock owned by the Indians (1888).

	Hogs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.
Mission (proper).....	100	725	750	475	200	2,250
Tule River.....	139	87	33	200		452
Yumas.....		110	23			133
Total.....	239	922	810	675	200	2,837

I have been notified of the employes allowed for the year. I asked for a farmer for the Mission Indians, to be located at Portrero. I regret that one could not be allowed. A good farmer would be of incalculable value to them. His presence among them and their personal contact with him would alone be a great means of their general advancement in civilization. One good man, faithful to duty, with proper interest in the cause, would accomplish more than a number of teachers, who are, themselves, justly regarded the most potent factors of civilization. There is no good reason why he might not in one year teach them the intelligent use of the tools and farming implements used by the whites; in a few years the time, manner, and means of preparing the land, sowing, harvesting, storing, estimating, and measuring.

Such a man as this we have at Tule River—Mr. Luther Anderson. Perfectly reliable, faithful, intelligent, and with the confidence of the Indians, he has impressed his character upon them, and his work is plainly to be seen. He is a mechanic and blacksmith as well as farmer. He repairs their wagons, shoes their horses, and keeps their farming tools in repair. The trouble is that there is not sufficient land to operate successfully. The Indians well understand this, and while they have yielded to his instruction, have improved much in a general way, they have no inducement to devote their time and energies exclusively to farming. In other respects they will, in all probability, remain about as they are now.

The farming interests of this agency, on account of the good crop year, is perhaps better than it has been for some years. I used my best efforts to have them take a new start with me; but I can not claim that I have been the means of their advanced condition.

I have stated, on the first pages of this report, what may be said of the Yumas. They have managed to live somehow, but agriculture cuts a poor figure with them, and until they have the means of irrigation their farming interests will not be worth considering.

POPULATION—CENSUS.

The regulations requiring the census to be made up in September, notice to have it in by the first day of that month was not anticipated, and, without appropriations for expenses, I have been compelled to use extraordinary efforts to accomplish what I have. By the assistance of the employes, and notably the superintendent of schools, Mr. Stephen I. Janus, and Dr. W. E. Ferreebe, agency physician, I have taken nearly all of the tribes. Those estimated are mainly scattered over the desert and all through Southern California, and appear in the tabulated statement below and the census proper, herewith transmitted. The census, though somewhat hastily taken, may be regarded as practically accurate. In some instances the names could not be ascertained, and at Yuma two camps declined, as I am informed, to give the names, and a reliable person was sent among them and counted them. The ages of the old ones are guessed at. Few of them know their ages.

The Indian and the English names of the Tules and the Yumas are given, but the Mission Indians have generally Spanish names and few have English.

EDUCATION, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

Much has been said and written on the subject of Indian education. My views are not in demand, and will not here be given. I realize the importance of it as a means of civilization. General education of heart and brain together means education. Its fruits are seen in refined lives and practices and in all the invention of human activity. The policy of means and methods has matured, and is being acted on by the Government. To faithfully pursue with increased means, appropriations, and agencies is about as much as I could suggest.

We have had in operation for the whole of the last scholastic year four schools, to wit: At San Jacinto, teacher, Miss Mary L. Noble; La Jolla (La Joya), Miss Ora M. Salmons; Rincon, Miss Hattie E. Alexander; Agua Caliente, Miss Matilda A. Welty; and three taught only a part of the year, to wit, Portrero, teacher, Miss Sarah E. Morris; Coahuila, Mrs. N. J. Ticknor, now deceased, and at Tule River, teacher, M. A. McGee. Taken as a body, I doubt if there is in the service at day-schools a better and more successful set of teachers. There are one or two exceptions, and in these cases changes will be recommended. The difficulties, disadvantages, and exposures of pupils and teachers considered, their success has been all that a reasonable government could require. To the faithfulness and devotion and self-sacrifice of all of them I here bear most cheerful and just testimony. But in the three last-named schools misfortunes and embarrassments have happened.

At Coahuila Mrs. N. J. Ticknor, one of the very best and longest in the service, died, May 7, 1888, and it so affected the whole tribe, with whom she had labored for seven years, that it was not deemed advisable to re-open the school during the term. In her death the Government lost a most noble and faithful servant and the Indians a devoted and beloved friend and teacher. This is a large school, and her place will be difficult to fill.

At Portrero the school was re-established in March, and shortly afterwards the school building was burned, and thereafter it was taught in the dwelling of the captain, which, though not sufficient, served in a kind of way for the purpose. I have asked for means to rebuild.

The school at Tule River was opened by me upon the assurance that an average of twenty pupils would attend. The building for the purpose was good, but desks and other furniture were wanting. Such were improvised, and the school opened. But, much to my annoyance about that time, two causes seemed to destroy the interest in the subject—a rumor that the reservation would soon be sold and the Indians removed; secondly, the arrest by the United States marshal and imprisonment of four of the leading heads of families under the charge of murder. These causes made the success of the school impossible; but I kept the teacher engaged until the end of the term. But for these troubles there is no reason to doubt that the much needed and well deserved school would have proven a success.

The average attendance of the Mission schools for the year was 158. This was in some measure reduced by the sickness and death of Mrs. Ticknor, the sickness of the Indians at Agua Caliente, and other lesser causes. The number of children who can read and write is 154. The schools are generally well supported by the Indians.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are in the Mission reservations, of houses built by the Government for school purposes, 7, 1 having been destroyed by fire. Two are now used, to wit, at Mesa Grande and Pechanga. Those in use were very dilapidated, and, with one exception, hardly fit for the purpose; but, with an allowance by the Department, I have availed myself of a two months' vacation to have them repaired, and the superintendent of schools, Prof. Stephen I. Janus, who gave special attention to the work, reports them in a comfortable condition.

If we can obtain the means to rebuild the house at Portrero, we will be in a better condition of comfort and convenience in that respect than has been for many years. Much might be said on this subject. To teach or learn while freezing or burning is impossible, and this covers the ground in the past. The school property and books are well preserved, except that destroyed by fire. Some of the furniture was destroyed, but most of the books, etc., saved.

We have recommended the establishment of schools at four other places, which I hope will be done. The Indians are so situated that, under the present rule required by the Department, it will be impossible for many children to receive the benefits of education. At many of the places, subdivisions heretofore named, there are from eight to twenty

children of school age who will never be educated under the present rule. I have submitted to the Department the subject of opening graded schools, the lowest being ten pupils. Young ladies, capable of doing much good, might be employed for less than the established salary of \$720, and in this way hundreds of these children might be reached, and in no other way without compulsory removal and concentration. The situation of the Mission Indians in this respect is most peculiar and unfortunate, and it would seem that special rules might be made to reach them.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

There are two contract schools under the purview of this agency. One at Yuma, taught by Miss Mary O'Neil, and the other at Old San Diego, by the Rev. Father A. D. Ubach. At my request I have reports from both, though not in shape for publication. I give below the substance of both:

Statistics of Fort Yuma Indian school.

	Tribe.			Total.
	Apache.	Chime-he yua.	Yuma.	
Number of males.....	1	3	76	80
Number of females.....	3	3	48	54
Number of males between six and sixteen.....	1	3	71	75
Number of females between six and sixteen.....		3	46	49
Males between sixteen and eighteen.....			5	5
Females between six and sixteen.....			2	2
Males who can read and write.....		1	40	41
Females who can read and write.....		2	8	10
Died.....	0	0	0	0

Boarding school at Old San Diego.

This school is made up of Indian children taken from the different tribes of Mission Indians, as follows:

Tribe.	Children.	Tribe.	Children.
San Luis Rey.....	12	Pala.....	3
Diegenos.....	6	Teencuila.....	2
San Pasqual.....	8	Hinson and Fortero (little).....	11
Mesa Grande.....	5	San Jacinto.....	8
Coachella.....	1	La Jolla.....	1
San Philippe.....	1		
Capitan Grande.....	1	Total.....	65

Of these there are 32 males and 33 females. Fifty-nine are reported as being able to read and write. All are under eighteen and over six years, except one, who is eighteen. Number of deaths, 6; sent home on account or sickness, 5. I have not had the opportunity of so observing the operation of these schools as to give any opinion as to their utility.

I visited the school at San Diego in December last, and without entering here into details, I was much pleased with the school and the manner in which the dormitory was kept. The sisters, of whom I met two, passed the children through a brief examination, sufficient to give me an idea of the methods employed, their discipline, and the advancement of the children in their studies and music. The girls and boys are taught separately and in different rooms, and are assigned different departments for play, work, and for rest and sleep. Father Ubach kindly showed me all of the compartments, including store, dining, and cook rooms, and the hospital. The measles raged in the school during the year, and more than half were affected at the same time. They are through with them and the more dangerous consequences. I remark that the material for the support of this school, to some extent, affects the day schools. It would seem that there

is ample material at places among the mission tribes where there are no schools. If the operations of Father Ubach could be confined to such places, and he, as to them, allowed, unrestricted, to take any grade within school age it would be well enough; for, from the present outlook, they must depend upon such schools for an education. Being generally Catholics in faith, the Indians more readily take to that form of simple and symbolical religion than to the more ideal and abstract religions of the Protestants. "The simplest minds to simpler forms of faith adhere." There are some Surranos who are not Catholics, who hate them, and will not consent for their children to be taught by them.

As will be seen, the school at Yuma has no pupils from the Missions. I find them almost unanimously opposed to sending their children to that place, being opposed to mixing them up with the long-haired tribe, although those children wear their hair short. The extreme heat is mainly the cause.

SANITARY.

The statement of our efficient agency physician will show the sanitary condition during the year. I will make two remarks which, with the knowledge of the situation, will appear so axiomatic as to forbid discussion:

First. The offices of physician and clerk are wholly incompatible. The one oftentimes necessarily preventing the discharge of the duties and requirements of the other.

Second. A suitable hospital for the sick who visit the agency to be treated from distant reservations, and are compelled to remain, variously, should be constructed at some place accessible to the physician, and an appropriation allowed for their comfort and feed; especially is this needed in the cold and rainy winter season. Many are absolutely injured by exposure in coming, going, and remaining without shelter more than they are benefited by the treatment. No money has ever been or will ever be more charitably applied for the benefit of these Indians. To see them here in winter is enough.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Bad liquor and bad morals are twins. They live and thrive together; pine, languish, and die together. Upon their decay, rich, pure, and robust men and morals spring up and live to bless the world. Candor compels me to say that this nefarious business continues. With all the means at my command I have brought them to the forum of justice. I have prosecuted twenty-one white men and one woman, and all, except four, were held to answer to the grand jury. They have not been tried; four, I believe, have plead guilty. I have taken occasion to speak to the United States judge about their punishment, and he promises, and has commended the application of, the extreme penalty of the law. This will do good. It would seem that to hold over so many, keeping separate places, would deter all others. But not entirely. The most of these prosecuted are in the San Bernardino Valley, in the cities and towns. In these places they have become more careful and clandestine. But they have begun to ply their vocation at other and more remote reservations, where detection is not so easy and so probable. Knowing that I have no regular detectives, depending upon my interpreter, who is deserving of all praise in his efforts to relieve his blood from this poison, they are ranging beyond the reach, and so, in nearly all the reservations, more or less liquor is sold. To prevent it a detective force to stand guard at every grocery is necessary. The subject is well understood; the evil fairly estimated. The application of the well-known agencies for its prevention is all that is necessary. The liquor drinking is confined to comparatively few of the Indians. But one drunken Indian is a bloody, obstreperous terror, and if that one is seen on the streets of a city the whole tribe, including the agent over them, is censured. "He is an Indian drunk, therefore all Indians are drunkards," is the usual syllogistic adjudication of society. Whereas, the truth is, that as a class there is less of it than among the Mexicans or Americans. If left free to drink, however, it is could not be said. They know that it is a crime, and it would do no harm to provide a punishment for the Indian as well as the man who sells, and thus let him be restrained by fear of punishment as well as for his respect for the law. Give me a detective force and I will practically destroy the traffic.

MISSIONS, CHURCHES, AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

There are no missionaries or missionary churches except one or two small Catholic churches, one at San Ygnacio and Santa Ysabel; and there has been but little religious services among the Indians, so far as I know. They have their religion and worship under their own vine and fig tree. I confess my unfitness for this branch of the service, for if I myself have religion it must be in a mild form and not sufficient to render

me zealously active in the cause. Good, moral teachings, with the operating civilizing agencies, will, it is to be hoped, soon place them within the reach of the missionaries of the true and unfilled religion.

COURTS FOR THE CORRECTION OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

We have neither at this agency. The Indians are unwilling and unable to serve as judges without compensation. Application has been made by me for a police organization, and not allowed for want of funds. It is confidently to be hoped that some means will be found to pay for judges of the Indian courts and for police. If such an organization is needed anywhere, certainly this is the place.

CONCLUSION.

This consolidated agency, on account of its location and the development of the country and the peculiar environments of the Indians, and other causes, has become one requiring great activity, sound judgment, and practical experience, together with some knowledge of law. The agent has to deal with all kinds of men, and consider many questions of law and fact. The mere book-keeper or other person having no knowledge of law or experience with men and business would be a mere figure-head. I doubt if the same number and kind of difficulties are to be found in any other agency in the country. If so, I should be sorry for the agent. I claim not to have been during this my first year equal to the duties of the office.

My association with the various employes has been uniformly pleasant, and their faithful and efficient discharge of their several duties has relieved me greatly, and it is a pleasure for me to commend them as faithful officials and employes. Nothing has occurred seriously conflicting with my administration of the affairs of the office. The loss of our first superintendent of schools, Prof. Anthony H. Janus, was regarded a great loss to his department of the service. He was a noble man, devoted to his work, and eminently qualified for his duties. His son, Mr. Stephen I. Janus, now fills the place made vacant by his death, and promises to wear well the ermine of his departed sire. With his assistance and the esteemed and talented agency physician and clerk, Dr. W. E. Ferree, I have supports of great value to me.

I am embarrassed by the consciousness that this report is too long. If so, you may eliminate such parts as you may deem proper without offense. Much more might be said; less seems to be insufficient.

Thanking you for courtesies extended during the year, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. PRESTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 14, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

The Round Valley Reservation covers an area of a little over 102,000 acres of land, between three and four thousand of which are in the valley proper, and is excellent soil. One thousand and eighty acres of this valley land are held by white men who derive their title under the swamp act. Added to this the occupancy of almost the entire pasture land by trespassers, and but very little is left to keep between five and six hundred Indians on.

In compliance with instructions received in office letter of May 2, 1887, I issued notices and served them on all the men trespassing on reservation lands to remove therefrom on or before August 1, 1887, and that in the event of their failure to comply with said notice I was instructed to call on the commander of the nearest military post for aid in effecting their removal and also that of their stock. No attention being paid to the notice by the trespassers further than to consult their attorneys and prepare to hold out to the

last I called on General Howard for aid. In response to my requisition General Howard sent Battery I, First Artillery, under command of Captain Shaw, to the agency with instructions to aid me in effecting their removal. No sooner were we ready to begin operations than injunctions were served on Captain Shaw and myself, which were issued out of the State courts, to restrain us from further proceedings. I at once telegraphed the Indian Office and received orders to advise with the United States attorney. Acting under his advice, I answered their injunction and awaited further advice from your office. You know well the result. After every effort had been made by your office, and I had exhausted every means in my power to bring about the desired result, the troops were withdrawn and these Indians, the most peaceable and inoffensive on this coast, were left in a more deplorable condition than they were before.

The trespassers gathering now courage over their success have been in most cases more insolent than before, seeming to think that the reservation belongs to them, and the desperate efforts which these men put forth to resist the United States authorities, both civil and military, to prevent the recovery of these lands from fraudulent occupation call for the most severe action. Their continued occupation of almost the entire reservation is a disgrace to the United States Government, and should not be tolerated. The gross injustice done these defenseless Indians by these few men continuing to occupy almost their entire reservation, is a shameful return for the hundreds of thousands of acres of land now owned by white men, and over which forty years ago they held undisputed control. Now, they are herded up like so many sheep on less than one-thirtieth of their land, while their enemies, the trespassers, combining under the leadership of one or two men capable of taking all possible advantage of the leniency of our Government, which is always reluctant to resort to means that might be considered harsh or unnecessarily severe, are hoarding up their ill-gotten gains and keeping constantly prepared to use any means in their power to hold on to the lands so fraudulently occupied by them. Many times since assuming charge of this agency the Indians have asked me whether or not they could expect any relief from the Government. It has been a hard question to answer satisfactorily to them.

The trespassers have been allowed to accumulate wealth in the easiest possible manner by grazing large herds of sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs on reservation lands without any cost scarcely to them for the last fifteen years, and this wealth is judiciously employed for the hiring of shrewd lawyers who seem to have been successful every time in impressing the courts with the conviction that no matter how enormously large losses were inflicted on the Government or its wards, the Indians on the reservation, from year to year by the trespassers, they must be allowed to stay until such time as it suited their convenience to go, and such time will never come. I trust that such vigorous action will be taken by the present Congress that not a single loop-hole will be left for these men to crawl out of, and these patient and much-abused tribes of Indians may have their just rights.

INDIANS.

The following taken from the annual census gives the number of Indians of all ages on the reservation:

Number of males above eighteen years of age	197
Number of females above eighteen years of age	197
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen	76
Number of children under six years	65
Total	535

SAW-MILL.

The absolute necessity of a saw-mill with which to manufacture lumber to keep in repair the agency fences, houses, barns, and Indian houses, at this agency is apparent at a glance to the most casual observer. It is not only discouraging to the agent and farmer to try to raise a crop and harvest it, but the Indians who are willing and anxious to raise for themselves the necessaries of life are at a loss how to do so successfully with the old rotten fences so easily broken down and nothing with which to repair them. From daylight until after dark the farmers and many of the Indians are kept constantly busy keeping outside stock out of the reservation fields. In one or two instances the entire crops of individual Indians have been destroyed by the stock of two of the trespassers who have unfenced land inside of the reservation fields, and this after they have labored hard for months to produce it. Under the circumstances I have been powerless to prevent it for the reason that I have had nothing at my command with which to build fences and no means of manufacturing it. I hope soon to be able to start the saw-mill,

as I have taken up and repaired the engine and boiler expended by Agent Willsey as ruined at the burning of the flour-mill in 1885, and have them in condition to run. I have also received the belting and other extras from San Francisco, where I purchased them in open market, and hope, before another crop is ready to harvest, to be able to protect it with good fences.

AGRICULTURE.

We have under good cultivation about 1,300 acres of land. About 600 acres of this land is used as an agency farm for the production of hay, grain, and hops.

The balance, or about 700 acres, is cultivated by individual Indians, from which they raise hay, grain, corn, and vegetables of almost every description in large quantities.

The Indians keep their gardens in a good state of cultivation, and through the summer months get almost their entire living from them.

PRODUCTS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: On reservation farm 500 bushels barley, 3,500 bushels wheat, 400 tons of hay, and 20,000 pounds of hops, dry. The individual Indians will raise about 6,500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of barley, 200 bushels of onions, 700 bushels of beans, 30,000 melons, 5,000 pumpkins and squashes, 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, besides many varieties of smaller vegetables in considerable quantities. They will also have from 150 to 200 tons of hay.

STOCK.

We have at the beginning of the present fiscal year 636 head of cattle, old and young, 8 oxen, 52 head of horses, 17 work mules, 44 horse and mule colts, and 130 hogs. We are breaking about half of the horse and mule colts, and they will be taken up as horses and mules and dropped as colts next quarter.

APPRENTICES.

During the year four Indians have worked at the carpenter's trade, but for want of lumber they have been confined principally to the repairing of old houses and barns. Two Indians have worked at the blacksmith's trade, two at the harness shop, and fifteen with the heider.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of six privates, and in most cases they have given fair satisfaction. The great difficulty with Indian police is to get them to arrest one of their own tribe for an offense; but all of them do very well when the member of another tribe is the offender.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

There should by all means be built here for the accommodation of the old and infirm Indians a hospital. As they are now situated it is impossible to give them the care and attention they require, scattered as they are over the entire valley portion of the agency. A hospital steward should then be employed who is thoroughly competent to attend to all their wants and carry out the instructions of the agency physician in nursing them.

There has been no prevailing epidemics among the Indians during the past year, and notwithstanding the healthfulness of the location, the general health of the Indians is not good. Their houses are small and ill-ventilated, and they are compelled to live huddled in them, and as there are no hospital accommodations at the agency there are very few of the helpless that can properly be taken care of, and consequently the amount of wretchedness among this class is far worse than it should be.

EDUCATION.

I have had in operation during the year two day schools, with an average attendance of 65 scholars.

There are 70 children of school age on the reserve who, with but few exceptions, have been regular in their attendance, and have made very satisfactory progress. A library of select reading matter for each of the schools would be valuable in cultivating a desire for books.

We can not overestimate the importance of Indian education, as it brings genuine civilization, and the teachers intrusted with the forming of the developing minds of these children should be possessed of rare intelligence and patience, with sufficient courage to grapple with the many disagreeable features of the work.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I will state that I think excellent progress has been made by the Indians in learning the art of farming and stock-raising. This has been due principally to the untiring efforts of the employes with all the time I could spare from my other duties assisting them. To the head farmer, Mr. Purcell, and the assistant farmer, Mr. Collin, too much credit can not be given. At all times and under all circumstances they have taken hold with their own hands, showing by their own example what it is necessary for the Indians to do to become good farmers and be able to earn a livelihood for themselves after they receive their lands in severalty.

Concluding, I would extend my thanks to your office for the support given me and the many courtesies shown during the past year.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully

C. H. YATES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as United States Indian agent for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado and the Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico. Having but recently taken charge of these Indians, my report may not be as complete and satisfactory as desired.

THE SOUTHERN UTES

Are located on a narrow strip of land in the southwest corner of Colorado. Their reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres of land; 300,000 acres are so-called arable lands, the balance grazing lands. If irrigating canals are provided, all the arable land can be made very productive, as the soil is rich and the climate favorable.

I found about 700 acres of land in cultivation by the Indians. These lands are located along irrigating ditches provided for the Indians by my predecessor the last and the previous year. About 500,000 pounds of grain, such as oats, wheat, and some barley, were raised in the year 1887 with Government aid, and this season the Indians will have the same amount of grain, besides vegetables. This season the Indians have received no aid from the Government in the way of seed, etc., the only assistance from the Department being the services of the farmer. They seem to take an interest in farming, and no doubt have felt the benefit therefrom. To further encourage them and get others to settle down, it is absolutely necessary that more and larger irrigating canals be provided, as without irrigation no use can be made of the very rich soil for agricultural purposes.

The general deportment of the Utes has been good; they are peaceable and show a disposition to respect the property of the neighboring whites. During the past year this office has received no complaints of depredations committed by them. They seem to be happy and contented.

Stock.—The stock cattle and agency beef cattle that are roaming on the range for subsistence are not in good condition, owing to the scarcity of feed. The grass is eaten out, and I can not see how these cattle can live if a snow-fall of ordinary magnitude should take place and cover up what little feed is on the hills. No rain having fallen during the summer, the grass has not grown to its usual size, and that which grew in the early spring dried up and was blown away by the winds.

School.—The school has been in session but a few months during the year, from March to June 30, 1888. Early in the fall the measles broke out, and the school had to be suspended. This epidemic lasted all winter and a number of Indians died. The Utes

did not take kindly to going or sending their children to school, as the small average attendance of ten proves. The school children had the best of care and were in excellent health, not one being sick during the time school was in session. They made good progress in their studies; their deportment was good, and they were contented and happy; but to make the school a success and have a better attendance, some pressure must be used, as persuasion seems to be without effect.

Supplies.—The supplies furnished these Indians during last year have been sufficient in quantity and of good quality.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good. With exception of the measles epidemic during the fall and winter, but few have been sick.

THE JICARILLA APACHE INDIANS.

These Indians are located on a reserve in the northern part of New Mexico, close to the border of the southeast corner of the Ute reservation, which is in its character a summer grazing country; rough, wooded hills and mesas (table lands); small, narrow valleys between, and now and then a spring. The land adapted for agricultural purposes is of small extent. The best and largest part, about 3,000 acres, is in possession of the so-called bona fide settlers, who have been permitted to remain on their lands when this reservation was set apart for the Apaches.

Farming.—Farming on this reservation has proved but a partial success. The want of water for irrigating purposes caused the wheat to dry up, and consequently none was raised. Some oats and potatoes planted in damp places succeeded, and a crop of these will be raised by the Indians. They have cut about 100 tons of hay for their own use.

The Jicarilla Apache is an industrious Indian, willing to work, but on the reservation he now occupies he will never be able to make that progress in agricultural pursuits he would if he had good land and water for irrigation. They have so far been well behaved and live in peace with the settlers and among themselves.

They manufacture their own whisky and get jolly drunk on occasional celebrations. This evil I will endeavor to suppress.

There being no agency buildings as yet provided, the accommodations for the employes are very primitive and entirely unsatisfactory. The reason why no buildings have been erected is attributable to the fact of the agency site having been selected by a special agent on the land of a bona fide settler, so officially recognized; and as it is forbidden by the Department to interfere with or molest such settlers, my predecessor refused to build. An agency site on which buildings can be lawfully built should be speedily located. The settlers on the reserve should be bought out or their rights and duties strictly defined. Among the settlers and Indians it seems a difficult matter to establish a *status vivendi*.

Saw-mill.—A saw-mill has been put up in a good location in the midst of any amount of fine timber, but little has been done with it. During the winter the saw could not be run successfully, owing to the deep snow and very cold weather, when everything was frozen up. In the spring the Indians refused to go to work because of the delayed payment of their wages earned in the fall of 1887 and winter. With a sufficient corps of competent employes and prompt payment of Indian labor a large amount of lumber could be sawed and the Indians kept at work. The lumber could be sold and stock cattle purchased for the Indians from the proceeds. The Jicarillas express a desire to send all their children to school if a boarding school could be provided for them on the reservation. They have now about twenty children at school in Santa Fé, who are making good progress, but the parents dislike to send them away from home.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition is very good, no hereditary disease existing among them.

Supplies.—The supplies furnished these Indians have been sufficient in quantity and of good quality.

Inclosed statistics from both agencies.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MCCUNIFF,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency, viz:

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 10 miles south of the mouth of the Cheyenne River, and about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from which place a stage, carrying the mail and passengers, runs to a point opposite the agency six times a week. Fort Sully, Dakota, 7 miles distant, and on the east side of the Missouri River, is the nearest telegraph station.

The Indians at this agency are the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. In consequence of the intermarriages that have taken place the bands are not as distinctly separated as formerly, and it is becoming more difficult each year to take a census by bands. In accordance with the orders of the Department, the annual census of these Indians has been taken as accurately as possible with the force available for the work, and with the following result:

	Black- feet.	Sans Arc.	Minne- conjou.	Two Kettle.	Total.
Males.....	107	321	592	311	1,297
Females.....	109	300	676	413	1,558
Total.....	216	621	1,268	725	2,925
Males, above 18 years.....	40	206	329	160	735
Females, above 14 years of age.....	60	245	418	233	1,015
Between 6 and 16 years:					
Males.....	27	71	119	78	311
Females.....	27	56	172	91	386

The figures as above given vary slightly from those of last year, which is accounted for by births and deaths and transfers to and from the agency. I do not think the census varies more than thirty from the true number of Indians on the reserve.

The amount of land under cultivation by these Indians during the past year was about the same as the previous year—1,900 acres. No special effort was made to increase the acreage, but the efforts of the farmers have been directed toward a higher cultivation of the land seeded, and in this respect considerable success has been obtained. The land has been seeded to wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, pumpkin and squash, melons, and the small vegetables generally. As I informed the Department last year, farming will not be successfully prosecuted on this reserve for many years to come. The crops the present season have averaged about the same as previous years. Lack of rain at the right time, prevalence of hot winds during the dry season, and absence of trees all conduce to the meager results obtained.

More attention has been paid to the care of stock than ever before, and it is in this work that the farmers find their best field, and one that is encouraged by every means in our power. The Indians are now providing much better shelter, and store more hay for their horses and cattle than they have done heretofore. The brood-mares issued to these Indians last year have been well cared for, and several fine colts are now seen among them.

No allotments of land have been made to these Indians, although many of them have taken separate places and made considerable improvements thereon, and the number so doing is increasing each year. It is highly desirable that surveys should be made for those desiring to take allotments, of which there are now quite a large number.

During the year past these Indians have transported all their annuity goods, school supplies, and a large part of their subsistence stores from Fort Pierre, Dak., to the agency, a distance of over 40 miles. They have handled the freight promptly and carefully, and delivered all of it at the agency in as good condition as it came into their hands.

Attention is invited to the fact that there is no law whereby a white man off the reserve can be punished for purchasing from an Indian any article of clothing, etc., issued by the Government. Some of these Indians succeed in evading the vigilance of the police, crossing the river to the towns bordering on the reserve, and disposing of such articles as they have no immediate use for, receiving only a small proportion of the actual value of the articles sold. The Indian seems to have no trouble in disposing of such articles as he has for sale, finding ready purchasers among the settlers and storekeepers. Of course whenever the Indian is detected in disposing of anything issued to him he is punished either by the agent or court of Indian offenses; but it would materially aid in the suppression of this traffic if a law existed whereby the white man who purchased articles issued to Indians could also be punished.

Dr. Brooks, the agency physician, reports—

The number of cases treated as 1,913; number of births, 93; number of deaths, 51, most of whom died with consumption and scrofula, which are the prevailing diseases. Many chronic cases of scrofula have been greatly improved by medical treatment. I am pleased to report that the Indians of this agency are remarkably free from venereal diseases. I respectfully call attention to the necessity for a hospital at this agency, which would aid materially in the proper care and treatment of the sick.

The attention of the Department has been for several years past called to the matter of a hospital at this agency, and it seems to me that the time has arrived for the Department to take some action in this respect. A properly constructed, equipped, and managed hospital at this agency would be of great benefit.

SCHOOLS.

The schools on this reserve (2 boarding and 8 day) have been in successful operation during the year, and the interest manifested in them by the Indians has been greater than ever before, and the attendance larger and much more regular than in past years.

The boys' boarding-school is located 1 mile north of the agency, and has been filled to its utmost capacity during the entire year. Up to December 7, 1887, M. T. D. Johnson was superintendent and principal teacher of this school. Since that date the school has been under the direct supervision of Dr. G. W. Wroten. Both superintendents have rendered good service, and the school has been brought to a higher state of efficiency than ever before attained. The school has been in session 304 days during the year, with an average attendance of 61. The money value of all supplies issued during the year has been \$5,975.11, and \$250 has been expended upon the building in repairs. The employes and the salaries paid on account of this school are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Time of service.	Amount.
J. D. Johnson.....	Superintendent and teacher.....	July 1, 1887, to December 7, 1887.....	\$313.01
G. W. Wroten.....	do.....	December 8, 1887, to June 31, 1888.....	106.97
Pauline M. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887, to December 7, 1887.....	229.87
Manie E. Wroten.....	do.....	December 8, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	339.13
Louise Cavalier.....	do.....	July 1, 1887, to June 29, 1888.....	600.00
Charlotte Brown.....	Matron.....	do.....	520.00
Mary Brown.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	480.00
Mary Traversie.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1887, to October 23, 1887.....	97.83
Mary Knight.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1887, to September 30, 1887.....	90.00
G. Pfothenauer.....	do.....	October 1, 1887, to October 13, 1887.....	13.70
Rose Sweet.....	do.....	October 15, 1887, to March 31, 1888.....	163.30
Agnes Brownlee.....	do.....	April 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	90.00
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	Laundress.....	November 10, 1887, to May 2, 1888.....	119.51
Marion O. Smith.....	do.....	June 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888.....	21.74

St. John's boarding-school for girls.—This school is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, Jr., under the supervision of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for South Dakota. The school is situated about 3 miles north of this agency. During the year the school has been in session 280 days, it having closed earlier than usual that work might be commenced on a new school building, and which is now in process of erection on the site of the old one. When the new building is completed it will give increased facilities for convenience and comfort of teachers and scholars in conducting the work of the school. The average attendance during the year has been 41, a much larger number than the old building could conveniently accommodate. The value of subsistence and annuity supplies issued to the school is \$1,335.52. This amount represents a little more than the money value of the supplies

the children would have received had they been in camp. No other expense has been incurred by the Government on account of this school. This school maintains its high standard of excellence, and the work done at this school has been fully as successful as that performed at any Indian school in the land.

No. 1 day school.—This school is located near the mouth of the Moreau River, 69 miles northeast from the agency at the Blackfoot camp; the school was opened the last week of September, 1887, and has been in session 199 days, with an average attendance of 25; the value of supplies has been \$289.52. The salaries paid teachers are: William Holmes, teacher, September 22, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$161.67; Rebecca Holmes, assistant teacher, January 1, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$78.00.

Mr. Holmes is an intelligent, educated half-breed, and has rendered good service; his teaching is impressive and thorough, and the camp manifest great interest in the school, children attending from a distance of 6 or 7 miles.

No. 2 day school is located about 25 miles west of the agency, on the Cheyenne River; it has been in session 215 days, with an average attendance of 19; the value of supplies issued to it has been \$12.73. Charles Oakes, teacher, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; salary received by him, \$600. The attendance has been regular, except when occasionally interrupted by the state of the Cheyenne River, the scholars living on each side of it. Mr. Oakes has attended to his duties successfully, and been faithful.

No. 3 day school is located at Charger's camp, on the Missouri, 50 miles northeast of agency, and has been in session 210 days, with an average attendance of 13; this number represents all the children of school age in the camp. Value of supplies issued to it, \$95.81. Alfred Smith, teacher, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; amount of salary received by him, \$600.

No. 4 day school is located on the Missouri River in Swift Bird's camp, about 55 miles northeast of agency; it has been in session 211 days during the year, with an average attendance of 13; value of supplies issued to it, \$115.32. The amount paid teachers is as follows: Corabelle Fellows, July 1, 1887, to May 2, 1888, \$502.75; Walter Swift Bird, May 3, 1888, to May 9, 1888, \$11.51; Agnes J. Lockhart, May 10, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$85.71.

No. 5 day school is located on the Moreau River at On-the-Tree's camp, 60 miles north of agency. It has been in session 210 days. The value of supplies issued to it is \$163.37. Oscar D. Hojgkiss, a well-educated half-breed, has been teacher of this school from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888. He has received a salary of \$300. He has rendered good service, and is a successful teacher. Never before has the attendance at this school been so large or so regular. Average attendance, 21.

No. 6 day school is on the Missouri River, 60 miles northeast of agency, at Four Bear's camp. It has been in session 215 days, with an average attendance of 16. The value of supplies issued to it is \$100.15. Annie Brown teacher from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888; salary paid \$500. Miss Brown has had a very successful school year; the average attendance has been somewhat decreased by sickness of some of the children during the spring months.

No. 7 day school is located at White Horse camp, upon the Moreau River, about 70 miles north of the agency. The school was opened the latter part of October, 1887, by the appointment of Miss Rachel D. Carlock as teacher, and has been in session 178 days, with an average attendance of 19, which represents all the children of school age in the camp. Supplies have been issued during the year to the value of \$173.87. Miss Carlock is a very efficient teacher; she has done good work; she has been paid from October 10, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$120.05.

No. 8 day school is located on Plum Creek, 60 miles west of the agency, near the largest camps on the reserve, in which reside the least progressive of my Indians. Two years ago I had to discontinue this school, because parents could not be induced to send their children, but it has now attained a proportion I scarcely thought possible in such a short time. The average attendance during the 210 days it has been in session during the year is 33. Value of all supplies issued is \$302.52. Great credit is due the teachers for the successful conduct of the school during the entire year. The amount paid for salaries is as follows: Helen A. Williams, teacher, July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, \$600; Virginia Traversie, assistant teacher, September 2, 1887, to February 17, 1888, \$160.82; Mary Traversie, assistant teacher, February 23, 1888, to June 30, 1888, \$127.57.

English is the language taught in all of these schools, and in the judgment of the writer it is the only language that should be permitted to be taught.

POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of 2 officers and 25 privates. The force has been energetic and efficient in the discharge of the varied duties intrusted to it during the

year. To properly guard a reserve the size of this one would require a police force more than double the present one. The compensation allowed this class of employes is not adequate to the service rendered; the police should receive at least twice the amount now paid.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious work among the Indians is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church, with an occasional visit of a Roman Catholic missionary; Rev. Mr. Handford having been in immediate charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church until a very recent date, when a sad accident cut short his sphere of usefulness. The Rev. Mr. Riggs is in immediate charge of the work of the Congregational Church. These churches employ a number of native teachers and workers and are accomplishing a considerable amount of good work. Their influence is increasing every year; yet there is still a large field here unoccupied, and more faithful workers could be well employed, as most of the Indians on the Cheyenne River, Cherry Creek, and the Moreau and Bad Rivers have not yet been brought under church influence.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

At the commencement of the fiscal year the court was composed of the three highest officers of the police force. A change of judges was deemed advisable for many reasons, and in September, 1887, the court was reorganized by the appointment of three prominent Indians as judges, who have ever since held their offices, and have sat in judgment on a large number of cases referred to the court by myself. I am pleased to say that the judges have rendered very efficient service, that their decisions have in nearly all cases been fair and impartial, so that in reviewing the work of the court but little more has been required than to approve and carry into effect the orders of the court. Of the practical value of such a court there can be no question; the agent is relieved of a vast amount of work that can in the greater majority of cases be well intrusted to a court composed of Indians.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force of the agency proper consists of 1 clerk, a physician, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 1 head farmer, 1 farmer, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 butcher, and 2 laborers, all white; 1 stableman, 3 laborers, 3 assistant farmers, 2 assistant blacksmiths, 2 assistant carpenters, 1 physician apprentice, all Indians; and when required from 7 to 15 Indian herders. The employé force has been very faithful and efficient during the year.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

A fire in November last destroyed both barns and interpreter's house, with a large quantity of hay and agricultural implements therein stored awaiting issue to the Indians. This was a serious loss to the agency and Indians. One of the barns has been replaced, but the horses that were greatly needed have not been replaced for want of funds. During the year we have built six sets of quarters for Indian employes, quarters for the police, court-room, and prison, and have made some of the needed repairs to the other buildings at the agency; others need work upon them, which has been asked for.

GENERAL CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS.

I am convinced that the general tendency is one of advancement, and for the following reasons: The desire of many of the Indians expressed for increased facilities for the education of the children, especially in the English language; that the married relation is being looked upon as more sacred, also that the polygamist practices that have been so long in vogue should be broken up; the expressed wishes of large numbers of Indians for brood-mares and cows for stock raising and farm work; the large increase of the number of Indians that put up hay for the winter's feed of stock; the building of new houses and rebuilding old ones, and asking for floors to same instead of living on the ground; some have shown a better knowledge of farming, others discouraged by the want of rain in the season for it have not done much, but have not retrograded, but are seeking localities where moisture is more abundant; the number of them that have discarded the clothing of their ancient custom and now wear that of the white man.

For these and other evidences, slight in themselves, encourage me to believe that there is, on the whole, a steady, stable advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ
CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1888.

SIR: The following annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with statistical information, is most respectfully submitted.

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies are 25 miles apart, on opposite sides of the Missouri River. The Indians at the two agencies are Sioux, though speaking a different dialect of that language, and the general remarks that follow apply to both agencies, after which is given an account of affairs properly concerning each.

MANAGEMENT.

Indians require firm but kind treatment, and an agent to be successful in managing them should possess unlimited patience.

RATION SYSTEM A CURSE.

These Indians are at that stage when they could and should be pushed ahead. The ration system is a curse to them and a stumbling block in the path of their progress. As a sanitary measure beef should be issued to them for a few years longer, but the money used to purchase other rations should be diverted to procuring articles of more lasting and greater usefulness. This can not be done, however, without providing

A HOME FOR THE HELPLESS.

Every civilized community provides some place for the old and infirm; humanity demands it; but here we have no such place. As an economic measure, suitable buildings should be erected for the purpose, with hospital attachment, and I would engage to cut down the rations of the strong and able-bodied sufficiently to cover all expenses of such an institution, thereby serving a double purpose.

LAND IN SEVERALTY AND HOMES.

The advantage of placing Indians on individual allotments can not be overestimated. Once gaining a proprietary right in a piece of land, the owner is immediately elevated above the common level, feels his importance, and takes to himself a commendable degree of pride. The "tipi mitawa" becomes the "home, sweet home," and a longing is stirred within the Indian breast for more of the sweets of civilization. No Indian who is entitled should ask for an allotment of land in vain, nor should the owner of such claim be debarred the comfort of a house guaranteed by agreement of 1876.

Lumber on this reservation is scarce. It should be supplied in abundance, following close on the heels of surveying parties. The Indians are prepared for both, and it would be economy to furnish both as soon as practicable.

FARMING.

The Indians this year have put forth the best effort of their lives towards farming. The season has been favorable, such as never known here before, and an abundant harvest of small grain is the result, with fair prospect for corn and root crops, wherever the

Indians had implements wherewith to work them, there being many cases where, owing to the few on hand, they could not be furnished. The Indians are encouraged proportionately, and the cry is for a sufficient supply of suitable agricultural implements and teams with which to enlarge farms for those already started and assist others anxious to begin. It would be unwise and cruel for the Government to throw these people on their own resources without furnishing agricultural implements and teams wherewith to make a living.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Much of the success attending the Indians in their farming operations this year is to be credited to the additional farmers here. Mr. Collins, at Crow Creek, and Mr. White, at Lower Brulé, have displayed great energy in that capacity and carried an amount of zeal into their work that is highly commendable.

EMPLOYÉS.

There is an excellent set of employés at this agency, and each and every one I believe has done his or her part conscientiously in promoting the work in hand and the general harmony that has prevailed throughout the year.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, by a late ruling to the effect that an agent is allowed to make his own appointments, has given new life to the service. To hold an agent responsible for the inefficiency of employés appointed by the Indian Office was obviously unfair, especially when, owing to their strong political backing, it was difficult if not impossible to procure their removal, though entirely unfit for their respective positions.

MEDICINE MEN.

The Indian medicine men, I am persuaded, are losing caste among their people before the science and skill of the two accomplished young physicians, Drs. Treon, of Crow Creek, and Graham, of Lower Brulé. With proper hospital facilities I believe the Indian doctor could be eliminated. The prosperity of the Indian must depend largely on his health and stamina. The birth and death rates have lately been about *pari passu*, but with a growing knowledge of the laws of hygiene I see no reason why the Indians should not increase.

CRIMES.

This agency has been exceptionally free from crimes the past year. There have naturally been some disputes arising from barter and exchange and ordinary business transactions, as well as from trespass of cattle, etc. There was one Indian charged with rape. I appointed three of the most discreet men of the tribe to inquire into it. After hearing the evidence, they, as most other persons present, were pretty well convinced that it was more of a blackmailing scheme than anything else.

MARRIAGES.

There is a great change in the married relations of these people since I have given them to understand by practical illustrations that bigamy is sure to be followed by speedy punishment, such as confinement in the guard-house, withholding of rations, etc. Young people now who wish to live together as man and wife either go to the church or come to me to perform the ceremony. Of course some jealousies and disputes arise now that these people are undergoing a change from polygamy to monogamy. One woman went so far as to kill a former lover's horse because he wooed and wed another. Most of the troubles between husbands and wives, I observe, have been instigated by the wife's relatives, and consequently in performing the marriage ceremony I make the woman promise that her relatives shall not interfere with her married life. The Indians need to be subject to such laws as whites with regard to marriage and divorce, and it would seem within the province of Congress to provide some general laws to regulate such matters both for whites and Indians.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has never been established a regular court of Indian offenses at this agency. I have endeavored to organize one, but the Indians refuse to serve as judges regularly un-

less compensated for such services, in which course I think them perfectly justifiable. I have gotten good men to serve on several cases of importance, and their decisions were highly gratifying. The appointment of judges of a court of Indian offenses may, and doubtless will, assist an agent in the settlement of minor disputes and cases. It is certainly worth a trial. I believe, however, that the proper policy is to bring the Indians under the same laws, general and local, that control the actions of the whites, as soon as may be, or, in other words, make them citizens in the full sense of the word.

INDIAN POLICE.

These poorly paid but highly important factors in the advancement of civilization never get more praise, but very much less money, than they should for the very excellent service they perform. When well chosen and disciplined they are ubiquitous, vigilant, and indispensable.

EDUCATION.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of schools. Education should, however, be compulsory among Indians until they are an English-speaking people. I have issued strict orders to prevent the use of the native language in the schools, and it is remarkable how rapidly the children acquire an English vocabulary with which to convey their ideas. All schools can do much good, but the industrial boarding-school is pre-eminently the best for these people. The Eastern and Western industrial training-schools off the reservation have contributed their quota to the advancement of these Indians, and the most deserving scholars should have the benefit of their instruction; but the bulk of the children must necessarily be educated at home, and industrial boarding-schools should be built and enlarged to meet the requirements. A hundred or two dollars judiciously expended among the school children as reward of merit would much encourage them.

At this stage of their civilization all Indian school children should be taught industrial work. The industrial boarding-school at the agency is by far the best school for them. The day school is a good supplement, and the Eastern schools afford good opportunities for the ambitious and deserving—those wishing to fit themselves for teachers, etc.—but the children generally should have a few terms at the agency boarding-school. Here there is an indelible stamp put on them; they can be singled out from the camp children after an absence of months from the school.

SIoux COMMISSION.

If these Indians were required to pay taxes on the vast amount of land they now own called the Great Sioux reservation they would be land poor. They have a great deal more land than they can ever reasonably use, and a part of it should be disposed of by the Government for a fair compensation and the proceeds expended in an equitable manner for the advancement of these people to a more civilized state; such a step would be advantageous to the Indian and creditable to the Government. The commission to gain the assent of the Indians to the disposal of a portion of said land is now on the grounds, and whether it is successful or not Congress should see to it that this uninhabited territory does not stand in the way of American progress and that the Indian is brought more in contact with the whites, with whom he must ultimately affiliate and thereby the sooner form a part of the homogeneous mass of American citizens.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

What these Indians need to make them self-sustaining citizens is: (1) Complete surveys and allotments of land with comfortable houses built on same. (2) Sufficient agricultural implements with which to cultivate their crops. (3) Facilities for accommodating the children of school age. (4) A home for the aged, infirm, and helpless with hospital attachment. (5) Then cut off supply of rations furnished by the Government.

FREIGHTING.

The freighting of supplies for agency has been performed by Indians, who have done it faithfully and have been glad of the opportunity to earn money.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The schools and agencies are very much in need of water supplies for fire protection, culinary purposes, etc.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is located on the east bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles north of Chamberlain, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. The reservation contains about 670,000 acres of farming, timber, and grass lands. Many of the Indians hold individual allotments, and the balance would like to have claims if properly surveyed out to them.

Census.—According to census of June 30 last there are 1,099 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonal Sioux. Divided according to ages the population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	282
Females above fourteen years of age	362
Children between six and sixteen years of age	260
Young children, etc.	195
Total	1,099

New mill.—Last fall another civilizer in the shape of a grist-mill was erected here. All the wheat raised by the Indians was purchased and made into flour. This was very encouraging, and stimulated them to greater efforts.

Machinery purchased by Indians.—With the limited number of reapers and mowers furnished by the Government it would have been impossible for the Indians to save their grain and hay this season had they not purchased machinery for themselves. They bought four improved Deering self-binders, about ten clubbing together in the purchase of each machine. They also purchased six mowers of the most approved patent. After getting machines they had difficulty in harvesting with their small ponies to draw them. Such an effort as these people have put forth certainly deserves encouragement, and they should have issued them before another cropping season some good American horses that would be appreciated and well cared for.

Schools and missions.—I do not think the most severely critical could find fault with the work done by the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School last year. It has accommodated more than its legitimate capacity. Having an eye to the health of the children, I have crowded it as much as possible. There has been an average daily attendance of 83.

The school farm of about 50 acres and worked entirely by the boys approaches very near a model. They have raised an abundance of corn and oats for the school stock, and will have more than an abundance of potatoes, cabbage, onions, turnips, parsnips, etc., to supply the school next year. There were about an equal number of boys and girls at the school, and the girls deserve their full share of praise for their excellent house-keeping and sewing.

The names, positions, and salaries of employes at this school for last year are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
		<i>Per annum.</i>
William H. Davison.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$400
Mollie V. Gaither.....	Principal teacher.....	650
H. H. Peter.....	Teacher.....	600
Cecelia McCarthy.....	do.....	400
Joseph Sutton.....	Industrial teacher.....	500
M. E. Blanchard.....	Matron.....	450
N. E. Davison.....	Seamstress.....	320
Hannah Longergan.....	Cook.....	300
Julia Jacobs.....	Laundress.....	300
Amy Witz (Indian).....	Assistant seamstress.....	*20

* Per month.

The Immaculate Conception Industrial Boarding School, established last year under the auspices of the Catholic Church, has fulfilled its promise for doing good work. It is a contract school, and has had an average daily attendance of scholars from other agencies of 51, while its average daily attendance of children from this agency has been 22.

The missionary work is carried on mostly by the agents of the Episcopalian Church. Rev. H. Burt resides at the agency, where is the main church. There are two branch chapels, with a native deacon and catechist, respectively, in charge. Number of church members, 311.

Miss Grace Howard's home, established for the benefit of Indian girls returned from Eastern schools and others on the reservation who choose to avail themselves of it, has done much to cloveat those who have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded. Miss Howard, for her many charitable acts, has well earned the name of "Good-hearted Woman" given her by the Indians.

The Presbyterian Church has a native minister in the field, who is a good man and is gathering a few followers around him.

White settlers.—There are 400 whites, who came on the Crow Creek Reservation under Executive order of President Arthur, and have been allowed to remain on that portion which by their chiefs and headmen the Indians gave their consent in 1882 to have opened, when visited by the commission composed of Messrs. Edmunds, Shannon, and Teller, and which is proposed to be opened, under an act approved April 30, 1888, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," providing the commission now at work for that purpose procures the signatures of three-fourths of male adult Indians. There were some whites who came under the same order on the reservation in what is known as the "Big Bend" country, a portion of reserve not contemplated being opened for settlement. My predecessor was ordered to remove them, which he failed to do. On my accession to office the same order was issued to me, and I effected their removal without trouble or hardship to them, as detailed in my last annual report, but Mr. Herbert Welsh says, in the 55th annual report of the Indian Rights Association, under heading of "Mr. Welsh's Journey to the Great Sioux Reservation," that I did not remove any of these settlers. Mr. Welsh says:

Major Gasmann, the former agent in charge of this reservation, was removed, according to the statement of Department, because he had failed to visit all of the settlers who had taken up claims on the reservation under the terms of an Executive order issued by President Arthur, which threw open a part of these lands to settlement. This order, which was issued in violation of treaty provisions, was rescinded at the instance of the Indian Rights Association by President Cleveland. Agent Gasmann, acting under orders from the Department in Washington, removed many of the settlers during the summer of 1881. Others, who were extremely poor and helpless, he hesitated to remove on the eve of winter, while at the same time he informed the Department of the situation of affairs. Under his successor, Major Anderson, more than a year and a half had elapsed at the time of Mr. Welsh's visit, and the settlers still remained on the reservation, etc.

That these are misstatements every one familiar with the history of the Crow Creek reservation knows.

The records of this office show considerable correspondence on the part of Major Gasmann representing to you that serious trouble would likely result unless settlers, especially those in what is known as the "Big Bend" country, were removed, and asking that troops be sent for the purpose. This correspondence was carried on in the summer after President Arthur's executive order opening a part of the Crow Creek reservation had been issued and President Cleveland's proclamation closing the same and ordering the settlers to leave. In your letter of August 31, 1885, you directed Agent Gasmann to remove these settlers without delay, and furnished him with authority to call on troops if necessary to effect such removal. He was further ordered to confine his operations, first, to that portion of the reservation known as the Big Bend, and report results. Did Major Gasmann then carry out your orders, the issuing of which he so earnestly requested in his letter of August 17, 1885? No, sir! After delaying matters he wrote you under date of September 25, 1885, that he was a preacher, that the removal of these settlers was repugnant to him, and asked for a special agent to do his work. In other words, declined to carry out your orders, and those settlers in the Big Bend who chose to obey Mr. Cleveland's order left the reservation, while those who defied the order remained until I removed them with the aid of the military about two months prior to Mr. Welsh's visit to this agency.

Mr. Welsh's visit here lasted only a few days, and he could not in that time have informed himself correctly in regard to the details of the agency which he recites. The above is only one of the misstatements made by Mr. Welsh in regard to the two agencies under my charge. I invite at any time a fair criticism of the state of affairs at this agency; but when a report based on ignorance is launched on the public, I feel called on to correct same.

White wood thieves.—There has been considerable annoyance to the agent and much irritation on the part of the Indians, caused by whites stealing wood from this reservation. I apprehended some of them last fall with my police force, and managed to have them held under bond by the United States commissioner, at Chamberlain, to wait action of grand jury, assembled at fall term of United States district court at Yankton. The evidence was certainly clear enough to convict, but the grand jury failed even to find an indictment, such is the prejudice in favor of the white man over the Indian. These wood thieves, finding they got off so easily, brought action against the police and myself for false arrest, etc. The legal department of the Government should prosecute such cases of trespass with more vigor, or the agents are powerless to protect the Indians against thieves, whisky sellers, and border ruffians.

Agency farm.—There has been considerable trouble in procuring good hay for use of agency stock, and I am getting the agency farm set in grass. There is a good stand on half of it. The other half (about 25 acres) I put in corn, to get rid of weeds, with a view of putting it down in grass also. If the corn produces as well as it now promises, I shall not estimate for any next year. The Government teams, when not busy doing the great amount of hauling necessary for agency, are loaned to deserving Indians who have no means, and who wish to make a start at farming, as well as assist with harvesting, thrashing, etc.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Indians and their work.—The Lower Brulé Indians who draw rations at this agency occupy an undivided portion of the Great Sioux reservation. Considered a few years back some of the most intractable of the Sioux, they have now mostly come to be industrious and acquisitive husbandmen. The increased acreage of land and their redoubled energy make a promising prospect for their future advancement.

Census.—The census of June 30 last shows 1,145 Indians all told, a decrease of 92 since the census of 1897, caused by transfers to other agencies, etc. There are about 75 half-breeds, Yanktons and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages, the population is as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	308
Females above 14 years of age.....	383
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	267
Young children, etc.....	199
Total population.....	1,145

Whisky to Indians.—Some of the Indians at Lower Brulé it seems have been in the habit for years of procuring whisky from the whites at Chamberlain. I addressed myself earnestly to the matter and detected the ringleader, one Jay Wellmon, of Chamberlain, who proved to be a church member and an avowed prohibitionist. The grand jury at the spring session of the United States court at Yankton found an indictment against him, and his trial will be at the fall term of same court. If he does not escape by non-conviction or a suspension of sentence, as has been general in such cases heretofore, I hope a stop, at least for the present, will be put to this nefarious practice.

Reservation and surveys.—Many of these Indians seeing their more prosperous neighbors at Crow Creek holding land in severalty have been very desirous of following their example. Those portions of the reserve where the Indians are farming were partly surveyed last season and are being completed now. Some of the worst element endeavored last fall to stop the surveys and turned back surveyors, but I soon brought them to their senses by putting five of the ringleaders in the guard-house and giving them hard labor for a while. With few exceptions the tribe was much pleased with my decided action in this matter, and so expressed themselves. Many of them are now awaiting anxiously to be located on individual allotments, and I trust a special commission with sufficient surveyors may be sent here for the purpose.

Schools and missionary work.—The industrial boarding school has not only kept up its reputation of last year, but has perceptibly advanced. The average attendance has been 60. Here, as at Crow Creek, I have filled the school beyond its capacity. Instead of 60 children at this school there should be 150. Miss King, the superintendent, is an ambitious young lady, and has labored under great disadvantages, owing to want of proper accommodations.

A severe hailstorm during this month destroyed much of the school garden, but there will probably be enough potatoes, onions, parsnips, and beets to supply the school for the year, all raised by the school boys.

The names, positions, and salaries of employes of this school for last year are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
Nello A. King.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$720
Lizzie S. Grohn.....	Teacher.....	430
E. Hilary.....	Industrial teacher.....	240
Helen B. Johnson.....	Matron.....	480
Millie Findley.....	Scamstress.....	360
Bessie Olson.....	Cook.....	360
Carrie Huntsman.....	Laundress.....	300

Believing that no Indian school is a success without industrial work, I have endeavored with fair success to have the two day schools—the one at the mouth of White River, about 6 miles south from agency, and the other at Driving Hawk's camp, about 40 miles west—approach as near the industrial boarding school as possible. Each of these day schools has been taught by an accomplished white lady, with a full-blood Indian assistant, educated at Hampton school, Virginia, as industrial teacher. Both schools have done good work. The White River school has had an average daily attendance of 20, and would have had more, but many of the families in that camp have scattered out and taken up individual claims. The school at Driving Hawk's camp has had an average daily attendance of 10. The civilizing influence of having the school in this camp and the amount of instruction given the grown persons recommend its usefulness very highly. The names of employes and salaries at these day schools are as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
Mouth of White River School:		
Elaine Goodale.....	Teacher.....	\$300
Leon De Sheuquette.....	Assistant teacher.....	300
Driving Hawk's Camp:		
Jennie M. Billop.....	Teacher.....	600
Ben Bravo.....	Assistant teacher.....	300

The missionary work at this agency, like that at Crow Creek, is mostly under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Walker, a full-blood Indian, has one church at the agency and another about 10 miles up the river in one of the outlying camps; number of church members, 391. Miss Weston has been stationed at the White River school, where she has worked in sympathy with the Government teacher and done much good.

The Presbyterian Church has had a native minister on the reservation a portion of the year.

IN CONCLUSION,

I wish to thank publicly the employes for their hearty co-operation in our work. Herewith is a report from Mr. P. L. Tippet, clerk in charge at Lower Brulé Agency, and reports of the resident physicians of both agencies; also a report of White River day school from Miss Elaine Goodale, teacher, all containing valuable information. I invite your attention to the earnest appeal of Dr. J. B. Graham, of Lower Brulé, for a hospital.

Very respectfully,

W. W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL AT MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 7, 1888.

TO UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT:

The feature of this school during the past year has been, as was at first intended, a variety of industrial training not hitherto attempted in day schools. I believe that in this respect the White River school compares with most agency boarding-schools. The girls have added to their sewing and cooking classes, laundry and general housework. The boys, under the industrial teacher, who is a full-blood Indian man educated for five years at Hampton Institute, have improved upon their garden, done a little elementary carpenter work, and assisted in cutting wood and drawing water. The boys and girls together have this year done all the janitor work at the school, keeping both rooms in excellent order, and scrubbing floors and washing windows at short intervals. Every girl over eight years old has made during the school year, in the sewing class taught by Miss Tilton, the lady missionary, a dress, three articles of underclothing, and a patchwork quilt. The older girls have taken lessons in mending and in cutting out. I may mention, in order to show that these girls know how to utilize what they have learned, that they sold over \$11 worth of bread and cake, made by themselves, and dressed twelve dolls, neatly and completely, for their Easter offering to the church. The boys' garden has fourteen different sorts of vegetable, and in fine condition and in quantity sufficient to supply constantly two or three families. At the present writing we have lettuce, radishes, green peas, string beans, beets, and onions on the table. What has been done here can readily be done with two teachers at every day school, and would greatly add to their efficiency.

The attendance has been fuller this year than the last. The average for the whole year is 20, and would be considerably larger but for the fact that about a third of the children went out with their parents upon distant "chairs" at planting time, and greatly reduced the average for the spring term. Every child over six years of age in the neighborhood has attended the school, and the children have sent written excuses for absence. Their conduct, especially that of the boys, has not always been exemplary. The severest punishment ever inflicted was suspension from school for four weeks.

The children have made good progress in their studies. The A class have finished the first reader and understand addition and subtraction, with the elements of geography and a good knowledge of the English language for children who have been but fifteen months in any school. (Several of the highest scholars were promoted to the agency boarding-school at the beginning of the year). They can all write well, sing a little, draw a little, talk a little, and understand a good deal. The smallest children have used some of the kindergarten occupations for busy work, with much interest and success. A Christmas tree, a New Year's party, with occasional magic lanterns and other entertainments, have diversified the school year. We should be glad to see every other Indian day school conducted on a similar plan with this, and, as might easily be, with even greater success.

ELAINE GOODALE,
Teacher.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of affairs at this agency.

The reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Benson and Ramsey Counties, in Northern Dakota. The reservation did contain 230,400 acres, but owing to a mistake in running the western boundary line these Indians sustained a loss of 64,000 acres of land, which reduces the amount now contained in the reservation to 166,400 acres. The language of the treaty of 1862, defining the boundaries of this reservation, is as follows:

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

In 1875 the boundaries of the reservation were established by a Government survey. In 1883 I discovered by a survey that the western boundary line had not been run to the nearest point on the Shoyenne River, and reported the facts to the Indian Office. The result was that the Department employed O. H. Bates, at present residing in Yankton, Dak., to resurvey the western boundary; he did so, and found the facts as reported by me were correct, and that the Indians had sustained a loss of 64,000 acres by the line having been run to a point 2½ miles farther than the nearest point on the river in a direct line. This matter was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter dated September 18, 1883, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Whether or not the Shoyenne River has been brought nearer to the westerly point of the Devil's Lake at another point by changes of its bed, which often occurs in these Western rivers, is not shown in this report.

The boundary lines of the reservation have already been surveyed and established, and since that was done a large number of settlers have in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the

reservation line, as established in 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and have acquired rights thereon. In view of these facts no change will be made in the western reservation line already established. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been so instructed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

In my report for 1887 I referred to this matter, not with a view of having the lands restored to the Indians, but in order that the Indians might receive some compensation for the loss they sustained through an error made by a duly authorized surveyor. The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1887, also referred to this matter, and promised to make it the subject of a special report to Congress. Whether this special report was made or not I do not know, but I do know that no appropriation was made to compensate the Indians for the loss of their lands.

I would, therefore, respectfully invite the particular attention of the honorable Commissioner to this matter in order that the Indians, who are now trying to cultivate farms with borrowed teams and implements, may be supplied with teams and implements of their own; and in this connection will repeat my estimate of last year by enumerating what these Indians need to insure their advancement, ultimate prosperity, and independence:

40 span mares, American (half Norman), at \$100	\$10,000
40 sets harness, double, at \$20	800
50 yoke steers, 3 years old, with yoke and chain, at \$100	5,000
50 wagons, lumber, at \$35	1,750
50 plows, cross, at \$10	500
50 plows, breaking, at \$13	650
200 heifers, graded, 2 years old, at \$20	4,000
20 bulls, graded, two years old, at \$25	500
400 hogs, at \$5	2,000
4 thrashing-machines, at 600	2,400
Assorted lumber and shingles	24,000
Nails, window, doors, locks, hinges, etc	2,400
Labor to construct buildings, carpenters, etc	4,000

Total

To purchase the above Congress should appropriate the necessary amount, \$61,000, as the land lost to the Indians, as heretofore explained, was the best part of the reservation and has about all been taken up and paid for by actual settlers, so that in asking for this amount of money the Indians will only receive a part of the Treasury surplus, which has accumulated under like circumstances by the Government neglecting to meet its just obligations, "by being just before being generous."

NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

Males above eighteen years of age	251
Females above fourteen years of age	344
School children between six and sixteen years	229

Total of all ages

Number of deaths	42
Number of births	46

The Sioux of Devil's Lake are principally the offspring of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux, who located here in 1867, and are located on separate tracts of land all over the reservation, like their white neighbors, cultivating farms in severally with very good success, when we consider the many disadvantages and drawbacks under which they labor.

This year will not vary much from last, except in the yield, as the acreage is about the same. The yield would have been good, but for the frost on the night of August 8 and 15, which destroyed many fields that gave good promise of an abundant yield. Some of the corn was also damaged and will be a total failure on low ground. There is

about 4,000 acres under crops of all kind—wheat, oats, barley, corn, and a variety of vegetables. We are in the beginning of our harvest, and every one about the place is on the go all over the reservation instructing and assisting the Indians how to run their binders, as many new ones—fifteen in number—have been purchased this year by the Indians, as heretofore two or three having an interest in a machine.

Some of the machines, in fact, most of them, are run with oxen, and as was the case last year, much grain will be wasted by over-ripening before all is cut with such slow animals to work the machines. I have, in former reports, written considerable to show the necessity for more horse-teams, in order to properly harvest and thrash our grain, especially in this latitude, where farming operations must be done quickly, the seasons are so short. I would, therefore, respectfully refer to my reports for 1880-'87 on this subject.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

As stated in my last report, we are pretty well supplied in this respect, except for our Indian help. We should have three or four cottages built for their accommodation.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I am now finishing an addition to our industrial school for boys and girls. It is 40 by 80, two stories and an attic, a kitchen 20 by 30, with an extension of 10 feet for pantry and tank-room in the second story. A tank of 100 barrels capacity will be placed in this room, which will supply the kitchen with water conducted in pipes to a sink, where it can be drawn from a faucet as required. The water is forced by a wind-mill through pipes under ground and up through the cellar and kitchen into the tank from a well about 200 feet distant, where I fortunately struck a flow of excellent water at a depth of about 25 feet.

It is proposed to heat this new and the old building by steam, and when completed it will be second to none of its size in the Indian service.

The industrial school for boys has had some repairs and is in very fair condition, but altogether too small. However, plans and estimates are in the Indian Office for additions necessary to accommodate 100 boys.

A barn previously used by the school, which was destroyed by fire, was moved and fixed up, which supplies a great need in this respect.

The industrial boarding-school for boys and girls is conducted under contract by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The school is directly under the charge of the Grey Nuns of Montreal and has been since 1874. The following is the report of the mother superior, Rev. Sister Page:

MISSION SCHOOL, FORT TOTTEN, August 29, 1888.

SIR: We have had an average attendance of about eighty-nine pupils during the past year, fifty-two girls and thirty-seven boys; the girls' ages ranging from five years to eighteen, the boys' from five to thirteen years.

In the school-room the object is to give each class a daily drill in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and recitations in prose and poetry for those who have sufficient knowledge of English. In order to give the Indian pupils new ideas and enable them to express their ideas properly. The studies chosen for this exercise are reading, geography, United States history, and natural history. Particular attention is paid to composition and letter-writing by senior pupils, and for the most part the writing is neatly done, and the spelling, with few exceptions, very good. The junior pupils are taught to form short sentences and write out abstracts from reading lessons.

The advancement made by the Indian pupils in the understanding and use of the English language is satisfactory and encouraging. The great difficulty formerly experienced in inducing the Indian children to speak English has been measurably overcome by means of rewards. Two beautiful silver medals were donated during the past year by devoted friends; the one for the girls is the gift of Mrs. J. W. Cruesie; the boys' was given by Mrs. Prieas, of Milwaukee. The medals are drawn for every two weeks by those pupils who have most applied themselves to English conversation, and at the end of the scholastic year premiums will be given to pupils who have deserved to wear or draw for medal. These premiums are also furnished by the ladies above mentioned.

The Indian pupils are fond of reading, and have at their disposition a very nice library, the gift of another kind friend of the Indians, Mrs. Elliott Smith, of New York. They take so much delight in their books that, if allowed, the daily out-door sports and rambles through the woods would be given up for their favorite story books.

Another great source of enjoyment to the Indian pupils is music, vocal and instrumental, some of the children play and sing very nicely; the church choir is composed almost entirely of Indian pupils.

They show also great willingness to learn the various details of domestic economy. Girls are sent in turn to assist in sweeping, dusting, and cleaning chapel, dormitories, halls, assembly-rooms, school-rooms, and dining-room, washing dishes, and waiting on table. They are taught cooking, baking, laundry-work, ironing, etc., and cheerfully perform the various tasks assigned them.

Sewing and the use of the sewing-machine are taught them, also cutting, fitting, mending, darning, and knitting. A pair of stockings made by one of the Indian girls was sent to the North Dakota Territorial Fair, held at Grand Forks last September, and won for the child the first premium. All the clothing worn by the girls, and occasional suits for the boys, are made by the Indian pupils, and during the past year 618 garments were made, besides 100 pillow slips, 20 sheets, and various articles made by the children for their parents and friends.

The cultivation of 3 acres of land was done principally by the younger boys, the older ones being employed cutting wood and hauling water to supply the house, and taking care of stock.
Very respectfully,

BISTER PAGE,
Superior Industrial Boarding School.

Mrs. J. W. CRUESIE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the principal of this school, Rev. Jerome Hunt:

Boys' Industrial Boarding School,
Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, August 8, 1888.

SIR: In obedience to your request I present to you the following annual report of Boys' Industrial Boarding School of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The past year has been a successful one, especially in the matter of attendance. We have been able to keep in school more pupils than we could accommodate conventionally. Our comfortable capacity will only accommodate about 25 pupils, whereas our average attendance was about 30.

Whole number of pupils in school during the year..... 30
Average attendance during school month (about)..... 30

The health of the pupils has been very good. The pupils have been taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, some United States history, and letter writing. They can all read and write with the exception of about three, who have attended the school for a very short time. While the majority can work in the four rules of arithmetic, they all can repeat the multiplication tables. I consider them good students. They faithfully perform every task assigned to them, whether it is to memorize a number of lines, to write them, or to work a number of examples in arithmetic.

Besides the morning and afternoon sessions we had an evening school lasting for an hour, some of this time being devoted to teaching, singing, and the balance to the recitation of lessons for the following day. The instructions in the different branches are invariably given in English. Even the religious instructions are given in English. The pupils are divided into three classes, each according to his talents and ability. Their conduct in the class-room is satisfactory in every respect.

A number of the boys have passed some time in the Sisters' school, some 7 miles from here. They are well trained, polite, and respectful, and a credit to their former teachers. After they have left the Sisters' school they are placed at the school here, but their former instructors do not forget them, as they make it a point to inquire into the advancement and conduct of their former pupils, and thus by the interest shown stimulate their former pupils to renewed efforts.

The manual labor of the pupils is confined to gardening, farming, care of stock, and general house-work. They work willingly. As you are aware, the land which in the years past had always been used for the school farm belonged to an Indian, who claimed his right thereto. The land set apart for Boys' Industrial Boarding School is partly swampy and partly wood land. The part which is tillable has been broken this spring and summer, and we expect to have about 40 acres under cultivation by next year. We were obliged to obtain permission from an Indian to sow oats on his land in order to provide for our school team in winter. The hay produced on the school farm is not sufficient to provide for our horses and cattle during the winter; for this reason the industrial teacher has paid from his own money an Indian for the permission to cut the necessary hay on his (the Indian's) farm.

The following is the estimated crop of this harvest:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Aggregate.
Barley.....bushels.....	200	\$0.50	\$100.00
Cabbage.....head.....	200	.08	16.00
Carrots.....bushels.....	25	.30	7.50
Hay.....tons.....	30	4.00	120.00
Onions.....bushels.....	50	.80	40.00
Oats.....do.....	100	.50	50.00
Potatoes.....do.....	150	.35	52.50
Turnips.....do.....	25	.20	5.00
Total.....			566.00

* Estimated.

Besides the above the pupils have had green peas, string beans, radishes, lettuce, beets, and sweet corn in abundance. The seed producing the garden vegetables was purchased by myself.

During the winter season the pupils saw and split the wood to be used in the school-buildings. The effect of the pupils upon the older Indians is very beneficial. The pupils have no use for the Indian dance or the medicine feast. Should any scholar forget himself so far as to assist at these performances, to take part in them, the fact is immediately reported to the teacher, and the offender is looked upon by the others as deserving of contempt. Whatever may be said derogatory to the Indian character, I find these pupils an exception. I have found them in my relations and dealings with them honest, truthful, and moral in every sense of the word. It has been the endeavor of all the employees to promote the great object the Department has in view in the establishment of schools, viz, to civilize these Indians, to make them true and faithful Christians and good citizens.

The industrial teacher is to be highly commended for the energy and self-sacrifice with which he performs the duties of his position, and the great interest he takes in the welfare, happiness, and contentment of the pupils.

Very respectfully,

JEROME HUNT,
Principal.

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Indian Agency.

ST. MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 mile, northwest from this agency, and is conducted under contract by the Sisters of Mercy who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children.

The average attendance during the year was 107 pupils. A new frame building 24 by 60 was erected by the Misses Drexil, of Philadelphia, as an addition to this school. These good ladies also furnished the school with clothing, bedding, furniture, and provisions in amount to over \$9,000, without which it would have been hardly possible to have clothed and subsisted all the children who attended this school during the year, as the compensation is too small at such remote places, where the price of most everything used is so increased by transportation; but as before stated, with the assistance of the Misses Drexil the school has been creditably conducted, and is doing excellent work.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

Four day schools were conducted at Turtle Mountain, three on the reservation taught by teachers employed at a salary of \$720 per annum each, and one day school taught by Rev. J. F. Malo, at St. John, under contract. The average attendance at these schools was not very large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who were not able to properly clothe their children to attend school in cold weather.

I submit the report of the farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain reservation.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, DAK.

August 11, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith transmit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of the reservation.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, Dakota, in township 162 north, range 70 west, and in township 162 north, range 71 west, and contains 40,050 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

The census finds 105 families, full blood of the Chippewa tribe, numbering 310 individuals, and 217 families of mixed bloods, numbering 1,020; total, 1,360. The number of children of school age is 392.

There are three day schools supported by the Government; also a girls' boarding-school, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, under contract. The sisters have also completed a large building intended for a boys' boarding-school, which is ready to go into operation with the beginning of the term, September 14. Bishop Walker, of the Episcopal Church, has also erected a building for church and school, a competent teacher is employed, and the attendance is fair. The number of scholars in the day schools is very irregular, being especially interrupted in the winter time by bad weather and the inability of the parents to furnish proper clothing. All connected with the schools do their utmost to do all the good they can.

The statistical statement shows the following increase since the report of 1887: 203 mixed bloods; 37 full bloods, 486½ acres cultivated land, 489½ new breaking, and a corresponding increase in expected crop. This spring I was able to give them sufficient seed to fill their prepared land, which encouraged them to break up more, and besides I had provisions that I could issue to them to keep them at home and at work, and made it conditional to do so in order to get them.

This increase in plowed land and disposition shown to improve their opportunities is very gratifying, but under the circumstances opens up a future danger—the reservation is so overcrowded that whenever it is surveyed and the land allotted the greater part of these people must lose their improvements and go somewhere else and begin again. There is no time to lose in adjusting and defining these people's rights and claims. There is frequent trouble among them regarding the limits of their claims, especially for hay land, and the difficulty will increase with every new-comer.

The people, as a whole, keep very quiet and patient, not wishing to do anything to endanger the friendship of the Government while the adjustment of their affairs is pend-

ing. A great danger is from the mixed bloods living away from the reserve. Many are enticed by blood to the same treatment as those residing here, and in many cases have even better claims than many of them. To feed them all from the limited amount furnished would starve them all. As it is, by confining the issue of rations to where we can control the people we have accomplished some good. During the winter I issued about 2,000 rations to these outsiders.

The full bloods spend a great deal of their time on their dances, and this summer held one of their sun dances in spite of all that lay in our power to prevent it. There have been several instances of lawlessness by outside mixed bloods, who, while the warehouse was open for the regular issue of rations, helped themselves to Government property against my protest; the facts were reported to you at the time.

The needs of these people have been mentioned by me in previous reports. It is not so much that we need more supplies, but a better understanding as to who is entitled to get them; everything has to be spread out so thin that only those who would perhaps get along without any help at all derive any material benefit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Totten, Dak.

POLICE AND INDIAN JUDGES.

Indian police and judges are very good for the government of Indians for a time, and when the Indians are to a certain extent isolated from the whites, and the offense or trouble is between Indians. But as the Indians advance in civilization and are in daily intercourse and dealing with whites, Indian police and judges are a failure, simply because they are ignorant and have no conception of law or equity, and lack the necessary moral courage to properly investigate and pass upon the cases brought before them. Nevertheless they are of much assistance to an agent, and both should receive a salary of at least \$20 per month.

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Five townships have been surveyed into 40-acre tracts, but no allotments have been made by authority of law, as provided for in a recent act of Congress. I hope the matter may soon be considered with a view of allotting the lands, as the Indians are desirous of having a paper to secure them in their possession, and at the same time define the boundaries of each man's ground or claim. I would respectfully request that allotments be made on this reservation as soon as practicable, which would save me and all concerned a great deal of trouble and annoyance.

PAYMENT FOR RIGHT OF WAY OF JAMESTOWN NORTHERN THROUGH RESERVATION.

I hope the agreement made by these Indians with the railroad company may be ratified by Congress in order that the money due these Indians for the lands ceded to the railroad may be expended for work animals, of which we stand so much in need.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I submit the report of the agency physician:

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, August 21, 1888.

Sir: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1888: There have been under treatment 124 cases. The death number 13; the death of those under treatment being due to the following diseases: Consumption, dysentery, paralysis, broncho-pneumonia, chronic diarrhea, acute bronchitis, and scrofula. There was also one sudden death. The reservation has been free of epidemic diseases, none having prevailed during the year. No new cases of venereal disease have come under my treatment. The children at the Boys' Industrial Boarding School have been remarkably healthy; no cases of importance amongst them. At the Industrial Boarding School there were four cases of pneumonia amongst the girls, and one case of a boy, all of whom recovered. There was one case of death of a boy from broncho-pneumonia, and that of a girl from scrofula. There have been vaccinated here and at Turtle Mountain 191 children, of which number 159 successfully. There have been 46 births on the reservation.

There is no regular medicine-man—that is, none who practices as formerly, but there are men amongst them who have medicine made from various herbs, which they give to the sick; still, some of these men come at times to be treated by me. I have frequent calls to visit the sick, who are not able to come to the agency, and a great many come to the dispensary when they are suffering from slight ailments.

Respectfully, yours,

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMIE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

T. A. COSKERY,
Agency Physician.

I have often been asked if it is possible to civilize and make the Indians self-supporting. I answer that it is possible to make the Indians self-supporting, and to a certain extent civilized; but it never will be done until the Indian Department is removed from politics and political influence, and run on business principles in the interest of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN W. CRAMIE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 8, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter from the Indian Office, dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to present the following as a concise view of the affairs at this agency, together with a brief summary of the condition of our Indians for the past year and as my annual report.

This reservation, with perhaps a few exceptions, is the best in the Territory for general farming and stock-raising purposes, containing, as it does, many thousand acres of desirable river-bottom land noted for its great producing qualities and its general fertility, the reservation being almost equally divided and watered by the Missouri River. So, also, I might say that the physical geography of the entire western portion of the reservation is such as to make it peculiarly adapted to the industry of cattle and horse raising. These two items together render this reservation one of the most desirable in the service.

The Indians occupying this reservation by an Executive order are the remnants of the three once powerful tribes occupying this great northwestern territory—the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering as follows: Arickarees, 501; Gros Ventres, 502; Mandans, 286; total, 1,289. Of this number 170 Gros Ventres, although living on the reservation, seceded from agency control about eighteen years ago, in consequence of trouble arising in regard to the ruling powers of the chiefs, and who still refuse as a body to return to the authority of the agent and to share in the benefits bestowed upon the other Indians, because I have exacted that they must take allotments of land and surrender their children to the school. From the census-roll, revised June 30, 1888, I am enabled to give the following as a correct count and tribal classification of the Indians within this domain:

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total, all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total, school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Arickaree.....	136	140	216	86	58	500	52	46	98	226	274
Gros Ventre.....	106	105	112	72	55	375	41	36	77	177	198
Mandans.....	69	74	97	42	40	253	21	19	40	116	137
Knife River Gros Ventre.....	32	40	61	41	29	165	27	15	42	84	81
Total.....	343	359	516	241	171	1,283	141	116	257	603	690

AGRICULTURE.

Since the complete abandonment of the Indian village at this agency, which has been in the course of abandonment for the past four years, every family has settled upon an

allotment of land and has commenced a life leading to complete independence, and all are engaged more or less, as they are able, in farming, adding continually each year to their improvements, all of which has had a tendency to destroy their former nomadic habits and to make them more contented and satisfied with their new mode of life; no trouble is now experienced by complaints from white settlers of roving bands of Indians, as was formerly frequently the case. The progress from year to year made by the Indians can not be denied by those who knew them in their idleness and degradation of a few years ago, and who are now able to see them successfully at work improving and cultivating the lands about their homes and living a comparatively happy life.

The amount of land under cultivation, which is from time to time being increased, has now reached very nearly 2,000 acres. Their crops of grain last year were poor, owing to the continued drought during the early season, yet the rains came in time to save their oats, which yielded them between 3,000 and 4,000 bushels. The amount of seedling done by the Indians would have, with an average yield, brought them at least 16,000 to 18,000 bushels of wheat, while in reality only 800 bushels were realized. Their potatoes, however, brought them an average yield, and their caches contained at least 8,000 bushels, with from 5,000 to 8,000 bushels of corn. There seems to be a prevailing idea among these Indians that they are making their cultivated patches too large and that they will not be able to properly care for the maturing crop, an idea originating from the inexperience of the Indian as to his own abilities and qualifications, and it is only by actual demonstration that he is convinced of his real ability.

Looking to success among the Indians as practical farmers, I am convinced that they must be taught to look more to diversified farming and stock-raising. The droughts, which are so liable to prevail and destroy the grain before reaching maturity, should be met by the Indians by more attention to raising small herds of cattle, sheep, and swine, which, in the event of the total failure of crops, will profit them something, as they can be made to thrive to success with but little trouble or expense.

EDUCATION.

All the children of school age belonging to this agency have been transferred to the school at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles distant, save a few who are at the mission school at the agency and a few at other schools, which are enumerated below:

Names of schools.	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Total.
Fort Stevenson.....	62	31	10	106
Sancti Training.....	3		1	4
Genoa, Neb.....	4			4
Mission Home.....	12		13	25
Montana Industrial.....		1		1
Total.....	81	40	24	145

The Mission Home school conducted by the American Missionary Association at this agency has, according to the quarterly reports, had an average attendance of thirty pupils. The following is a list of the names of the teachers employed at this school, together with the salaries paid each:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
G. L. Hall.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Miss F. M. Linnell.....	Teacher.....	430
Miss H. E. Briggs.....	Matron.....	359
L. E. Townsend.....	Industrial teacher.....	480

The Fort Stevenson school being a separate and independent institution and beyond my control, I would make reference to the report of the superintendent of that school for the advancement of the children of this agency in education.

CIVILIZATION.

A visit to these Indians and to compare their present condition with that of a few years ago will go far toward demonstrating that they are truly well on the right road to civilization. The civilizing influences surrounding an agricultural home have been the

means of this great change, and I am confident that no power or pressure could be brought to bear to induce these Indians to return again to the village life of idleness, superstition, and degradation. They have, so far as they are able to, substituted civilized wearing apparel for the breech cloth and blanket, and have assumed many other ways of the whites.

The completion of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway through this reservation has been and will continue to be of great assistance to the Indians in their efforts toward civilization, besides affording them a market for their produce. They have already taken advantage of this fact and have made several trips to Minot, a town on this railway, distant about 50 miles, where they have sold to good advantage their produce of last year, this being the first time that they have sold in market to any extent their farm productions. I regret to say, however, that I have found it always necessary that some one should accompany them on trips of this character in order that they may receive a just equivalent for their produce. The dealers are only too anxious to take advantage in every possible way of the ignorance and inexperience of the Indians in the way of trade. I am quite confident, however, that after they have been schooled in this manner for a few times they will soon be equal to the emergency and be fully able to protect their own rights.

The delay attending the confirming and ratifying the agreement made December 14, 1880, between the commissioners and our Indians, by which they cede to the Government two-thirds of their reservation, has and is continuing to have a very unsavory effect upon the Indians. They are not able to understand the slow process and workings of Congress, neither am I; consequently a satisfactory explanation can not be given them. This agreement reached Congress by a message from the President January 17, 1887. No action being taken by the Forty-ninth Congress, I called the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the injustice of this delay and to the importance to the Indians of a speedy ratification of this agreement, December 12, 1887. On January 21, 1888, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress a letter from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, together with the accompanying papers, stating the importance of the speedy ratification of this agreement, among which was a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which I take the liberty to quote the following as giving clearly the situation:

The agreement referred to was transmitted to Congress by the President January 17, 1887, and forms the subject matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 39, Forty-ninth Congress, second session. Presumably through lack of time no final action was taken thereon by the last Congress.

Agent Gifford states that the Indians are looking for the ratification of the agreement with great anxiety and no little impatience, and that he finds it difficult to satisfy them with an explanation as to the cause of the delay. He says they are ready to take their lands in severalty as provided in the agreement, and that it would be an act of great injustice to them to compel them to wait the slower process of the general allotment act to obtain the much-needed means to establish themselves in individual homes through the sale of their surplus lands.

The acceptance of the provisions of the agreement was, he observes, the unanimous act of the three tribes, and "it seems to them (he continues) the dawning of a new era, when they would shake off the yoke of pauperism which they as creatures of circumstances have been compelled to wear for so long a time, and become a civilized and useful people. To accomplish this greatly desired end they were willing to relinquish fully two-thirds of their lands, when they, their fathers, and their fathers' fathers have occupied so long, and for what? Not that they might receive and enjoy personally the coveted money, but that they might enjoy together the provisions of the agreement, all tending to lift them from the depths of their present degradation to a higher sphere of life."

And again he says:
"If it is expected that the reformation which has taken place among these Indians during the past three years is to continue to success, and that the labor already spent in their behalf is to be a lasting one, then I am sure no greater drawback could present itself than to have Congress adjourn its present session without ratifying this agreement."

I concur in the opinion of Agent Gifford that the agreement ought to be ratified with as little delay as possible. In keeping with the policy of the Government it provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, in quantity and with a similar restriction regarding alienation, as is provided in the severalty act, except that it does not authorize the President to extend non-alienation period beyond the twenty-five years specified. In all human probability it will be several years (two or three at least) before the Indians would derive any financial aid from the sale of their surplus lands if the general allotment act were applied in their case, but under the terms of the late agreement the money consideration would be forthcoming at once and could be expended in assisting them in beginning life on their individual allotments. This is a very important consideration, especially as the Indians are ripe for the application of the allotment plan, and are impatient to accept their land in accordance with the agreement and go to work. Furthermore by the terms of this agreement a tract of land estimated to contain 1,500,000 acres is made available to white settlement. This also is an important consideration.

As I remarked in my letter of January 8, 1887, forwarding the agreement for transmittal to Congress, I regard the agreement as exceedingly favorable alike to the Government and the Indians, as, if faithfully carried out, it will enable the Indians to become self-supporting and to be entirely independent of the Government at the expiration of the ten years for which the annual installments are to run.

In order to insure action during the present session of Congress I have the honor to recommend that a clause be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, as was done in the case of the Moses agreement (23 Statutes, page 79), ratifying and confirming the agreement now under consideration, and making necessary provision for carrying the same into effect.

As the provisions of the severalty act are being extended to other tribes and bands throughout the country, none of whom can be said to be better prepared or more anxious to accept the new order of things, it would be manifestly unjust to delay action upon the pending agreement with

the Fort Berthold Indians, for until the agreement is disposed of one way or another no steps can be taken to give them the benefit of the severalty act. * * *

As there is no provision in the agreement for subdividing the diminished reservation for allotment, the cost of the surveys will have to be borne by the Government; but this is a very small matter, considering the mutual benefits to be derived from the vast cession of lands made to the Government. The item to be inserted in the bill makes provision for the required surveys. * * *

I have the honor to recommend that copies of this report and accompanying papers be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, with request that the item ratifying and confirming said agreement and making the needed appropriation of money be substituted for my estimate of funds required for the subsistence and civilization of the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888."

It can not be denied that this agreement is in the main wise and satisfactory both to the Government and to the Indians, yet it may, judging from the great delay in its ratification, contain some objectionable clause to the fastidious committee to whom this matter has been referred. If so, why not reject or accept it rather than continue to practice this great injustice to the Indians, checking their desire to acquire the civilized pursuits which they might enjoy and obtain from the provisions of this agreement. Should it be necessary from any cause to again submit this matter to the consideration of the Indians, I fear their faith in commissions will be so shaken that they will, like their neighbors, the Sioux, refuse to consent to any change or modification, but will struggle along, arriving as near as possible at their aim of civilization as their very limited means will admit.

While in Bismarck recently I learned that one of our Indians was confined in the penitentiary, convicted of a crime of which there was some question as to his guilt. Upon reviewing the case I discovered no evidence which to my mind warranted such a conviction. With the case I appeared before the governor and argued an application for a pardon. The governor, not like the jury that convicted the Indian, who believed that because he was an Indian that he was much better off in the penitentiary, manifested an interest in the case, and after a careful review of the case saw the injustice and pardoned the Indian, who has again returned to the reservation. It is a lamentable fact that it is almost impossible for an Indian to obtain justice from a jury living so near him. They seem a class of men who see the Indians in the depths of their degradation and misfortune and judge them according to whites in the same condition, forgetting entirely why they are so unfortunate, and that they know nothing of the beauties of a civilized life, and believing that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

SANITARY.

Since my assuming charge of this agency in May, 1884, I can see that the Indians are now enjoying better health, which undoubtedly is owing to the entire change in their mode of life. Lying as they were, huddled together, the entire three tribes within a space of less than half a mile square and not observing any sanitary laws, was the means of breeding disease; but since they have deserted this place and now live separately from each other on farms of their own selection all diseases except those of an hereditary character have almost entirely disappeared.

The importance and perhaps the absolute necessity of establishing and maintaining a hospital at this agency can not be disputed, and is a noticeable fact to all who visit this agency in the interest of the welfare and uplifting of these Indians. Were one established here I am sure many lives would be saved which are now lost from want of proper care and nursing, while the aged and infirm could at least spend their remaining days in comfortable surroundings.

The convincing argument in favor of the establishment of such an institution here is simply to visit the houses of the sick and to notice the suffering and neglect of the aged and infirm. Upon the ground floor, lying on a blanket, will be seen an Indian stricken with a disease which by chance and by the aid of the science of the practice of medicine of to-day he might rally and soon be as well as over. Whether in winter or summer a roaring fire is kept burning in the stove, which, in the ill-ventilated shack, produces a deadly atmosphere. The evil effects are unknown to the Indian. The agency physician, who is generously supplied with medicines, visits the patient and finds him and his relatives anxious that every effort should be made to restore the sick one to health. After some difficulty and patience, without the aid of an interpreter, the physician is able to trace the character of the disease from the symptoms, and prescribes accordingly, which, under the most favorable circumstances, would require careful watching and the regular administering of the medicines for perhaps several days. Those about the patient administer the medicines as directed perhaps for a day, after which, because the physician's treatment does not show magic and the patient does not immediately get up and walk a well man, they are discouraged and the medicines are thrown away, and the mockery practiced by the Indian medicine man is resumed and death to the patient is the ultimate result. There are also cases where the friends of the patient have still

more faith in the agency physician and who will by encouragement from him from day to day administer the medicines regularly for a much longer time. In such cases, particularly when the patient begins to rally, proper nursing and diet is necessary to restore the patient to health, but these ignorant creatures know nothing of the art of nursing, neither do they know of preparing proper diet and perhaps delicacies so necessary with the sick, even among these savages, who are withal human, and the result is relapse and death to the patient from want of proper care and nourishment. The remedy for this glaring evil is the establishment of an hospital where the sick and infirm could be moved and where the agency physician could perform in a satisfactory manner the mission which he is called to fill. Here the medicines could be regularly administered and in a proper manner, and by the aid of a professional nurse proper and necessary articles of diet could be prepared and administered. With such an institution at this agency much suffering would be alleviated and many lives saved.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency progresses with zeal, as it has in the past, and I trust with beneficial and lasting results. It has often occurred to me an almost hopeless task to endeavor to instill into the minds of this savage, superstitious, and incapable people the glories of the coming of Christ or the beauties of a firm religious belief which surely baffles the minds of our most learned people.

CONCLUSION.

My commission as agent for these Indians expired April 16, 1888, and as I had arranged somewhat my future plans I have experienced much annoyance and disappointment in not being relieved, notwithstanding the appointment of my successor. I do not, however, relinquish the responsibilities of my trust without acknowledging my great interest in the welfare and ultimate success of these Indians, to whom I have become attached after a full knowledge of their character, circumstances, and misfortune. If I have been able to give them a start in the right direction, leading to the lights of civilization, or have in any way been the means of lifting them to a knowledge of a higher and more useful sphere of life, I feel rewarded, and can forget the many trials and self-denials the past four years of my life have given me; and it is my earnest hope that my successor will be imbued with the same feelings of interest which have actuated and marked every official act of mine, and that his whole and only desire may be the uplifting and advancing to a higher civilized life these degraded and unfortunate people. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM J. GIFFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency.

We have carried upon our rolls for the past year 5,189 Indians. Of these 4,197 were Ogalalla Sioux, 528 Northern Cheyennes, and 462 mixed bloods. The following is the census taken June 30, 1888:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16 years.
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1,145	1,073	1,011	1,537	875	4,519	1,030
Mixed bloods.....	114	126	105	58	174	563	72
Northern Cheyennes.....	157	131	141	183	100	557	112
Total.....	1,416	1,330	1,257	1,840	1,149	5,609	1,214

THE SIOUX.

Whatever these Indians may have been in the past, it is pleasing to note they now give evidence of an appreciation of their present situation, appear to realize the importance and necessity of learning such things as will enable them to become self-supporting. It is possibly just dawning upon their minds that the present order of things can not continue indefinitely, that the time must come when they will be required to subsist upon the fruits of their own labor, and that the present offers a golden opportunity to prepare for this undesired change. This awakening to the necessities of the hour is manifested in their eagerness to secure such farming implements as we can furnish them, a greater desire to be instructed in agriculture, less aversion to work than was formerly exhibited, and in various other ways giving evidence of a change for the better. While the Indian had more rations issued to him than he could eat, while a great country teeming with game surrounded him in every direction, it is not a matter of surprise that he should have evinced a decided disinclination to cultivate the land, send his children to school, or do any other of the many things now required of him.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

A year ago last spring I succeeded in getting these people to leave the vicinity of the agency, where they had been camped for four years, or since their removal here from Tongue River, and take up farms along White River. They promised me that if provided with agricultural implements and all things needful for farming they would settle there and make an effort to improve their condition. I was elated at the prospect of having them finally settled, with a good prospect of making a creditable showing of improvement within a reasonable length of time. To accomplish this end I provided them with wagons (something they had never owned) and all the necessary implements required for use in cultivating the land, giving them a larger share of everything furnished me for distribution among the Indians than they were entitled to. To all their complaints a patient hearing was given, and in no case was anything like injustice permitted to be done them. Knowing the earnest desire of the Government that these people should remain here I was determined that nothing possible should remain undone on my part that would contribute to their happiness and improvement, hoping by this means to attach them to their new locations and cause them to forget their old home.

When the occasion was opportune, I explained to them their joint ownership with the Sioux in the Great Sioux reservation, having here all the land they could ever possibly use for their farms, with enough over to supply good grazing for all the stock they might own. I compared this with the condition of their brethren at Tongue River agency, who are occupying a small tract of unproductive land, not large enough to make farms for the Indians now at that agency, and consequently having no lands for those who might go from here. A number of them seem to understand the advantage of remaining here, and have given me very little trouble; but the greater number of them are still dissatisfied with this place, and declare their intention to return to Tongue River. These malcontents argue that the Cheyennes should be united; that so long as they are separated they will do nothing but travel back and forth between the agencies, visiting each other; that this occupies all their time and keeps them poor, preventing them from raising anything. Specious argument, indeed; but it serves as pretext for wanting to move.

When Wild Hog's band of two hundred were brought back from Tongue River to this agency last summer by the troops from Fort Custer, they held a big council at the agency before departing for the Cheyenne camp on White River. In this council several of their head men spoke. All said in substance the same thing, viz: That they had been informed at Tongue River that their rations and annuities had been shipped to this agency. If they did not come here, no clothing or rations could be furnished them, therefore they had come down here to remain until their annuities were drawn and the rations belonging to them here were eaten up. When this was accomplished, they proposed to return at once to Tongue River to remain there. They furthermore directed that their rations and annuities be shipped to Tongue River in the future, as they disliked to be compelled to travel 450 miles for the purpose of obtaining them. This band of Cheyennes are determined to return, and it is only a question of time when they will depart. Prompt and rigid measures must necessarily be taken with those who leave in defiance of authority. I would advise their immediate return by the troops and the stationing of a sufficient force of cavalry near enough their camp to prevent their leaving without due authority. If it were possible to locate such of the Cheyennes of this agency as desire to remove to Tongue River agency at that place, it certainly would improve their condition materially, as they seem determined to provide no permanent habitation for themselves here, displaying no ambition to be other than what they are, with apparently very little concern as to their future.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force at Pine Ridge is probably the best-equipped and most effective of any in the service. The credit of this is largely due to the superior intelligence and soldierly qualities of the commander of the force, Capt. George Sword, assisted by his able lieutenants, Standing Soldier and Fast Horse. Captain Sword has been in charge of the force, which now consists of three officers, ten sergeants, and thirty men, since its organization. In personal appearance he is a model of neatness, conspicuous for his good manners and soldierly bearing, zealous in the cause of his people's advancement, and altogether a valuable aid to the agent in the discharge of his duties.

Four police with a sergeant remain on duty at the agency for one week, when they are relieved by an equal number. Their headquarters is at the guard-house. Their duties require the guarding of prisoners, conveying messages from the office to distant camps, and, commencing at 8 p. m., the office and boarding-school must be visited hourly and the bell tapped at each place, this followed by a visit to the principal buildings of the agency and continued at intervals of an hour until daylight. The remainder of the force is scattered through the four farming districts of the agency, where their duty requires them to compel attendance of children at school, to inspect dwelling-houses and adjacent grounds where there is a suspicion of uncleanness prevailing, and a general supervision of the part of the district intrusted to their care.

While aware that an increase of pay for Indian police has been frequently recommended without resulting in an addition to their compensation, I would feel derelict in my duty did I not add my appeal to the many that have been made for a greater measure of justice to be shown these trusted guardians of the order and safety of an agency. These police are selected on account of peculiar fitness for the duties required of them. Where they take proper pride in their positions, considerable care must be given to their personal appearance. Numerous little purchases are made of such things as are necessary to preserve neatness and cleanliness. These all cost money, and generally leave the purchaser at the end of the quarter with little or nothing to take to his family as a return for the neglect they must necessarily suffer by his absence.

INDIAN COURT.

As stated in my last annual report, the Indian court or council in existence at this agency when I assumed charge was for good and sufficient reasons dissolved. The past year has been singularly free from crime among so many Indians. The number of misdemeanors requiring investigation was probably not one-fourth of what would have ordinarily occurred among the same number of whites. Having taken the reins of justice in my own hands, without unnecessary delay all cases requiring attention were given a careful and impartial hearing, and where the defendant was found guilty, if he was young and stout, his punishment was fixed at a certain number of days at hard work, with confinement in the guard-house while not so employed. I find this disposition of offenders has a most salutary effect, far better than the old system of imposing fines, as they would pay the latter cheerfully, although often compelled to make great sacrifices to meet the demands of the court. To be forced to work publicly in charge of a guard is very humiliating to the Indian inasmuch as work under the most favorable conditions is not particularly sought after by him. The total number of commitments for the year was 35, with an average penalty of 15 days. The prisoners were generally made to work the roads leading to the agency, and by this means we have been enabled to keep up our roads and bridges during the year without the aid of the regular employes of the agency.

MARRIAGES.

The practice of buying and stealing wives continues to a considerable extent, although every effort has been made to introduce a more civilized mode of obtaining a helpmate. Where wives are taken in this manner the husband regards his wife simply as a part of his chattered property, to be kept as long as it is his pleasure to do so, and when tired of her to be turned adrift, in some cases with numerous offspring, to care for herself as best she can. The perfect indifference with which this is done in many cases shows an utter want of feeling, a heartlessness so cruel as to be unexcusable, even in a savage. To remedy this evil as far as possible I have instructed the police to bring to the office without delay all persons assuming the marriage relation where the wife was obtained by purchase or stealing. When brought to the office, if no impediment to their union exists, I explain to them fully the nature of their new relation, the obligations it imposes upon each of them, giving them to understand that they are to be legally married and held to a strict accountability for faithfulness to their marriage vows. After this I perform the marriage ceremony in as impressive a manner as possible and dismiss them

with some words of instruction and advice. I find the number of applicants to be married in due form is rapidly increasing, and can plainly see the good resulting from a more strict regard to the obligations of the marriage state.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.

No custom in vogue among the Indians at the present day is more pernicious in its effects or more difficult to break up than that of giving away and destruction of property at the death of a member of the family. I have experienced considerable difficulty in checking the practice for the reason that it evidently had been permitted without restriction of any kind or any effort made to correct it prior to my coming here. Finding that the order forbidding the giving away and destruction of property at deaths was being rigidly enforced, they sought in several cases to evade the order by anticipating death by a few hours, and in the presence of the dying person going through all the ceremonies usually performed after the spirit had taken flight, such as putting on mourning, lacerating the body, giving away and destroying property, etc. It rather surprised me to find that in combating this evil I found myself opposed by every Indian upon the reservation. Their respect for the custom is so great that every possible means was brought into requisition to induce at least a modification of the order. I have steadfastly refused to countenance the practice in any form whatever, and shall continue to make war upon it, although by so doing I may incur the displeasure of the most mighty chiefs of the Sioux nation.

CITIZENS GRAZING STOCK UPON THE RESERVE.

I was informed upon coming here that large herds of cattle were held by stockmen on land contiguous to the reservation in the direction of the Cheyenne River; that some of the cattle would drift during the winter storms on to the reserve in spite of every precaution that might be taken to prevent it; that it had been customary to permit the cattle to so drift without protest of any kind for the reason that the owners of this stock would reciprocate by checking any of our cattle that might attempt to stray off in their direction and in their round-up would take care to have all our cattle found returned to the herd upon White River. Having satisfied myself that this practice had been in vogue for several years with what was reported to me the most satisfactory results, I gave the matter no further concern until this spring, when complaints commenced to be made by the Indians that an unusually large number of stockmen's cattle were grazing upon the reserve in the region of the Cheyenne River. Investigation proved these reports to be correct, and that, considering the winter had not been unusually severe, the number of cattle that had drifted to our side of the river was remarkable indeed. A little further investigation showed me that these cattle had been placed upon the reserve by their owners for the purpose of securing free grazing, and possibly, as has been alleged, to avoid payment of taxes on their herds. However, upon learning the facts in the case, I at once addressed a letter to each proprietor having cattle upon the reserve ordering their removal therefrom before the 1st day of July, 1883. I believe the order has been generally complied with, but understand a few of the smaller holders have made little, if any, effort to remove their stock.

FARMERS.

Whatever improvement is shown in the Indian as an agriculturist must necessarily be in a very large measure due to the teaching and aid received from his farmer. The importance of the farmer's position can not be overestimated, and the person who regards such a position as a sinecure is totally ignorant of its duties and responsibilities. Where these men are willing and capable (fortunately all of ours are such) they prove invaluable aids to the agent, who, without their assistance, would feel that effort on his part to accomplish anything of importance in the way of advancement or reform among those under his charge must of necessity result in almost total failure. When it is remembered that the Indian is but taking his initial lesson in the cultivation of the soil, the importance of giving proper direction to his efforts will be readily understood. That he may be instructed, his farm must be visited and considerable time devoted to showing and explaining the correct method of performing the work he has in hand. To so visit and instruct fifteen hundred would-be farmers scattered over a vast territory is rather more than four farmers (let their zeal be ever so great) can accomplish in a satisfactory manner. It would therefore seem to me that the employment of at least four farmers in addition to those at present engaged would be more profitable to the Indian than would be double the amount expended in any other manner. If anything can be

made of the Indian as a self-supporting being, it can be done at the present as well as at any future time. But he must be taught and directed. That direction must come from the farmer who is with him for that purpose, and the employment of a sufficient number of these men to do the work thoroughly would in a short time place the Indian in a position where he would no longer require an instructor, thereby saving to the Government in the future large sums that otherwise must of necessity be expended for the very purpose in question.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The old telegraph line formerly in use between this agency and Camp Sheridan, in the neighborhood of what is now the City of Chadron, Nebr., had fallen into disuse several years since, leaving us without any communication with the outside world other than the tri-weekly mail or by special courier to the railroad, 25 miles distant from the agency. The great difficulty experienced in keeping up telegraph communication arose from the frequent occurrence of prairie fires along the line, which destroyed the poles and necessitated the keeping of a corps of linemen continually on the road at some seasons of the year. It is even asserted that these fires were in some instances purposely started by our red brethren, who took this means of obtaining a supply of poles for fuel rather than subsist on uncooked rations. At any rate the line was abandoned, being considered a too expensive luxury.

Later, it having been demonstrated that gas-piping for poles could be used to advantage in the construction of telegraph lines, where protection against fire was an important consideration, authority was asked by my predecessor for the purchase of sufficient 2-inch piping to construct a line 25 miles in length between the agency and Rushville, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, at which point our depot of supplies is located. The requisite authority having been obtained, the material was purchased, and arrived here last winter, too late in the season, however, to permit any work to be done at that time. It was not until last fall we found time to engage in its construction, when, with the Indian employes under the able direction of Mr. Robert O. Pugh, master of transportation, the work was soon accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and now promises to be as enduring as the hills over which it passes.

LAND ALLOTMENTS.

The Indians at this agency were beginning to manifest considerable interest in the allotment of land in severalty, quite a number having signed an agreement to have their lands thus set apart, when, the Sioux Reservation act having passed, put a stop to further effort to obtain signatures to the agreement. It would be idle to conjecture what the result of the work of the commission appointed to present this measure to the Indians will be, as it will soon be made known.

STOCK.

We made a complete round-up of all stock on the reserve this spring, and found the following stock owned by the Indians: Horses, 7,771; cattle, 8,859. This is commendable increase over last year, when the horses numbered 6,553, and cattle 6,278.

The 150 American mares issued to these Indians last year are looking well, nearly all having colts this spring. I do not permit them to work these animals, as they were intended for increase only. A few years will, I am sure, make great improvement in their stock.

FREIGHTING.

During the past year our Indians hauled 2,007,813 pounds of freight, for which they were paid \$10,038.28. The Indians make good freighters. They like the business and apparently never tire of it. The money received for hauling freight is now generally expended in the purchase of some articles for wear or use, and not, as formerly, for trinkets of little or no value to them. The Indians frequently put their earnings together and buy a moving-machine or other farming implements in partnership. Some ten or twelve private machines at this agency are owned in that way.

CROPS.

The present season has been exceptionally favorable for farming, rains having fallen regularly throughout the summer. Some little difficulty was experienced in getting garden seeds owing to delay in transportation, so that the planting was made very late for some of the seed.

The following is a comparison of the product of the Indian farms for the past two years:

	1887.	1888.
Wheat.....	Bushels, 315	Bushels, 1,292
Corn.....	10,300	21,424
Oats.....	887	1,886
Potatoes.....	3,843	6,011
Turkeys.....	725	1,071
Chickens.....	383	356
Beans.....	222	212

Number of tons of hay cut by Indians this year, 4,182, an increase of 1,000 tons over last year. The early part of the haying season was very rainy, showers falling almost every day. A large quantity of hay cut during this time was entirely spoiled, compelling the work to be done over.

The thrashing machine was put in operation a few weeks ago, and will be taken around to the different districts where any thrashing is to be done. It is quite a novelty for the Indians to see this work being done, as it was the first thrashing that was ever done at this agency. The Indians have been much encouraged in their farming by the favorable season, and as a result I expect to see additional interest in their farm work next year.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Government boarding-school located at the agency was taxed to its utmost capacity during the entire school session. A number of children were turned away by reason of the school being full. The average attendance was 233.

The employes of this school for the past year were as follows, namely:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Term.	Salary.
W. T. Mannlog.....	Male.....	White.....	Superintendent and teacher.....	Months, 12	\$1,000
Clara McAdams.....	Female.....	White.....	Teacher.....	12	500
Mollie Kesslog.....	Female.....	White.....	do.....	12	500
Minnie Sickles.....	Female.....	White.....	do.....	12	450
Mendell Keith.....	Male.....	White.....	Industrial teacher.....	12	600
Carle Imboden.....	Female.....	White.....	Matron.....	12	600
Millie Curry.....	Female.....	Half-breed.....	Assistant matron.....	12	300
E. F. King.....	Female.....	White.....	Seamstress.....	12	400
J. M. Minkler.....	Female.....	White.....	Cook.....	12	450
Margaret Rogers.....	Female.....	White.....	Laundress.....	12	400

A large farm is cultivated in connection with this school, the larger boys doing all the work under the direction of the industrial teacher. The delay in receiving the garden seeds this spring will prevent as creditable showing being made this year as would otherwise have been. Six cows were purchased for the school this year and are a valuable acquisition, having been badly needed for years. The Indian girls soon become very fair butter makers.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Our eight day schools are located at the most advantageous points in the different districts of the reserve. The teachers at these schools are all whites and are engaged for twelve months at a uniform salary of \$600. These schools have all been fairly well attended during the past year. The constant shifting of population from one district to another causes a wide variation in average attendance at each school during the fiscal year.

Many of our Indians have pushed out as far as Corn Creek, 60 miles distant from the agency, and nearly 20 miles distant from the nearest school-house. Others have moved out along the White River, quite remote from any school. These people are asking to have school-houses built at points convenient to the new settlements. If, upon investigation, I find a sufficient number located at the points named to justify the building of schools for them, I shall at once present the matter for consideration of your office.

THE HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

I mentioned in my last annual report that the Catholics had selected a site for the building of a mission school. This building is now completed, and will be prepared to receive scholars commencing the first Monday in September. The building is delightfully located, in fact occupying the garden spot of the reserve. It is a brick veneer, two stories high, is square, being four wings, inclosing a court. The whole work was done under the direction of Rev. John Jutz, S. J., who will have charge of the Holy Rosary Mission. The school will be in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Buffalo, N. Y., and without doubt will do a wonderful work towards the education of these people.

The missionary field is fast filling up at this agency. The Indian can not very well complain that his spiritual wants are overlooked, although he undoubtedly would be willing to exchange spiritual pabulum for one of something that would suit his appetite better. The mission work performed at the agency during the past year can be best understood from a perusal of the reports of the missionaries engaged in this field which accompany this report.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK., 1888.

Sir: Owing to pressing and manifold duties (both secular and religious) I have been, much to my regret, long delayed in submitting to you a brief report of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Pine Ridge Reserve. Herewith I have the honor to submit a synopsis of our work and the condition of affairs of the same.

Precisely three years ago, the last day of the present month, soon after my ordination to the office of a deacon, I arrived at this agency to assist in his ever-increasing labors the veteran and patient missionary to the Oglalas, the Rev. John Robinson. Long before the locating of this agency where it now is, while the people were wanderers upon the face of the earth, between the despoiled Muddy River and their loved Black Hills, Mr. Robinson (not heeding personal hardships and dangers) followed the "Buffaloes" of these western plains with his primer, prayer-book, Bible, medicine-chest, and kind, sympathetic heart, holding services for them and conducting a day school, now in a log cabin and now in a tent.

Soon after "Pine Ridge" had assumed an air of permanency the present church edifice of The Holy Cross was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, the money being given by the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York. Then the old Mission House was put up, costing some \$1,500 or thereabouts. Three or four years after the church had been built, it, owing to the rapid increase of the congregation, had to be enlarged. In the meanwhile the mission work had greatly spread and followed the people to the district camps, whither they had gone in compliance with the wishes and instructions of their then agent, Dr. McGillicuddy. Three years ago St. Barnabas' church was built out on the Medicine Root Creek, costing some \$1,500, the money again being furnished by Mrs. Astor. Last summer I had the privilege of laying the corner-stone of St. Phillip's church, Wounded Knee. The church cost about \$1,500, the amount having been given by Mrs. Astor. Mr. William M. Robertson (for three years a teacher at one of the camp schools on this agency) is the efficient catechist at this point. A neat, comfortable, and cozy frame dwelling house has just been put up by the mission, at an outlay of \$700, near the church, for Mr. Robertson.

The 10th of August last again I was permitted to lay the corner-stone of another church on the Porcupine Tail Creek. We have named the chapel St. Julia's, in loving memory of a friend now in Paradise. It is, in fact, a memorial chapel, the money for its erection, its handsome Meneeley bell, its stained-glass chancel window, its walnut altar, in short, its complete and entire furniture being donated by a band of ladies in Chicago. The completed chapel will cost over \$2,500. So soon as the above chapel is finished (which will be in about three weeks), I shall lay the corner-stone of St. Peter's church, down the White Clay some 10 miles. This chapel, with its furniture, will cost some \$1,000 or \$1,200, given by Mrs. Astor. The past year, also, has witnessed the erection of two other frame rectories; the one at the Medicine Root Creek, costing about \$600, and the one at the agency some \$1,500.

Beside the services of the above five churches, we also maintain regular services with a resident helper at each of seven other camps. At the Coon Creek Christian Colony a rustic chapel is to be put up this autumn by the Indians themselves. They are asking us for churches at three other camps. We may soon be able to help one or two of them.

We are a tradition-loving church. The mission work of the agency proper, instituted in the midst of dangers and much opposition, was begun in faith, with daily evening prayer. That has become a feature of the Holy Cross church at the agency. It is now an expected thing. It has become dear to the hearts of many. It is also believed that such an unrelenting chain of daily services throughout the year, aside from its religious consistency, influence, and benefit, acts as an entering wedge upon heathen indifferents, heathenish rites and practices, and furthermore serves as a wholesome corrective of youthful truancy from all law, decency, and order. The daily service acts as a night school, with all that that term implies. There may be dangers in connection with it, yet the dangers within it are constantly leading a little something, therefore the tendency of it must be for the good. In short, observation has shown that such a chain of religious meetings is far more wholesome to the community than the attendance upon Omaha dances and "half-breed balls."

The average daily attendance at the agency church throughout the year is about 75. The Sunday average for this period of time is over 200. The Sun day average at the other churches and mission stations is between 75 and 100.

The Indians are generous givers when the almshouse is being passed around. The collective offerings of our twelve places of worship during the past year, for various objects, have amounted to almost \$100, the women alone raising about \$275.

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures.....	\$11,528
Money raised, about.....	500
Sunday-school members.....	300
Baptized this year.....	163
Burials.....	25
Marriages.....	25
Total membership, over.....	2,000

After an impartial survey of our field of labors, we venture to say that God is working with us, making us (such as we are) instruments to help on the philanthropic enterprise of bettering the condition of these people—towards their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate salvation.

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SMITH COOK, M. A.,
Priest in charge of the Pine Ridge Mission of the Episcopal Church.

Col. H. A. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

THE HOLY ROSARY MISSION,
Pine Ridge, Dakota, August 25, 1888.

One year ago Catholic missionaries made a permanent home at Pine Ridge agency. To the ever-renewing zeal for souls of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, to the magnanimous endeavors of the director of Catholic Indian missions, Rev. J. A. Stephan, and to the helpful support of pious and noble hearts and extraordinary benefactors of the poor Indians, the Holy Rosary Mission owes its existence. The change of the mission was given to the Jesuits of the German province. On July 25, 1887, one father and one brother were sent to Pine Ridge to start the mission, and three more brothers followed soon after. By permission of the agent, a most suitable place for the mission school was found about 1/2 miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek, and on the 20th of August, 1887, the work was commenced.

Now, after one year, a magnificent building is completed, and on the 1st of September the Holy Rosary Mission school will be opened for the Indian children.

The school is intended to be an industrial school. The boys will be instructed in every useful branch of knowledge, but especially they shall be animated and encouraged to work to become practical farmers, for that is considered the most necessary thing to make them self-supporting men. The girls will be placed under the patient, self-sacrificing, and kind management of the Franciscan sisters from Buffalo, N. Y., and they shall learn, besides writing, reading, and arithmetic, etc., all the duties of house-keeping, cooking, washing, knitting, needle-work, spinning, and weaving, so as to enable them to make their own dresses, from preparing the thread up to the finished dress.

Great attention was paid at once to start a garden and farm for the school. A piece of land, about 1/2 acres, was broken and prepared for planting corn and potatoes of the best varieties on the place. Where one year ago was nothing but brush and an impenetrable thicket will now be found corn and potatoes and all the vegetables to be found in a well-regulated garden, and all the work of clearing this land was the hard work of the brothers sent as pioneers to this field. Whether the success of this mission will meet the expectation of its magnanimous benefactors and friends the future alone will show. It is certain, however, an earnest corps of workers are now engaged in this work, and will endeavor to make the best of the opportunity offered them.

The expenditures at the Holy Rosary Mission for the past year were as follows:

School building and furnishing same.....	\$10,000
Other expenses.....	1,500
	11,500

Very respectfully,

Rev. JOHN JULY, S. J.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

The Presbyterian Mission at Pine Ridge was established October, 1887, by the settlement here of Rev. Charles G. Sterling and wife. During the past year Mr. and Mrs. Sterling have had as helpers Mr. John S. Flute and wife (native Sioux) and Misses Jennie Deckson and Charlotte Mc Creight, who arrived in April last. The work this year has consisted almost entirely of preaching and song services. These have been held at the agency village and at the several camps. At the former place a log chapel is used, and at the camps Government school-houses or private houses. The services have been fairly well attended; at some of the camps very well attended. A good church building 24 by 40 is now in process of erection at Porcupine Creek, and steps have been taken for the erection of a similar one at the agency village.

The number of communicants in this church is 8, all adults. Six children have been baptized. The amount of money contributed during the year by the local congregation for all purposes is \$3.63. The amount spent upon this field by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was \$3,000.

C. G. STERLING.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as agent for the Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dakota, and am enabled to report a steady advance over former efforts in the direction of civilized pursuits, though the past few months have been fruitful of events affecting the weal or woe of this people, and a desire to hear all that might be said touching the disposition of their land has induced many to neglect their crops, and dance attendance upon numerous councils to participate in the—important question under consideration.

CIVILIZATION.

It is gratifying to observe a growing desire manifested among the Indians to live by themselves. Accustomed as they have been to the idea that labor is degrading, this isolation is in some instances to avoid ridicule from the unprogressive element. However, no matter what the motive may be, a better condition of the Indian who lives alone or in the immediate vicinity of only his own kindred is sure to follow. It is noticeable that the non-progressives are being relegated to the rear, while the real leaders are those who make an honest endeavor to contribute to their own support. This fact was forcibly illustrated recently in the selection of those to represent them before the commission soon to arrive, when for the first time in their history progressive Indians have been selected to "talk."

Another evidence of the march of these people is a shedding of blankets, which are more used for bedding, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a civilized garb.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance upon the schools of this reservation has steadily increased during the past year, notwithstanding two were closed by reason of non-attendance, incident upon Indians moving to more fertile sections where something could be secured in return for time and labor expended in agricultural pursuits. The advantages of education are realized by many, though, with not a few, the attendance of the children at the schools is but a means to secure small favors from agent or teachers. There are 13 day schools, 1 contract (Roman Catholic), 1 mission boarding (Episcopal), and 2 small mission day schools (Presbyterian), and giving a total attendance of 127 Indian children at the schools of this agency.

The day as well as boarding and contract schools have each their industrial departments, and however insignificant they may appear, yet all of the girls' clothing, and a part of the boys' also, is cut and made in these schools, and it is proper to add that in nearly each are found children who can manage a sewing-machine measurably well.

The position of camp teacher carries with it many trials and perplexities unknown to the average educator of primitive ideas in civilized communities, yet they toil on, each succeeding quarter showing that the seed has not fallen on stony ground. With few exceptions the teachers have cheerfully co-operated with the agent. The advent of a school superintendent with experience in the work and zeal for the cause is an encouraging indication for the fiscal year of 1889.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

And they comprise all who have teams and wagons, are ready at all times to haul freight, prior to the period when winter comes upon them. Their ponies are too light for such service, and it is difficult to secure transportation, hence the importance of having freight delivered before the rigors of a northern winter are experienced. The Indians of this agency have hauled from Valentine during the last fiscal year 2,399,201 pounds of freight, for which they received \$11,996.02.

One of the many things difficult of explanation to Indians is that they do not get their annuities "when the leaves fall," as was promised them by the gentlemen who made the treaty of 1868. Unfortunately for the agent, they believe that he can order them to be delivered at any time to suit his convenience. The fact that said annuities are not delivered until about Christmas is calculated to create distrust of the agent, for in the mind of the average Sioux he alone is responsible. This delay in the arrival of annuities is a matter of no small importance when one considers that the winter is half over before the distribution can be made, and that there are Indians of this agency who reside 150 miles from the agency proper, who are obliged to come for them, clad in garments better adapted for the dog-days. The case of Swift Bear, on his return home

last winter, will illustrate many. On the return trip home he lost four horses, and in a recent "talk" informed me that his loss in stock quadrupled the value of the annuities received, and that it would be better for him to abandon his farm and camp near the agency. Such sentiments, coming from the most progressive and intelligent Indian of this reservation, are not calculated to excite enthusiasm for farming operations remote from the agency.

ARBOR DAY.

Has been inaugurated, and this year with a reasonable degree of success, as the season has been favorable for transplanting. It is difficult to imbue a Sioux with the idea that a little water will improve the chances of living. He comes back at you with the statement that the Great Spirit has furnished all the water necessary heretofore, and can not understand why He should not continue to do so. The idea of incanted roots and consequent weakened condition of the tree is Greek to him.

INDIAN POLICE.

Continue their efficient service at the insignificant compensation allowed for duties involving the use of two horses in addition to their personal services.

A school has been inaugurated for police when on duty at the agency, and as the detail is changed each ten days the plan affords all an opportunity to learn to speak English. This school is under the immediate direction of the school superintendent, and the curriculum only to teach them to express themselves in English. They learn readily, and remember what is taught them. Words containing f, v, and x they find difficult of pronunciation, as those letters are not contained in the Sioux language. However, they wrestle manfully with these unknown sounds, and are making good progress.

AGRICULTURE.

What with hailstorms, Dakota winds, and councils resulting from visiting Indians who came here to probe public sentiment upon the land bill, the pensive agricultural Sioux has been lost in meditation over his future. Opening the season with good intentions, he plowed and planted, but in the absence of an agency farmer to direct operations, when such direction was important, many of his efforts were of little avail compared to what they otherwise would have been. Being the largest agency, delegations from all the others of the Great Sioux Reservation have thought it incumbent to council here; and no sooner was one large council scattered by the police than two smaller were convened; and as a result where cereals and roots were planted weeds are the dominant feature in many instances.

SANITARY.

The name of the native medical practitioners is legion. They abound everywhere, and some of them possess no little skill in the reduction of fractures, while many of their simple remedies are sensible. However, the medicine-man will not visit his patient except the fee is paid in advance; hence the old and indigent are likely to be left to whatever recuperative energies nature may have in store for them.

In contrast with his predecessor, the present agency physician has won the confidence of the Indians, and is doing much to destroy the practice of the old-time system. Great patience and tact are required in winning them from their traditions, and both these qualities he possesses. The early traders among these people left their mark in many forms of constitutional troubles. Syphilis was common, and as a result the congenital diseases of the present generation are difficult to treat successfully, requiring, as they do, that the agency physician lay siege to each particular case of the character referred to, conditions the average Indian rarely submits to long enough to effect a permanent cure.

There have been 97 births and 117 deaths reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

WHISKY.

Is the bane of the red man here as elsewhere, and with the presence of unprincipled white men on the border who procure it for or sell it direct to them detection is impossible. It is usually sold to them in the form of diluted alcohol. The system of delivery is perfect, a total stranger to the Indian making the delivery of the "goods" and receiving the pay for it.

MISSIONARY WORK

Of this agency has been seriously interfered with by reason of the absence of other than a native worker during most of the year. Rev. Joseph Taylor (Indian) holds service at the agency church occasionally, though nearly all his time is occupied at his mission at Corn Creek. He is a conscientious worker and highly respected.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No regular court of Indian offenses has been constituted, for the reason that Indians competent to act in such capacity are not willing to serve without compensation. However, the police have been organized into a court on one occasion, and their decision was approved by the agent. Recent legislation at Washington will, I think, induce suitable Indians to act as judges in cases submitted to them.

CENSUS.

There are at present 7,101 Indians drawing rations at this agency, a less number by 359 than at the date of my last report, and are classed as follows:

Brulé No. 1	2,412
Brulé No. 2	1,466
Loafer	1,277
Wazlabziah	1,724
Two Kettle	318
Mixed	471
Northern	333

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. SPENCER,
L. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF Sisseton AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 20, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation, having been set apart in 1867 for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Indians (Sioux), is among the most desirable to be found. The land is of good quality and well watered by springs which flow from the western side of the reserve from what is known as the Coteaux, and creeks are formed which extend eastward through the valley and furnish small streams, affording water for stock and other purposes. The grass on the reservation is abundant, and when cut and cured properly makes excellent hay. I have been surprised to see in what fine condition stock keep during the cold weather with no other feed.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

There has been about 175,000 acres of land allotted to the Indians of this reservation, which taken from the original amount of land (318,780 acres) leaves about 143,780 acres. We had but very little trouble or opposition in making the allotments. The only thing the Indians disliked about it was the quantity of land to minors. There is nearly a unanimous feeling that all, without regard to age, should have been allowed 160 acres each. They are now very anxious that they may receive their patents soon, and often inquire of me when they will get them.

They are now without laws or any government of their own, having failed to elect any officers last year.

The work done by the schools and missionary labors for a few years past has accom-

plish I much towards the civilization and ultimate independence of this people, and the allotment of the lands in severally I regard as the crowning effort in that direction.

WOOD.

The Indians have sold about 1,001 cords of wood during the last year to the Government, missions, and employes, and some considerable to people outside of the reserve. This gives quite a sum of money, and has been of great service to them, as their crops for the year previous were injured from drought; in fact, it would have been very difficult for them to have lived through the last winter but for this income and the Government freighting, all of which they receive when I have the letting of the work.

INDIANS AS FREIGHTERS.

The freighting for the agency by the Indians during the year amounted to \$954.81.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools, the Government Industrial Boarding School and the Good Will Mission. The latter is conducted by W. K. Morris as superintendent, and has a capacity for 100 or some more. The Government school can accommodate comfortably 110 pupils. I expect to be able to fill the school during the winter term. I regret that we have been reduced to two teachers in the school. The late inspector recommended that one should be discharged, which was done by an order from the Department, but I do not think the present number of teachers are enough for the number of pupils I shall get into the school. The average attendance during the last year was 60. Both schools are furnished with excellent teachers, who have a heart in the work, and with the continuance of these schools the present young Indians will soon rank high in civilization and make good average citizens.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Superintendent and principal teacher	\$1,000
Mallon	720
2 teachers at \$600 per year	1,200

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the general health of the Indians during the year has been good.

Total number prescribed for: Males, 257; females, 157

BIRTHS— Full-blood: Males, 3; females, 1	7
Half-breeds: Males, 4; females, 4	7
Whites: Males, 1; females, 1	2
Total	16

DEATHS: Males, 6; females, 11

These are not all the births and deaths, but only those who came under the notice of the physician.

I respectfully inclose the report of the agency physician.

CENSUS.

The census just taken shows the whole number of Indians on the reservation to be 1,457:

Males above 18 years	418
Females above 11 years	499
School age, between 8 and 16, both sexes	396

POLICE.

The police force at this agency, consisting of one officer and five privates, have been efficient during the year and performed their duties satisfactorily. I find no difficulty in getting men to make up the number notwithstanding the salary is so small.

MISSIONARY WORK AND CHURCHES.

Under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions I find the following. The board has six native churches, viz, Ascension, Goodwill, Long Hollow, Mayasan, Buffalo Lake, and Mountain Head. The first four churches named have each an ordained and installed pastor and elders, deacons and trustees, and are native Dakota, except one elder at Goodwill mission. The other two churches, Buffalo Lake and Mountain Head, are being supplied steadily with native ministerial service. All of these churches are aided as yet in the support of their pastors and stated supplies by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and with one exception they are in good working order. Rev. M. N. Adams has charge of all the churches above named. It gives me pleasure to say that he is an active and efficient worker for the elevation of this people.

Episcopal Church.—Number of church members—white, 7; Indians, 221. Of these 49 received baptism the past year; 31 persons were also confirmed by the bishop during the year. Present number of church buildings, 3. There are four stations. It is expected that the fourth church building will be erected.

The Episcopal Church has contributed for the support of the work \$1,161 during the year. In labor and money the people have given for different objects \$202.51; \$350 have been given by private parties for the third church building, which was erected last fall. Rev. E. Ashley is in charge of these churches; he is an energetic worker, well acquainted with these Indians, and understands their needs.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land in cultivation this year is not as large as last year, which is probably owing to the fact that there was a scarcity of seed on account of the drought of last year. Many of the Indians waited until it was too late, hoping that I would succeed in getting authority to furnish them oats for seed, as I had applied to the Department for such authority. The crops are generally good this season. There is under cultivation on the reservation about 3,300 acres. The present season only about 3,000 in crops. Some of the Indians purchased their seed-oats, but many had no money or means to buy with. There were 200 acres broken last year.

BUILDING INDIAN HOUSES.

I received from the Government lumber sufficient to build about seventy houses, which is now being framed and made ready to put up. I hope to get most of them built before winter, but it is difficult to get sufficient Indian help to assist the carpenter, still I think it may be accomplished. I shall use every means at hand to finish them.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court was never organized at this agency. The Indians did not want any, and hence refused to take any steps to have one.

CONCLUSION.

I have no doubt but the Indians on this reservation are generally as well-behaved as any of the people of the different branches of the Sioux Indians. They are almost without exception peaceable and polite to the whites and well disposed; not at all quarrelsome with each other. They observe Sunday better than the generality of whites in communities outside of the reservation. I see no reason to doubt that in a few years they will be a prosperous and happy people; now that they have homes in severally they will feel more interest in improving them. They are generally anxious to earn money, and willing to work if they can get pay for it.

I desire to express my thanks for the kind treatment and aid extended to me by the Indian Office since I am agent.

Very respectfully,

J. D. JENKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

INDIANS AND LOCATION.

Standing Rock Agency is located on a level plateau on the west bank of the Missouri, about 60 miles south of Mandan, Dak., and 25 miles south of the Cannon Ball River, which is the northern boundary of the Great Sioux Reservation. The Indians are located adjacent to the Missouri and its tributaries for a distance of 70 miles along the river front, and up the Cannon Ball and Grand Rivers for a distance of 40 miles, the most distant settlement being about 60 miles southwest of agency. The country along the water-courses is quite broken, affording, however, nutritious grasses and excellent grazing, but back from the streams and ranges of bluffs it is level and fertile, making this portion of the Sioux Reservation a very desirable tract of country, the only drawback being insufficient rainfall during the spring and summer months, causing frequent failure of crops, discouraging those engaged in agriculture, as reward for such labor is very uncertain.

The Indians comprising this agency are the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, numbering as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonais	138	151	191	122	119	583	15	51
Lower Yanktonais	349	316	455	240	247	1,358	118	104
Hunkpapa	190	177	680	371	330	1,558	186	133
Blackfeet	123	112	89	85	101	342	50	44
Mixed-bloods	13	17	16	36	45	114	28	33
Grand total	1,086	1,133	1,422	918	842	4,355	487	385

AGRICULTURE.

The Indian settlements of this agency are divided into five farming districts (each under the supervision of a white man) known as Cannon Ball, Big Head, Central, Farm-School, and Grand River districts, respectively. These are again divided into twenty-five sub-districts, each having an Indian farmer in charge, whose duty it is to direct and aid Indians in farm work, house building, and the care of stock, and to report any neglect of stock or want of attention to fields by the respective owners. This system works admirably, it having aroused a spirit of emulation among those of the different districts, and their efforts in agriculture the past year have been very gratifying.

The cultivated acreage will approximate 4,200 acres, and having had abundant rains throughout the season, all crops, except corn, promise a full average yield. We estimate the crops as follows: Wheat, 5,450 bushels; corn, 15,540 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; potatoes, 10,070 bushels; turnips, 10,220 bushels; onions, 615 bushels; beans, 555 bushels; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 10,310 bushels; also a large number of cabbages, melons, and squash; and the hay cut will approximate 6,750 tons.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESSION.

The Indians cut, from dead and fallen timber, about 2,000 cords of wood the past year, a portion of which was for use of agency and schools, and the remainder they sold to the military post and Indian traders, receiving \$1 per cord for cotton-wood and \$5.50 per cord for oak. They transported 442,358 pounds of agency supplies from Mandan, Dak., a distance of 80 miles, earning thus \$2,707.01. They plowed and planted 4,200 acres of land, 200 acres of which was new breaking, constructed 10,000 rods of new fence, erected 85 log cabins, and a large number of cattle-sheds and stables. They also own 3,847 head of cattle (97 of which are this year's calves), 51 American horses, and 2,240 ponies.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been 7 schools (2 of which were boarding) conducted by the Government, and 2 mission day-schools, in operation at this agency the past year, with an enrollment of 632, and an average attendance of 435 for the school year. There were also 66 pupils in schools of the reservation, making a total of 705 belonging to this agency who attended school the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 501. Of those in schools of the reservation 9 boys were at Clontari, Minn.; 10 girls at Avoca, Minn.; 2 boys and 1 girl at Yankton, Dak.; 1 boy and 2 girls at Hope school, near Yankton Agency, Dak.; 4 girls at Oahe, Dak., and 21 boys and 16 girls at Hampton, Va.

The industrial boarding-school located at the agency has a capacity for 100 pupils, but during the past year there have been as many as 128 crowded into it at one time. The enrollment was 145 (46 boys and 89 girls), with an average attendance of 112 for the entire twelve months, as the greater number of the pupils remained in the school during the vacation months. This school has been doing excellent service, and to Rev. Sister Gertrude's indomitable perseverance great credit is due, whose efficient management has placed this as one of the foremost of the Indian reservation schools. The following is a list of the teachers and salaries paid for the past year:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
Gertrude McDermott	F.	W.	Teacher (principal)	\$720.00	12	\$720.00
Manna Hart	F.	W.	Teacher	600.00	10	198.91
Mary Schulte	F.	W.	do	600.00	12	600.00
Joseph Helmig	M.	W.	Industrial teacher	480.00	12	180.00
Adole Engster	F.	W.	Matron	480.00	12	180.00
Anselm Auer	F.	W.	Seamstress	360.00	12	360.00
Francis Nugent	F.	W.	Cook	360.00	12	360.00
Rosalie Dappier	F.	W.	Assistant cook	240.00	12	240.00
Josephine Becker	F.	W.	Laundress	360.00	12	360.00
Total						1,098.91

The agricultural boarding-school is located 16 miles south of the agency in one of our more important Indian settlements, among the Hunkpapa and Blackfeet Sioux, and a farm of 105 acres is cultivated in connection with it. The boys are instructed in everything pertaining to farming and care of stock, and the girls in housekeeping and general domestic economy. A two-story frame addition, 26 by 52 feet, was erected at this school in June last, for a boys' dormitory, which was badly needed, as also a building 10 by 40 for carpenter and blacksmith shops, where some of the boys will, in future, receive instruction in those trades. Rev. Father Martin, under whose supervision this school is conducted, is deserving of great praise for the efficient and thorough manner in which it has been maintained throughout the past year. The enrollment at this school was 125 (87 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of 99 for the entire twelve months, as the majority of those pupils also remained during the vacation months. The following is a list of teachers and salaries paid:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
Martin Kenel	M.	W.	Teacher (principal)	\$720.00	12	\$720.00
Ithalana Stoup	F.	W.	Teacher	600.00	12	600.00
Cecilia Cunnemund	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	500.00	10	115.76
Nicholas Wihner	M.	W.	Industrial teacher	480.00	12	180.00
Nicholas Enz	M.	W.	Mechanical teacher	480.00	12	180.00
Xaveria Fischlin	F.	W.	Matron	360.00	12	360.00
Matilda Cattani	F.	W.	Seamstress	360.00	11	99.00
Augustina Schutterli	F.	W.	do	360.00	9	270.00
Scholastica Kuehner	F.	W.	Cook	360.00	12	360.00
Theresa Markle	F.	W.	Laundress	360.00	12	360.00
Total						4,075.76

Cannon Ball day-school is located 25 miles north of agency. The mid-day meal, prepared by the larger girls under the supervision of the female teacher, is given to the pupils. The enrollment in this school was 86 scholars (52 male and 34 female), with an

average attendance of 60 for the school year. The teachers are a married couple, who, with their family, live in a building attached to the school, and the Indians are materially benefited by the example of civilized life thus afforded them. Teachers' names and salaries are as follows:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
Aaron C. Wells	M.	H.	Teacher	\$500.00	12	\$500.00
Josephine Wells	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	180.00	12	180.00
Total						1,080

Grand River day-school is located 40 miles southwest of agency. The mid-day meal is also given at this school, the meal being prepared in the same manner as at the Cannon Ball school. The teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Primeau (a married couple), employed the first nine months of the fiscal year, resigned on March 31 last, on account of Mrs. Primeau's health failing, and a widow lady and her son, both very competent, were appointed to the positions thus made vacant. This school is located in Sitting Bull's settlement, in the midst of the late hostile Sioux, and its influence over the people of that neighborhood is very apparent. The enrollment was 77 scholars (43 boys and 34 girls), with an average attendance of 58 for the school year. The following are the names, salaries, and time of teachers employed:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
Louis Primeau	M.	H.	Teacher	\$500.00	9	\$450.00
Jennie Primeau	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	180.00	9	360.00
John M. Carignan	M.	W.	Teacher	600.00	3	150.00
Mary J. Clement	F.	W.	Assistant teacher	480.00	3	120.00
Total						1,080

No. 1 day-school is located 18 miles north of the agency, in a prosperous settlement of Upper Yanktonals. The teacher, Mrs. Van Solen, is a mixed-blood of the tribe, and a very thorough and painstaking teacher. She makes her school very attractive for the children, and is doing excellent service in that neighborhood. The enrollment was 41 scholars (22 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 27 for the year. Teacher's name and salary as follows:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
Marla L. Van Solen	F.	H.	Teacher	\$500.00	12	\$500.00

No. 2 day-school is located 3 miles north of the agency in a settlement of the Lower Yanktonals, and the teacher having had long experience in school work has conducted this school in a very satisfactory manner. The enrollment was 51 scholars (32 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 31 for the year. The following is the name of the teacher and salary paid:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
<i>Months.</i>						
E. P. McFadden	M.	W.	Teacher	\$500.00	12	\$500.00

No. 3 day-school, located 3 miles south of the agency, was erected in the spring of 1885, when the late hostile Sioux were encamped at that point; but they having since gradually abandoned that village and their old Indian life, locating upon claims along Grand River and Oak Creek, and not enough of them remaining to justify the expense of keeping a school there longer. It was therefore discontinued on the 30th of September last, and the building was moved to the industrial boarding school, where it is now used as a laundry. The enrollment at this school for the first quarter of the fiscal year was 20 scholars (7 boys and 13 girls), with an average attendance of 13. The teacher's name and salary was as follows:

Name	Sex	Race	Position	Annual salary	Term of service	Amount paid
Rosa Bearface	F.	I.	Teacher	\$200.00	3 Months	\$150.00

St. Francis De Sales Mission day-school is located at Grand River at a point about 30 miles south of agency. The building is owned by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and the school was conducted by that bureau for the first half of the fiscal year and from January 1 to June 30, 1888. The teacher was paid by the Government, the said bureau furnishing the fuel and a noon lunch for the pupils. The enrollment was 40 scholars (24 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of 16 for the school year. The following is the name of teacher and salary paid:

Name	Sex	Race	Position	Annual salary	Term of service	Amount paid
Emeran D. White	M.	I.	Teacher	\$200.00	6 Months	\$200.00

The Dakota Mission day-school, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, located on Grand River at a point about 32 miles southwest of agency, has been conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, a devoted and successful worker, assisted by Mr. Elias Gilbert (a full-blood Sisseton Sioux) a man of good sense and amiable disposition and an excellent helper in the elevation of his race. This school has been conducted without expense to the Government with an enrollment of 58 and an average attendance of 25 for the four months that it was in session.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be proper to add that there will be three new day-schools in operation at this agency the ensuing year, two of which will be Government and one mission. One of these Government buildings is located 15 miles west of agency and the other on the Upper Grand River at a point 50 miles southwest, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is erecting a building for school purposes at his St. Elizabeth's Mission on Oak Creek, which station is about 35 miles south. These three additional day-schools, when completed and opened for scholars, which we hope to see consummated at an early day, will afford the Indians of this agency materially increased school facilities.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of this agency is chiefly under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, Roman Catholic bishop of Dakota, who has had four resident priests and three Sisters of Charity (other than those employed in the school work) stationed here throughout the past year. They have been maintained by the right reverend bishop and others interested in the christianization of the Indians at an expense to the mission of \$2,700.75. The reverend fathers report 200 baptisms the past year, of whom 55 were adults, and 20 marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the church. They also report a marked change for the better among the Indians in the steadily increasing numbers attending divine service, and a growing desire on the part of many for religious instructions, through which several healthful societies have been organized, the members of which are regular monthly communicants.

The American Missionary Association have two stations on Grand River, where regular Sunday and weekly services are held, and they have also erected during the past year a central mission station and hospital building near the agency. The missionary work of this religious body has been conducted by Rev. T. L. Riggs, Rev. G. W. Reed and wife, Miss M. C. Collins, and Mr. Elias Gilbert (a native catechist), all zealous

workers, at a cost of \$6,000 to the association, which amount includes \$1,000 for buildings.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, had Rev. P. J. Dolora, a native minister, stationed at Saint Elizabeth's mission until January last, when ill health compelled him to abandon work for a time, and he was succeeded by a native teacher, who remained in charge until relieved by Rev. F. M. Weddell, who now has general supervision of the missionary work of the Episcopal church at this agency. The expense of this mission the past year will approximate \$600, apart from a new building costing \$1,500, which is now in course of erection. The Indians connected with this church manifest great devotedness to its doctrines.

SANITARY.

No epidemic has prevailed on the reservation the past year, and the general health of the Indians has been good. There were 163 births and 153 deaths, a large percentage of the deaths, as in preceding years, being from consumption and scrofula. The Indian mode of living, with irregularity of meals and wretched ventilation in their insufficiently lighted and floorless cabins, contributes largely to the development of these fatal diseases, and it is only to be wondered at that more do not die, and from the same causes. This death rate is likely to increase until better houses are provided. The crowded and over-heated condition of the cabins now occupied by the Indians, with the noxious impurities thus constantly taken into the lungs, must give way to more healthful habitations, where purer air may be inhaled, before a change for the better, in this respect, can be expected.

A hospital is very much needed at this agency, where persons requiring special medical attention could be brought for treatment. It would guaranty so much better care of the sick than is possible to give Indians at their homes that humanity calls for the erection of a hospital at every agency.

POLICE.

The Indian police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 28 privates, has given excellent satisfaction. Their efficiency is all that could be desired, considering the inadequate compensation they receive, and their usefulness is unquestioned by all who are familiar with the beneficial effects of this system of law and order among Indians.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is now well organized and regular bi-weekly sessions held. Persons guilty of "Indian offenses" are brought before this court for trial; also all minor matters, such as misunderstandings or disputes between Indians, are here adjudicated. Each case is carefully investigated and judiciously passed upon, and during the past year not a single appeal to higher authority was asked for by the parties tried and sentenced. Forty-nine cases of Indian offenses have been thus tried the past year, and the parties punished either by close confinement in the agency guard-house or confinement at night and labor during the day for such period as the offense seemed to demand. The court commands the respect of all classes, and so healthful is it in maintaining order and in adding our work that I would regard it as a serious loss to the service were it discontinued or its usefulness in any way impaired.

The two officers of our Indian police force being obliged to act as judges of this court is objectionable. The judges should be independent of the police organization, who necessarily have to make the arrests and bring the parties before the court for trial. The best men to be found at an agency should be selected for the office of judge, and they should receive a reasonable compensation for their services. This would give the court more dignity and relieve the officers of the police force from an embarrassing position.

CONCLUSION.

These Indians have made commendable progress in civilization the past year, their steadily increasing interest in stock raising and farming, together with a universal desire for better habitations, being very noticeable. They are ready to labor when opportunities offer where a little money is to be earned, and they meet their obligations in a more independent and business-like manner than formerly.

General contentment has prevailed throughout the year with the exception of the uneasiness caused by the proposed opening of a portion of the Sioux reservation, as contemplated in the Sioux bill (H. R. 7315) of Fiftieth Congress, which to the Indians has been a matter of great importance and much anxiety, and their opposition to the

bill and anxiety for its non-ratification has kept them more or less unsettled for some time past. However, whilst persistently refusing to accept the act when recently presented to them for ratification, their conduct was respectful and very orderly throughout the councils held by the commission. Inadequate compensation and unsatisfactory conditions of payment are the principal objections of the Indians to the act, as much of the compensation proposed is believed to be already due under existing treaties.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth and last annual report.

CONDITION OF INDIANS 1881 AND 1883 CONTRASTED.

In concluding my labors it may not be improper to hastily review the changes in the last four years at this agency. In doing this I will not distort the facts. The Department and the public from this review will be able to judge whether four years have produced such results as to justify the expenditure of the time and money spent upon the Indians during this time, and also whether such results give the friends engaged in Indian work hope for their future elevation to a condition of self-support and qualification for citizenship.

When I came the chiefs were the dominating power on the reservation. They called the people together often in council, arranged a programme, appointed their orators to present their views to the agent, and every week would insist upon having a council with the agent. At these councils they would tell the agent what he ought to do. While they now occasionally hold a council, yet but few Indians attend, and they never dictate to the agent, and only on important occasions ever ask to meet him in council. The appointment by me of a board of advisers of two intelligent Indians from each of the eight bands, presided over by a chief, did much towards crushing their power. This evoked from the chiefs and their following strenuous opposition, resulting in petitions and appeals to the Department for a new agent. But the agent was not disturbed nor the board disbanded; it still acts with the agent in promoting good order, in encouraging children to attend the Government school, and in advising him of affairs in their respective localities. Then the chiefs were at war with the agent in his efforts to fill up the school, and in breaking up old customs which were at variance with farming, but now without exception the seven remaining chiefs are his warmest friends, and not only support him but are doing good work by encouraging the Indians in their efforts at farming. Then the chiefs asked the Department for a new agent. Since, and lately, they sent a petition to the Commissioner, of their own volition, to have him retained as long as he lives, signed by numerous Indians. Now they are the friends of the school, and aid in influencing children to attend. Then the chiefs were opposed to the allotment of the lands of the reservation in severalty. Now not only are all in favor of it, but also, I think without exception, every Indian man on the reservation.

Then some of the chiefs, as also numerous Indians in large gangs, were in the habit of making visits to surrounding agencies, staying many weeks at a time. Now, and for the last three years, this custom has been broken up, and the Indians are only allowed to go in severalty at long intervals, and not without sufficient cause, such as visiting a sick relative, or to get a horse given them, or on some business, but never for the sole purpose of visiting. Then the Indians in large numbers would hang around the agent's office, reclining in shady places smoking the historic pipe, living over again, by relating past experiences, their former lives, remaining all day, and this was a common occurrence. Now, except on issue days (once a week), save a very few old Indians, they are seldom seen at the agency. Then the blanket Indians were in the ascendancy. Now there are not more than two or three on the reservation, and these are old men. Then it was a common thing to see the young men of the tribe, known here as "haubeaux," with blanket or sheet, according to the season, in paint, feathers, and ornaments, with a streamer of scarlet cloth suspended from their backs, about ten inches wide, trailing the ground,

posing about the corners of the buildings and fences at the agency, and in this full courting costume watching for an opportunity to lay siege to the affections and chastity of some young Indian maiden. Now such a spectacle is never seen. Then the "medicine man" held high carnival on the reservation, and by his conjurings and heating of pans and blowing of horns over the sick to frighten away the evil spirit that afflicted the prostrate victim, was not long in extinguishing life; but now, while this dire evil still lingers among some of the old heathen Indians, it is but the mere shadow of what it was four years ago. Then, on the death of an Indian, the property of the household, frequently extending to horses and other stock, was either given away by the surviving relatives to prove their deep sorrow, or was carried away by those who had lingered about the house as mourners. Now this pernicious custom is almost wholly broken up. This has been difficult to eradicate. Through my police I take charge of the property, or if carried away reclaim it.

Then the grass-dance was a prominent feature at the agency. Always Saturday nights the drum was heard until a late hour, and some weeks nearly every night were their festivities indulged in, and so frenzied would some of the Indians become in reclining and listening to the heroic tales of olden times that valuable property would be given away in attestation of their appreciation and as evidence of their courage. These dances were demoralizing to all industries. They were more than this. They were captivating to the young and destructive of good morals. Young girls, by the heating of the drum and the almost nude condition of the dancers, were enticed to the dance-house and readily fell victims to Indian lust. So long had this dance with the accompanying dog-feast been the reigning pleasure of my Indians, and so persistent were they in keeping it up in spite of all the missionaries, agent, police, and board of advisers could do to break it up, that I saw but one of two ways to end it. By military force I could tear down the house, and if the dance was resumed elsewhere, by soldiers expel the dancers. Next by interesting the Indians in farming to such an extent as should wean them from the dance. I preferred the latter method. I am pleased to state that without any interference by me or orders the dance-house was torn down last spring, and there has not been any dancing at the agency this summer, except the dance on the prairie at their celebration on the 4th day of July. While there is still some dancing at small gatherings on other parts of the reservation I am satisfied the custom is dying out, and will soon, among the Yanktons, be buried with many other of their old heathen ways that have been dropped within the last few years. Farming, a home, the accumulation of property, a higher social and political status, a feeling of manhood, a consciousness that they have the capacity to do and act for themselves, freed from tribal dictation, will wean them from those old customs which have served to keep them in their normal condition. Waka, the expert dancer of the tribe, one of the wildest Indians on the reservation when I came, and for his misconduct I had to put him in jail, has had his hair cut, has given up dancing, and is living nicely on his little farm. I could mention others who have done the same thing. These changes are a source of much gratification.

Another important change for the better, inspiring hope that it may become universal, has occurred during the last four years. I refer to the family relations between husband and wife. The women are treated by the head of the family with much more respect than they were when I came among them. At that time a very large majority of men were living with their women without other marriage than that which comes of taking a woman to wife "Indian fashion," as it is called, simply by being with her without that solemnity which attaches to a formal marriage. Some of these men and women after living together in this way for years, have lately been married by a minister of the gospel. Ministerial marriages are now frequent, and the social position of the woman is thereby elevated. The husband, in place of treating her as his slave as he formerly did, makes her his companion. Much credit is due to the missionary ministers here for this change. A few of the old Indians still have plural wives, but this vile practice has become practically extinct among the middle-aged and younger men. Instances occasionally still occur of "throwing away" women who have served as wives, but the last four years have wrought a great reform in this. The imprisonment of four men in jail at one time for the crime of sexual intercourse, at the instigation of the husband, with the abandoned wife, had a most salutary influence in checking this evil.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN COURT.

On September 11, 1881, I organized a court for the trial of Indian offenses, under rules and regulations formulated by the Interior Department. This court was and is composed of three full-blood Indians, selected for their ability, honesty, and influence among the Indians. So far the judges have served without any compensation. The late appropriation by Congress giving them a small stipend for their future service will enable the agent to retain the court. During these nearly four years there have been forty-one cases tried before this court, and twelve persons imprisoned in the agency jail for periods of from four to thirty days. At first the court was bitterly opposed by the

older class of Indians, but now there is general acquiescence in its organization and submission to its rulings. It is worthy of note that during the first twelve months after the organization of the court there were fourteen trials before it, and for the last twelve months there were only three. Trials and punishment have inspired a wholesome fear, which has a restraining influence in checking offenses.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND CHANGES.

Four years ago all the Government freight for the agency was delivered by white men, the larger portion of this by steam-boat at uncertain intervals and so late in the season that the Indians suffered exceedingly from the cold for want of their annuity goods. Upon representing this fact to the Department and requesting that the freight be delivered at the nearest railroad point, and as a sheer act of justice that the Indians be allowed to haul it at fair compensation, authority was obtained for them to do the hauling at the rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds, the haul being 30 miles or 1 cent per mile per hundred pounds. In the summer of 1886 they hauled the first freight. Up to this time they have delivered for the Government from the railroad 617,116 pounds for which they have been paid \$1,251.31. To this may be added 205,705 pounds hauled on purchases of lumber, coal, etc., bought in open market and contract to be delivered by the vendors, at the same rate per hundred, \$617.11. Total, \$2,468.46 for the two years, 1886-'87, or \$1,234.23 a year. This money was so much clear gain to the Indians, and did them a great deal of good. An industry has been established which will last as long as there is freight to haul to the agency. Safe, careful, and honest, the trip made in a day and a half when required, they are just as reliable as white men in this branch of labor.

Believing that all agency industries possible for Indians to perform should be carried forward by them, I have extended every facility in my power to aid them. Labor, with corresponding results not only becomes a teacher, but the compensation derived stimulates additional labor. Self-support is the objective point to be reached. Work without adequate recompense would place it beyond their grasp. Hence they have been paid liberally for putting up hay for the Government, delivering wood, and for their wheat. In the last four years they have cut, cured, and put into stack for the beef cattle and agency stock 2,021 tons of hay at \$2.50 a ton. Total paid them, \$5,052.50. In the same time they have delivered at the agency 1,710 cords of wood varying in price from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and \$3 a cord, for which they have been paid \$4,810.60. They have also sold to the agent, to be ground into flour and issued to the Indians, 207,305 pounds of wheat, for which they were paid for a part 60 cents a bushel, but for the larger part 75 cents; total \$2,362.39. Formerly the flour for issue was bought for the Indians, but since they have advanced in farming the wheat they raise, so far as required by the Government, is purchased at encouraging figures and ground at the agency mill for this purpose. Last year by reason of the drought their crop was almost a total failure and none was bought by me.

THE SHOPS AND THE INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

Since I came I have established a harness and shoe shop combined, and employ two Indian young men to carry it on. I found the Indians with their harness tied up with strings, there not being any place on the reservation where they could obtain leather nor any place where they could get them repaired. Shoes and boots, which are now worn largely by the Indians, especially in winter, when they could be no longer worn without repairs, were thrown away. The shop is intended for a repair shop only.

I have also dispensed with a white man for blacksmith at a salary of \$720 a year, who had one Indian apprentice at \$240 a year. This shop is now carried on by an Indian blacksmith at a salary of \$300 a year, and an apprentice at a salary of \$240 a year. There has been paid out for Indian labor at the carpenter, blacksmith, tin, and harness shops during the last four years, including Indian miller and Indian assistant engineer, also for Indian police service, Indian teachers in school and irregular Indian labor, \$26,531.62.

In order to show at a glance the amount paid to the Indians of this agency during the last four years by the Government in money for produce and labor, I present a tabulated statement:

Paid them for—	
Hauling—two years only.....	\$2,468.45
Hay.....	5,052.50
Wood.....	4,840.60
Wheat—three years only.....	2,362.39
Labor.....	26,531.62
Total.....	41,255.46

By these figures it will be seen what the Department has done through the agent towards aiding the Indians. All of this large sum of money has been paid them for labor and its products, and for work alone an average of \$0,632.88 a year, none of which, I think I am safe in saying, has been paid out foolishly for trinkets, but very largely for food and clothing. This is greatly in excess of the amount paid them prior to 1884 during the same length of time for labor and the results of their industry.

But this is not all that has been done towards making them self-sustaining. During the same time the Department, with an appreciation of their necessities and as an economical measure to prepare them for providing for themselves and families by placing the means in their hands to bring this about, has distributed among them 120 yoke of work cattle, 90 American brood-mares, 354 assorted plows, 141 sets of harness, 67 two-horse farm wagons, 21 harrows, and numerous hay-forks, hoes, etc. There has also been bought and retained by the agent for their use, 22 mowers, 8 reapers, 10 sulky rakes, 1 hay stacker, and 2 thrashing-machines.

TREES AND HOUSES.

When I came to the agency the five hundred families were living in teepees and log houses with dirt roofs and dirt floors, and with the exception of two small frame houses, this manner of living was universal. But a few of the log houses were really habitable by reason of the leakage from the roofs, thereby in stormy weather keeping their dirt floors, on which the most of them slept, wet, causing much sickness and death, especially among the children. Upon my application to the Department the Indians were promptly furnished with 55,000 feet of sheathing, 300,000 shingles, 79,744 feet of dimension lumber, 25,077 feet of ship-lap, 80,200 feet of flooring, 400 glazed sash, 118 kegs of nails, and door-trimmlings for building and repairing their houses. With this material I built and repaired last year 143 Indian houses with white and Indian labor. In cases where the logs which composed the body of the houses were sawed or hewed and sound, the roofs of such were taken off and rafters with shingles were substituted. Gable ends with double thickness of pine were built. Flooring of matched and dressed pine was laid for floors, new doors and windows put in, and the house was complete. The average cost of these houses when finished was about \$80. A number of small frame houses were also built. For the first time in the history of these Indians, to the extent of the houses I built and repaired in this way, they have a shingle roof over their heads and a wooden floor under their feet. They were made comfortable; raised from filth and consequent sickness to the first step of a hopeful civilization. The work should not stop here, but continue until every Indian family on the reservation is provided with a suitable house. Timber has become too scarce and valuable for fuel to build any more log houses. Small frame houses of at least two rooms should hereafter be built for them. It is believed that they can be put up at a cost of about \$200 each. Fifty should be built at an early day.

It will thus be seen that the situation of the Indians in August, 1881, and at the close of the fiscal year 1888 is so marked by a moral and physical change as to give assurance that the Yanktons, so long in ignorance and superstition, ere long will be qualified for citizenship, and in place of living in teepees and idleness and rioting in heathen customs, they will have houses for their dwelling places, cultivated fields for their labor, and the true God for their worship.

THE RESERVATION.

There seems to be a surprising ignorance, among otherwise intelligent people, as to the location of the Yankton Sioux Reservation. It lies along the Missouri River, commencing at the mouth of Choteau Creek, 45 miles above the city of Yankton, Dak., and extending up the river 30 miles; thence north to a point; thence easterly to a point on Choteau Creek (miscalled a river in the treaty); thence down the creek to the place of beginning, so as to include 400,000 acres. The Government survey of the boundaries described in the treaty embrace 431,000 acres, which the Indians claim and control. The agency is located on the river in about the center of the reservation east and west. Along the river front, including the meanderings, the reservation is 35 miles long, and extending back from the agency from 15 to 20 miles in width, depending upon where the Choteau Creek is crossed, as its course is southeast by south from the headwaters to where it empties into the Missouri River. There are two Choteau Creeks, Wet and Dry Choteaus, both heading outside the reservation about 4 miles apart, and running towards each other until they form a confluence about 4 miles from the mouth. Neither of these streams can be called a river, as they are fordable at all seasons except in case of high waters from heavy rains or melting snows in the spring. The valleys of each are wide, affording grass which will in an ordinarily good season give an average of two

tons of hay to the acre. Many thousand acres are now covered with a heavy crop of grass, which could be profitably utilized by my Indians in making hay for the Eastern market. At no distant day this, it is believed, will be one of the leading industries of the reservation. I will make mention of this in another part of this report. These valleys are found, in places where they have been cultivated, to yield large corn crops, and are also adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, and all the ordinary vegetables grown in Dakota. The entire reservation with the exception of the bluffs along the river and creeks, which constitute only a very small part of it, is rich in all that goes to make successful farming.

THE TREATY.

Thirteen of the chiefs and leading men representing the Yankton Sioux Indians assembled in Washington in the winter of 1857-'58, and after six months, to wit, on April 19, 1858, concluded a treaty by which they surrendered all their lands in Dakota and accepted the land above described as their future home. The terms and conditions of the treaty were most liberal on the part of the Government towards the Indians. It protects them in the peaceable possession of said land, also agrees to pay them \$65,000 per annum for ten years, \$10,000 per annum for the next ten years, \$25,000 per annum for the next ten years, and \$15,000 per annum during the next twenty years, making a total of \$1,600,000 in annuities in the period of fifty years. Thirty years of treaty annuities have passed, leaving only twenty, and but \$15,000 a year of payments. A great work remains to be done to make the Indians fully self-supporting. The \$15,000 a year will not go far in providing them with subsistence, clothing, agricultural implements, teams, and houses. With thirty years of reservation life these Indians should be farther advanced than they are. With no disposition to sit in judgment upon any of my predecessors, I must be allowed to say that these Indians have been sadly neglected by some of them, by not providing, with the large funds at their command, for their better comfort, and by not getting more of them settled on farms and larger tillage. It is still fresh in the minds of the Indians that their annuities in money and goods in their early settlement were appropriated for individual enterprises and private purposes by those who were under the highest moral and legal obligation to be honest in the disbursement of these funds. I do not speak at random, but from the sworn testimony of persons before an authorized commission. The Indians have not only been grossly wronged, but greatly neglected. This largely accounts for their not being further advanced under the liberal provisions of the treaty.

PA-LA-NE-A-PA-PE.

This man's name stands at the head of the treaty. He was then, as he was up to the time of his death, head chief of the Yankton Sioux Indians. The old chief was familiarly known as "Old Strike," being an abbreviation of "Struck by the Ree." The Ree Indians were the hereditary enemies of the Yanktons. For a long series of years this enmity had existed. Occupying adjoining hunting-grounds, their open warfare never ceased, and down to the time of the treaty their battles were numerous and frequent. It is considered the bravest act an Indian can do while a battle is in progress to advance in the face of flying arrows and strike the enemy after he has fallen. This was done by a Ree warrior after this young chief was badly wounded. Hence his name Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, or Struck by the Ree. It has been stated that he was scalped at this time. Credence is given to this statement from the fact that the famous old chief always wore a handkerchief covering the top of his head. Unusual among Indians, he was bald, but he and his friends deny that he was ever scalped. Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe was a remarkable man. Gifted with oratory which never failed to move his audience, and made forcible by his striking illustrations, he spoke on great occasions in a loud tone of voice, always self-possessed, never hesitating for a word, and in a manner so earnest and with words so incisive that he was able to carry the Indians with him, even as against the propositions of commissioners clothed with authority to do that which would seem to be for the benefit of the tribe. This power of oratory was illustrated here nearly four years ago, when a commission, raised under an act of Congress to ascertain whether the Indians were willing to dispose of a part of their reservation, visited the agency. Ex-Governor Edmonds and Judge Shannon represented the commission, and both were well known to the Indians and highly esteemed by them. The short, sententious speech of "Strike," in reply to the commissioners against their proposition, not only confounded them, but so excited the Indians that they abruptly left the council.

He was always true to his convictions; nor could he be influenced by power, frightened by threats, or propitiated by flattery or the promise of reward. He did not willingly conform to the new order of things which demanded a surrender of his authority over his people, but was willing, as he stated to me when I first came here, to divide his authority and

he and I be agent. Then he was not only opposed to the children attending school, but harangued the people on issue days to prevent them attending. When I called the Indians together in large numbers in order to read them that provision of the treaty which compels them to send their children to school nine months of the year, although the old chief was present to make a speech in opposition to the school, true to the treaty which he had signed, he changed front, and said that the treaty had been buried in the ground a long time and it was now dug up, and he had made it, and as it required the children to go to school, they must go. The next day I furnished him and his old friend joint a team, and they went over the reservation compelling, so far as they could, the parents to send their children to school. The school was soon filled. It was with difficulty that he adjusted himself to the change of reservation life. When he learned that the people were obliged to work for a living he became the earnest advocate of farming industries.

His influence was not confined to the Yankton branch of the Sioux, but extended among the Sioux everywhere. He was often consulted by other chiefs, through messengers sent a long distance to obtain his views on important matters. If war against the whites was the question pending, this good chief would always advise against it. It is said of him that many years ago he prevented a branch of the Sioux from going to war by his words and the valuable presents he sent to the chiefs. Always in time of Indian raids against white people or wars with the Government he was able to control his Indians and keep them from joining the hostiles. Soon after the Minnesota massacre in 1862, when the Government sent soldiers into the field to capture and chastise the Santees, he was prompt in aiding by his encouraging words fifty of his best young men to join the army as scouts, who did valuable service to the Government. Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe was always brave in battling for the right according to his convictions. Surrounding tribes with whom he was at peace appealed to him in vain to join their war parties. Largo presents in horses, dazzling temptations of booty failed to shake him from his purpose. As a nation and people we shall never be able to know how much we are indebted to this man.

For the last two years he was confined to his home, very deaf and totally blind. On Sunday morning, July 29, 1888, as the darkness of night disappeared before the light of coming day, the spirit of this man peacefully passed away. In his earlier years he embraced the Catholic faith, in which he lived and died. On Sunday afternoon a large number of Indians and all the employes of the agency assembled in the Presbyterian Church, where a funeral sermon in the Dakota language was preached by the Rev. John P. Williamson from the text found in II Sam: 3:38, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

In his life he received appropriate medals from President Buchanan and President Grant, having been in Washington during the administration of each. His father, also a great chief, was the recipient of a medal from President Jefferson in 1808, and this and one of his own, at his request, was buried with him. The exact age of Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe is not known. From the best data I think he was over ninety years old, but less than ninety-five. While we are raising monuments to perpetuate the memories of the country's fallen heroes the Government should erect one to commemorate the virtues of this great and good Indian chief. This would not only be a deserving tribute to his noble Indian manhood, but would teach surrounding Indians in all time to come that their Great father was also mindful of the heroic virtues of the red man.

Other notable events have occurred during the year, which, under my instructions, it is my duty to mention.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

When writing my last annual report there was much opposition by some of the Indians to allotting of lands in severalty under the late act of Congress. The surveyors were twice driven from the field by Indians who were sent out for this purpose by some of the old chiefs and those who were affiliated with them in their opposition. There was but one way to suppress these openly hostile demonstrations. Explanations and efforts to conciliate the obstructionists had proved futile. The presence of the military from Fort Randall, 15 miles distant, became a necessity. The facts were made known to the Department, and this course suggested and approved as a last resort. Accordingly two companies of soldiers were ordered down from Fort Randall, who camped at the agency and remained about two months, ready to render any aid which should be required to the surveyors, or in protecting the persons or property of those who desired allotments. Such had been openly threatened with violence to person and destruction of property in case they took their lands in severalty. But the presence of the officers and soldiers was sufficient. Their services were never required. A radical change in the minds of the Indians at once took place. The surveyors were not interrupted in their work. The allotment began, and the two parties in the field could not run the lines fast enough to satisfy the Indians. The chiefs and leading men of the opposition

all wanted their lands set apart to them. The work was continued until the cold weather and frozen ground made it impracticable to proceed. At the close of the season there was not an Indian on the reservation who did not want to take his allotment. Much credit is due to Col. E. W. Bannister, United States Inspector, who made his appearance at the agency about the time the Indians were driving the surveyors from the field. Conciliation is always the best policy in dealing with Indians, but when this fails, with the Indians clearly in the wrong, prompt, decisive action becomes necessary. There must be no yielding to Indian whims nor compromise to gratify Indian caprice, at the sacrifice of law and good government. Inspector Bannister talked to the large gatherings of Indians who twice met him in council as their friend, convinced most of them of the benefits which would result from allotments, and was unyielding in his position that the law should be maintained which secured entire immunity to person and property of those who took their lands, as provided by act of Congress.

Before finishing this report I hope to be able to give the number of those to whom was assigned their land, but the roll being in Washington I am not now able to do so. Probably one-fourth of the Indians had their lands set off to them. No work has yet been done this summer towards allotting lands to the balance. It is desirable that the work be completed at an early day, as the non-allottees are anxious to secure their lands.

Much dissatisfaction was openly expressed by the Indians having small strips of timber on their claims by the instructions of the special agent to the surveyors not to allot any timber. They claimed that it was an injustice to them after having taken claims embracing small patches of timber bordering on a small water course and protecting it for twenty years, that such patches should be denied them and left open in common for all Indians, who at once availed themselves of the privilege by cutting it down and hauling it to the settlements for sale. I did not agree with the special agent in these instructions to the surveyors. The timber along the banks of the Missouri River, it was understood, should be free to all the Indians to use for fuel and other useful purposes, but to appropriate the timber on an Indian's claim for common use by any and all Indians I considered not only unjust, but in violation of the spirit of the law and the instructions governing allotments.

FARMING.

There has never been, since my connection with the agency, such a disposition to take claims, build houses, break prairie, and raise crops as the past year. With few exceptions, confined to the old Indians, and these exceptions are rare, all of my married male adult Indians are now either located on farms or small patches, and to a greater or less extent cultivate the soil. This does not include agency Indian employes, although some of them, through their relatives, still do some farming. The allotment of land in sovereignty has done very much towards stimulating this industry. The repair and building of Indian houses has also materially aided in bringing about this desirable change from idleness to labor. The positive exclusion of Indians from visiting other Indian agencies in gangs has also been a potent factor in the good work. The liberal issue of work-oxen, brood-mares, wagons, harness, and plows has encouraged the Indians by placing in their hands the means to cultivate the soil.

The cutting down their supplies of subsistence, the pinchings of hunger which they suffered during the year, had the effect to wake them up to a realization of the necessity for labor for bread for their children, of whom they are very fond. Last year they raised but little by reason of the drought; the wheat crop a failure, corn not more than a fourth of a crop. Vegetables suffered from the same cause. Pinched as they were for food through a long, severely cold winter, they bravely bore up and made few complaints. While I sympathized with them, I admired their courage and patience. The Department promptly responded to my application for seed wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes for spring crops. One thousand bushels of wheat, 1,000 of oats, 200 of corn, and 500 of potatoes were purchased and issued to them in ample time for seedling. The most of this was sowed and planted, but if by reason of hunger a few of the potatoes were eaten by the children no Indian was punished for this violation of good faith, prompted by the demands of a higher law.

The result of the seeding and planting is most gratifying. The season was favorable for all small grain, now harvested and securely stacked. The acreage was larger than ever before and the yield satisfactory. The corn crop promises well, but early frost may injure it. By reason of continued rains for about twenty days the corn has continued to grow when it should have been hardening. The sod corn is unusually good. The corn on old ground where cultivated is far above the average crops in this country, but Indians will neglect to plow their corn, and many fields show bad farming. Not nearly all are in this condition, but it is painful to see corn that only needed cultivation to produce a good yield struggling to show its tassels above the weeds.

The fifty breaking plows I issued this spring have done good service. I could profitably have issued one hundred. The Indians clamored for them, saying they wanted to enlarge their fields, others saying they had taken claims and must have a breaking plow to turn over the sod in order to raise a crop of sod corn. It is an unpleasant duty for the agent to discriminate when there are so many that are needy and deserving. The issue of breaking plows and a large quantity of fence wire to protect their crops may be mentioned, also, as among the things that have contributed to increased farming this season. The present fruitful season, a fair return for their work, will go far towards establishing the Indians in farming as the only reliable means of support. This must be their dependence. The lesson can not be too often impressed upon them. I refer to statistics accompanying this report for acreage cultivated, land broken, houses built, fences made, and yield of crop. While I fear these important items have not been as carefully gathered as they should have been, yet it is believed none are in excess of the actual facts.

HAY INDUSTRY.

The western, northern, and eastern parts of the reservation will yield a heavy crop of grass each year. Along this line just outside the reservation and coming down to the line are the farms of settlers, who, in spite of the most watchful care consistent with other duties, not only herd their stock with herders who are on the alert to detect the approach of a policeman, but also slip across the line and cut the grass for hay and haul it away without delay. This is in violation of the law and creates dissatisfaction among the Indians. The grass grows from 2 to 4 feet in height and so closely that in these natural meadows 3 tons of cured hay to the acre is not an unusual yield. By reason of this, when the grass becomes dry late in the autumn, the prairie fires which sweep over the reservation in November are appalling, and often extend down to the very edge of the agency, doing no inconsiderable damage.

It occurred to me that much of this grass could be utilized and turned to profitable account by and for the Indians. Accordingly I estimated for 6 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, and other machinery at a cost of \$500, which includes 1 hay-stacker, and started a hay camp on the north side of the reservation, 6 miles from Armour, and 5 miles from Delmont, both railroad stations, and invited so many of my Indians as could work profitably to go out and make hay, on condition that when the hay was sold by me they were to be paid pro rata, according to the time of each. This was a new idea, and like all new projects, when first presented to Indians, did not strike them favorably, mainly because they could not just see when they were to be paid nor how much they were to receive for their work. The object in inaugurating this enterprise was threefold. First, to turn this grass into money by Indian labor only, for the benefit of those who worked. Second, to find employment for a number of young men who at the hay-making time would otherwise be idle; and, third, to teach them industry and the profitable results which accrue from labor. About the last of July 25 laborers, with their families, moved onto the hay ground, mowed off some 3 acres, carefully raked up the hay, and here planted their lodges. The colony consists of 23 teepees, and 70 persons, including women and children. They are in charge of Mr. Bates, additional farmer, who is very much interested in making the enterprise a success. So far the continuous rains have been very damaging. The weather now seems settled and the Indians are in better heart. With good weather for sixty days, the hay season, I believe 2,000 tons of hay could be put in the stack. This at the depot is worth \$5,000. When this industry was first contemplated, my intention was to purchase a baling machine and have the Indians bale it and send it direct to market, but as this would involve quite an additional outlay of money, and as the enterprise was an experiment, I concluded to put up the hay and sell it in bulk, and allow another party living in Armour to press and bale it and deliver in bales, which the Indians can do at \$2.50 a ton and be well paid for their labor.

The shipment to the East of prairie hay in bales from the natural hay fields of Dakota has become an important industry. The blue-joint and other nutritious grasses grown along the James River and other streams are becoming appreciated, and to a great extent are taking the place of timothy and clover. When the feeding qualities of the blue-joint hay are fully understood by feeders and horsemen, timothy and clover, prolific sources of "heaves," will have to yield, and this hay, which I know from long experience with both is superior for horses, will practically exclude all tame hay from the market. If the enterprise now started for the first time proves to be a success, it is fair to presume that the making and shipping of hay for market will become a permanent Indian industry whereby the Indians will be the better able to support themselves. At least 15,000 tons of grass, every ton of which is better feed for horses than timothy, could be cut on the headwaters of the Choteaus this season, none of which would be more than 8 miles from a railroad station.

The machinery bought will be needed by the Government for the Indians and to put up hay for the beef-cattle; so that in case of an entire failure of the experiment no risk

was incurred. I visit the camp, 25 miles from agency, every week. The Indians are good workers; understand making, curing, and stacking hay. Changes will be made so as to give others a chance to earn something. To feed all these Indians is the one great problem. Their rations are wholly inadequate. I have purchased with their consent flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee at the store, to be paid for out of the sale of the hay, but as an Indian is always hungry my purchases have been too light to satisfy them. I have given this subject considerable prominence in this report for the reason that in view of the future source of supplies, the treaty annuity curtailed from \$25,000 a year to \$15,000 after this year, the frequent failure in crops, the Government and the Indians should look to this resource from the sale of hay as one of the chief means for subsisting them.

SALE OF SURPLUS LANDS.

The allotment of lands in severally to the Indians of this reservation is now well assured and the work necessary to apportion out the land to which each Indian is entitled needs only to be done to make the allotment complete. Upon the supposition that 200,000 acres will be required for this purpose, the question may be very pertinently asked, What is to be done with the remaining 230,000 acres? Four years ago, while there were a few Indians, advanced thinkers, who believed that the land should be allotted in severally, yet none had the courage to advocate publicly this new departure. At that time none among them were found who favored selling any part of the reservation. Gradually, step by step, by object-lessons representing the thing taught and not the thing itself, these Indians became educated up to believe, and adopted as true, that the allotment plan was best adapted to their needs, and hence all now accept it. The sale of a part of the reservation was a more delicate subject, and when mentioned by commissioners sent here for that purpose almost threw the chiefs and head men into spasms. The visions of broken treaties, of pushing them back, first from Minnesota into Iowa, then to the west bank of the Missouri River, then into Dakota, then into a corner huddled together on a small reservation, as the old chief put it, and now to sell a part of their land, the next step would be into the river, sprung up like so many ghosts and prevented even discussion of the subject. But another change has come over them. A very large majority of the Indians, and I think I am safe in saying the most if not all of them, after the allotment is completed, are in favor of selling, in case an acceptable plan can be presented, the remainder of the reservation. The position taken by the Indians at Standing Rock in resisting the proposition of the commission now in the field may have some influence upon the older Indians of this agency; but isolated in interest and intercourse from these northern Sioux, I am still of the opinion they can be made to see that a sale of the surplus land of the reservation will be for their highest good. Indians are timid; made so by repeated wrongs in the past. Any radical proposition which has for its object a change of their relations with the Government, growing out of treaty stipulations, is not only looked upon with suspicion but positive disfavor. While we may know that time and circumstances make the changes necessary for the Indian's own good, yet he is slow in comprehending it. Convince him by kindly words and patient attention to his arguments, always answered in a conciliatory spirit, and he will yield to the superior wisdom of the white man. This policy enables me to say that were the allotment of lands on this reservation now completed, there would be little or no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Indians to sell the remainder on some just basis to them.

And why should it not be sold when the fact is that the Yanktons nor their descendants will ever want it for tillage or pasturage? They are not increasing in population and are seven hundred souls less than when they settled here thirty years ago. Small farms well tilled should be the lesson taught them. With 230,000 acres lying idle, the influence upon the Indians is not healthful to good farming. Rich in land, their children heirs to large possessions, there would be little incentive for the fathers to work more than to appease present hunger, and the children would grow up in idleness as heirs apparent to large landed estates.

The 230,000 acres ought to bring an average, at a low estimate, of \$1.50 an acre, or, in round numbers, \$1,035,000. No better land can be found in Dakota for farming. It should be sold in quarter-sections only, and to none but actual settlers. One other condition should be attached—none but men with known good character for sobriety, honesty, and good farming should be allowed to buy and settle among the Indians. This condition could be enforced by a board appointed for that purpose, before whom each purchaser should appear and convince that he possessed these qualifications of character, without which no man ought to be allowed to settle among the Indians. The fund arising from the sale, under the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, could be so invested as to constitute a perpetual fund for the benefit of the Indians in building houses, purchasing farming implements, and the education of their children.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The school under its present management continues to increase in interest. Each year adds new proof of the progress of the children and the benefits to them and their parents through school influences. There has been some friction between the superintendent and teachers which was not only unpleasant to both, but subversive of that respect and courteous bearing towards each other which should ever be maintained between the head and subordinates in school work. By reason of this, in March last Mr. Selden, the superintendent, through me, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted by the Department. It was not claimed that the teachers were not competent or efficient in the discharge of all their duties, thoroughly interested in their work, and performing it in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon the school, bringing the children forward, as shown by the closing exercises, to a degree of proficiency never before witnessed. The trouble arose from a disinclination to observe and cheerfully submit to the rules which had been established with my approval defining the discipline which should apply to the teachers, especially confining them within reasonable limits in their social intercourse with the outside world. This curtailed privileges which the teachers and some of their agency friends thought should not be interfered with. Believing that in no sense should the lady teachers at the Government school be society women, and that their thought and ambition should be concentrated in their work, I sustained the superintendent in the enforcement of a discipline which demanded not only this but entire obedience to his orders and respect for his position. One lady among the three was more pronounced in her opposition than either of the others. I think the disaffection came mainly from her. This lady I did not renominate for the next school year, but did each of the others, believing that with these there would not be further trouble, and also that an entire change of teachers would be detrimental to the highest good of the school. It is always desirable in school work that there be social harmony between all who bear official relations to each other, but people take "dislikes," and unpleasant feeling may result and lead, unfortunately, to dissensions to the discredit of both parties. Yet with duty well performed this want of fraternal feeling should not constitute grounds for removal. Hence the reappointment of the two lady teachers.

The opposition by the Indians, which was open and defiant a few years ago, to their children attending the school has entirely ceased. The only trouble now encountered in gathering in children comes from the want of appreciation of the benefits which accrue to them and a reluctance they have in parting from them, as all Indians are extremely fond of their children. For a detailed statement of the attendance during the school year and the progress made, as also the industries carried on, including the acreage of the school farm, crops, and prospects, I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, accompanying this report. I will only add in this connection that the school has satisfied its friends. It has been brought up from a very low standard to occupy a position among Government reservation schools second to none, as is the testimony of all who have visited it in connection with other schools. The children are taken from the camps and by school instruction and school influences are reclaimed from a life of idleness, filth, and ignorance and molded into industrious, tidy, intelligent, English-speaking boys and girls.

Ever since the school was established, eight years ago, the children have been taught in the English language. The order of the Commissioner excluding the vernacular from all Indian schools, while it has been severely criticised, is the foundation of all future usefulness for the present and succeeding generations. Advancing industries, qualifications for citizenship, and, I unhesitatingly say, an enlightened Christianity must be built on this foundation. Surrounded by English-speaking people, with whom the Indians must come in contact, success in trade, commerce, and all kinds of business depends upon the ability to speak and write the English language. Nothing interests my Indians so much as to know that they are learning to speak English. As all useful progress is based on this, in all Indian schools, as in this, the effort to advance the children in this knowledge of English should dominate. To do this successfully the vernacular must not only be ignored, but the children who persist in speaking it when they can use the English ought to be punished. In view of the inevitable which must surround all the Indians of this country in the near future, all Indian tongues and languages should be banished as fast as possible. The work must begin in the schools, and whether Government, contract, or mission schools the utter exclusion of the vernacular ought to be maintained. The Indians of this country, by repeated decisions of the courts, are the wards of the Government, and as such are subject to its management and control. White people and societies should yield a cheerful obedience to the laws and orders promulgated for the future good of the Indian.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING AND FARM.

I refer to and adopt what Mr. Selden has said about the condition of the building. If consistently with the close of the fiscal year, June 30, the school could be protracted

a month later, the school farm could be made much more productive by the labor of the boys, who leave just when they are most needed. This is worthy the consideration of the Department.

The farm now embraces 176 acres under fence, with division fences for pasture, corn and hog lots, 65 acres under plow and 90 in pasture, with 20 acres inclosing the school building. In all 557 rods of fence have been built by the school boys, mostly within the last three years. During that time nearly all the present land in cultivation has been put under plow by the boys. There is now growing on this farm about 40 acres of corn, which will yield, if the frost does not "catch it," from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

The farm stretching along the Missouri River has gradually yielded to the washings of this fleckle stream. Many acres have been lost and more are threatened. Considering the unsafe condition of the school building and the ultimate absorption of the farm by the river, I recommend the relocation of the school. One mile and a half from the agency, on the hill, what is known as the "Government farm" is situated, with an inclosure of about 400 acres. This farm is level and well adapted for a school farm. In my absence last fall to the Pipe Stone quarry, the special agent allotted this land, only one person living on it, the balance to outside parties. It is to be hoped that the Department did not confirm this action of the special agent, as, whether appropriated for a school farm or not, it should not, in my judgment, have been allotted. It has cost the Government a large amount of money to break, fence, and plant out the trees that are on it. The present school building should be taken down and moved out onto the Government farm. Another school building should be erected, and the boys and girls separated and taught in different buildings. The time has come when this coeducation should cease. Experience proves that it is not suited to the highest condition of morals of grown up Indian boys and girls. The present school farm should be used while it remains for an agency farm, and the barn men be required to raise all the grain for the agency horses. The relocation of the school would remove the children from the agency, where now they are exposed to many pernicious temptations. On issue days young Indian men pose to attract the attentions of the older girls, and parents sometimes come to the school and steal away their children. After much thought I most earnestly recommend this change as worthy of the serious consideration of the Department and its early action.

In my last annual report I elaborated at some length my views in relation to the education of Indian children at Government industrial boarding schools. It is not necessary to repeat them. I am still of the opinion that nowhere else can they be educated with the same useful results as at these schools at home among their own people. The new school building, in case a relocation is made, should be sufficiently capacious to accommodate at least three hundred children, all of whom ought now to be in school.

One other suggestion I most respectfully present for the consideration of the Department. The superintendent of the boarding school ought to be appointed by the Department and be a bonded officer. The school and all of its supplies ought to be transferred from the care and custody of the agent and placed directly in charge of the superintendent. This would not only place all responsibility on the superintendent, where it rightly belongs, but relieve the agent from a portion of the labor, care, and liability that attaches to an office which otherwise demands all of his time.

SAINT PAUL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution, for boys only, under the fostering care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, closed the school year under more encouraging auspices than ever before since my connection with the agency. Mrs. Johnstone, the principal, by her business qualifications and general adaptation for school work, raised the school from the demoralized state in which she found it over two years ago, and has brought it up to be the peer of most mission schools. It was my good fortune to attend the late closing exercises. The decorum of the boys, their bright appearance and pleasing manner, as well as their ready recitations, waked the admiration of the large number of people who were in attendance. The boys are rationed by the Government, otherwise the expenses of the school are paid by missionary and individual contribution. I refer to Mrs. Johnstone's report, herewith attached, for interesting particulars of the work for the school year.

PRESBYTERIAN DAY MISSION SCHOOL.

This is a day-school under the auspices of the church located at the agency. Miss Nancy Hunter, the teacher, is a missionary in spirit, as she is practically in teaching. Miss Hunter is doing a good work with the younger children, boys and girls whose parents live at and near the agency. She gathers in the children by her personal efforts, and with true Christian devotion not only teaches them to read, but leads them forward into

a higher life. As she is now absent, I have not been able to obtain her report. I was present at the close of her school, and was well pleased with the progress of her pupils. These children (or their parents, rather) are allowed an extra ration while attending school; otherwise, they are no expense to the Government by reason of attending. Average attendance, about 18.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Herewith will be found the interesting reports of Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian mission, and Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, both of whom have been engaged in mission work at this agency for near eighteen years. Their reports are replete with facts which will be very gratifying to all who feel an interest in the spiritual welfare of the Indians. So closely identified are these religious exercises with the temporal progress of the Indians that all friends to this unfortunate race can not fail to watch with deep concern the moral and religious influences, through missionary work, which make the Indian a better man. Vice, idolatry, idleness, disobedience to law, heathen costumes and customs, are supplemented by religious teachings and adoption. The Indian becomes individualized with a personal accountability. He lives for a better purpose, is cheered and sustained by the hope of a higher life after death than that taught by heathen mythology. The agent should be a co-worker with the missionaries in bringing about these results.

POPULATION.

The census of the Indians which has been in progress now for four weeks, is not yet completed. The whole number of souls may be put down at 1,800 in round numbers. I refer, however, to the statistics which will accompany this report for the exact figures with the classification and ages. The allotment of land brought back to the reservation a number who had been years away, and in some instances persons with Yankton blood who had never lived on the reservation, but whose demand for recognition as Yanktons could not be ignored. The statistical report will also show the year's tillage, land broken, fence made, houses built, and crops raised, with probable yield.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The service during the year has been greatly improved by transfers, admonitions, and dismissals. Unless an employé feels the same interest in the service as he would if he were working for himself and all the profits arising from his labor and the labor of the men entrusted to him accrued personally to him, he is not properly discharging his duty. In my absence last winter an Indian employé, in company with one of mixed blood, brought a gallon of whisky from Armour on to the reservation. The issue clerk, the engineer and superintendent of shops, the assistant engineer, and the farmer, all white, drank of this whisky from the hand of the Indian; not to intoxication, except in the case of the assistant engineer, and two of them only one drink each. After a full investigation of all the facts I deemed it my duty to discharge all, which I did in March last. The offense did not consist in taking the drink, although this should not be allowed on an Indian agency, but in taking and drinking whisky from the hand of an Indian, and he an employé. The places of five men, including the Indian blacksmith who introduced the whisky, were made vacant, and all but the assistant engineer have since been filled.

Generally the employés are filling their positions with credit to themselves and profit to the service. The clerk, the most important person in agency work, and on whom the agent must depend to keep his books and make up his returns, and who, if dishonest or incompetent, will involve the agent in great trouble, I am pleased to say, after my unpleasant experience with his two predecessors, is all I could desire. This relieves me of much anxiety. Although appointed by the Department, if the selection had devolved on me I could not have been better suited.

CONCLUSION.

As my term of service is drawing to a close, I desire in this my last annual report to acknowledge my official obligations to the Commissioner for efficient and prompt aid rendered in the discharge of duties, which are second to none in importance and results of those connected with the other departments of the Government. It is cause for congratulation that the Indian branch of the public service is now administered with such a vigilant regard for the rights of the Indians as to disarm unjust criticism. I shall leave my Indians with regret because of attachments formed by reason of a better

knowledge of their real character, their capabilities, their intellectual adaptability for citizenship, and the repeated evidences they have given me that they had adopted my advice and walked in the road I have indicated.

The following letter from Chief Feather-in-the-Ear, written by Rev. J. P. Williamson, in the exact words which fell from his lips, I give as only one of the many evidences I have received:

MY FRIEND: I want to talk plain to you, so I get it written, and it is my words. I did not use to care very much for the agents. I went off on a dancing trip every summer and brought home lots of ponies, and had a good time dancing all winter. But when you came I concluded to hear what you said. You told me stay at home, and I have done so. You told me to quit dancing, and now I have quit. The other day Bean gave me a horse. That's the way Indians do when they mourn, but you told me to give it up and I did. So I always mind you and I am getting poor. But I know you help me, and I am trying to earn something farming. I am running a farm with my young man, but it is a long way off, and I have to go back and forth a great deal. I am too old to ride a horseback, so I want an easy wagon to ride in.

This and other testimonials from the Indians of their change of life and obedience to authority are very gratifying to an agent.

I hope my successor will improve on my work. With a heart to feel and a will to act the Yankton Indians under his guidance will in a few years become industrious farmers and worthy citizens, thereby teaching, by well-ordered lives, their northern Sioux brethren that the white man's teaching and the white man's God lead to plenty and happiness.

I respectfully request that the school and missionary reports attached be published as an appendix hereto.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, Yankton Agency, Dakota, August 20, 1888.

Sir: In pursuance of your instruction I have the honor to submit this fourth annual report. The Industrial Boarding School at this agency was actively maintained for ten months of the fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1887, and closing June 30, 1888, during which time there was a total attendance of 56 pupils, 50 boys and 6 girls, and an average attendance of 78.79 for the ten months. The highest monthly average was 51.65 in September, and the highest monthly average was 82.42 in January.

During five days of each week, usual holidays excepted, the school proper was in session from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

There were fourteen employes as follows: Superintendent, three teachers, matron, seamstress, laundress, cook, industrial teacher, and one assistant for each of the last five named. Of the whole number, three were males and eleven females; seven were white and seven Indian. The five assistants and one employe (the laundress) were selected from among the children of the school on the basis of merit and capacity.

The pupils of the school were practically the same as those of last year, and their ratio of progress as compared with the latter, which was, in fact, the first year in school for many of them, is marked and gratifying. While the conditions have not been at all times as favorable as could be desired, yet in the general advancement of pupils in their studies, in their knowledge and aptitude relating to the industries taught, in their deportment, cleanliness, and interest in personal appearance, and in many other details which form the stepping stones on which the Indian pupil must tread his way towards civilization, the year's work in this school has been fruitful in results. More especially is this true of English speaking among pupils. The use of English has developed wonderfully. Timidity and the usual reluctance seem to have given way to free effort and a fair inclination with the result that at close of school very few pupils remained but could be communicated with in English, and many of them can fairly act the part of interpreters. With Indian pupils the foundation must first be laid in acquisition of the use of the English language, and little perceptible advancement can be secured until this is accomplished. With our pupils of the last year this foundation is well laid. They can now receive instruction intelligently and the school may augment its usefulness, while its results will be far more apparent. Should the same pupils return, the work of the teachers will not longer be confined to the laboring of telling of primary pupils, but will partake largely of the ordinary class-room work in white schools.

Heretofore teaching has been a species of drudgery—routine drill—and the books used were mostly confined to the lower primary grades. A few only of the long-time pupils had progressed farther. During the year just closed these primary books have largely gone out of use, the reading classes ranging in grade from the sixth reader, while in arithmetic the ordinary school series of Ray, Robinson and Fish have been used almost exclusively. Of 50 pupils in school at its close 67 can read in grades from first reader up, 53 can write, many of whom are superior penmen, and 35 can work readily in the first four rules of arithmetic, while nearly all know the multiplication table, can add and subtract, are familiar with the alphabet and chart work, and use English more or less understandingly. This is a basis for progress that this school has never previously enjoyed. In a word, it has passed through the stage of drudgery, and now enters upon the broad plain of intellectual development.

The closing exercises or school exhibition held on the evening of June 23, consisted of songs, dialogues, declamations, etc., rendered wholly in English, and was witnessed with evident satisfaction by a large concourse of people, both white and red. The praise elicited was to the employes

a gratifying mark of approval of their work. Following this, at noon on June 30, about 200 people, friends and relatives of the pupils, were served with a bounteous repast.

The industries taught are those of ordinary farm work and care of stock for the boys, and domestic duties for the girls. In the routine work of the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room the girls show both aptitude and proficiency, as also do the boys in their work. In all cases however, both girls and boys require more or less constant surveillance. Details of pupils are made for the industrial departments and changed every two weeks. Under a competent head the pupils are capable of performing the work in the respective departments in a satisfactory manner. With an average of four girls, who work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, there was fabricated in the sewing-room during the year 703 articles or garments, most of which were boys' and girls' underwear and girls' aprons and dresses, besides doing all the repairing and mending of clothes for the whole school.

The school farm has been enlarged and extended until there is now about 175 acres under fence. This is subdivided by fence into three parts: Twenty acres of school grounds immediately surrounding the building, 65 acres of field under plow, and 10 acres of pasture. A vast amount of labor and effort have been expended to make the product of this farm commensurate with its fertility and sowing capacity, with probable results but to means satisfactory or assuring. The crop planted consisted of 40 acres of corn, 1 acre of garden truck and vegetables, and 6 acres of potatoes.

By reason of almost continuous and heavy rains during the entire month of May, planting was done a full month later than it should be to secure the best results. Following this the crop was only approaching the season of most activity in cultivation when school closed and the boys went home, leaving a force entirely inadequate to meet all the demands for attention and labor. During the greater portion of the time from April 27 to June 4 the school land in cultivation was as it were low and flat, was in such condition that it was simply impossible for man or team to work upon it, being a mere quagmire, in passing over which a man on foot would sink at each step to the depth of the plowing. But a few drying days occurred during this time, and several in succession were necessary to make the ground accessible, yet between storms we managed to "mud-in" the potatoes and do some plowing. Potatoes were planted on May 18 and 15, and the corn was planted June 14, 60, 60, and 60, respectively, secured between showers. Up to June 30 the potatoes were promising, being well cultivated, but kept by hand picked and with the ground being so soft and muddy, the potato bugs took control and soon destroyed the entire crop. Finding the potatoes hopeless, the industrial teacher and his assistant turned their attention to the corn, then just large enough to begin cultivating, and here did the work in July that in an ordinary season would be done by the boys in June. The corn in its general appearance is first-class—a good stand, well cultivated, large, and thrifty; but the prospects for it to mature are not assuring, as the present continuous cold and wet weather tends to keep it green and growing when it needs dry weather to aid the maturing process.

The other conditions are generally favorable to make good corn of June planting, but the soil is so soft and sticky. With a favorable change, however, in the near future there is still a chance that the school may have more corn than ever before. Garden and vegetables suffered from the same general causes. The crop was not sufficiently advanced so that the necessary work could be expended upon it before the boys went home, and when the work was required, in July, neglect was inevitable. In a word, the season was a full month later than usual, causing at least a partial failure of the corn crop for want of time to mature, and almost a total failure of the root crops by reason of the absence of the boys in the month of July. Both in theory and practice the farm relies upon the boys of the school for its labor. If vacation could be made one month later it would prevent a repetition of this year's experience. The service of the boys during the month of July the present year would have been worth several hundred dollars to the school in securing a full supply of potatoes and vegetables for the year. The same argument applies with more force to the raising of small grain. With vacation covering July the working force is absent at harvest time.

The school has 25 head of cattle and 10 hogs. For the subsistence of the latter but little has been provided since January 1, at which time the last year's corn was exhausted. With sufficient feed half of these hogs could be converted into pork monthly. As it is they are very thin, small, and with the doubtful prospects for a corn crop the outlook for making pork is not encouraging.

The condition of the building is still a matter of grave concern to its occupants. In November last high wind displaced the old tin roofing, and later it was replaced with new, which, on being thoroughly painted by the boys, proves an efficient protection from rain. The foundation walls, constituting the basement story, are fast crumbling into decay and presenting each year a stronger element of insecurity for the building. Its work in and through these walls in places, the soft brick of which they were originally constructed offering but little obstruction to their ravages. The wooden portion of the structure, constituting the three stories above basement is threatened by every high wind until it trembles and sways in a terrifying manner, while the generally "out-of-repair" condition of doors, windows, floors, and plastering is discouraging to contemplate, more especially in view of the repeated failure to procure needed repairs and improvements. A catastrophe, either by fire or wind, is not improbable, in my judgment, at any time. I deem it my duty at this time to renew and emphasize all former complaint, or reference made, to the insecurity of the building and consequent danger to its occupants.

A capacious root house constructed during the year has proven a valuable acquisition both in the protection it afforded to root crops from last winter's frosts and as a place of refuge for the people of the school when danger threatens the building. Some minor repairs, such as replacing broken plastering, worn-out stairs, and floors, are very much needed, and were asked for near the close of the fiscal year in the hope that authorily could be procured and the work completed during vacation, but as no such prospect is in sight the work will have to be deferred to a later time. As the estimates were prepared it will necessarily be deferred to a later time. It would be highly advantageous to the school if all incidental repairs could be effected during vacation.

While the field is ample, and a fruitful one, the present condition of the building, with its want of capacity, renders sadly deficient facilities for carrying on the work in a satisfactory manner. In any arrangement for increasing the capacity or improving the quality of the building a relocation of the school at a distance from the agency would be a grand feature of prime importance. The school is too near the agency for its own good. The agency being the headquarters for the Indians for all purposes, an arrangement for gathering or sending excitement there has almost a momentary reflex in the school. Contact between the parents and pupils is too easy and too frequent. Squaws who gather about the agency as scavengers or for begging purposes infest and annoy the school constantly. At such close range agency influences permeate the school and at times are seriously demoralizing to discipline, affecting both pupils and employes. Agency influences, adverse to the authority of both the agent and superintendent, for some months prior to the close of the late school year dominated and largely controlled the personal conduct of the body teachers. Removal of the school a short distance from the agency would prevent the too constant tendency to indulge in undue social intercourse and exasperating agency talk. The old building is undoubtedly beyond repair, unless at a probable cost greater than required to build new with enlarged capacity. The in-

creasing demand would seem to make at least one new building necessary in the near future. If any new buildings of a permanent nature are erected for the school, a relocation of the site would be wise and judicious. With facilities enlarged and capacity equal to the demand, to one qualified for the work this school can only have a bright and pleasant future before it. May the measure of its usefulness be limited only by the number and intelligence of its pupils.

To J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians.

The past year has been a successful one in our church work as far as statistics are concerned. The number of members received and the amount of contributions made is larger than in any previous year since the mission was begun in 1859. The attendance on church has also, I think, been larger, though an accurate account has not been kept of that. The congregation at the upper end of the reservation has been regularly organized as a church, and named Cedar Church. This is the third organized Presbyterian church among the Yanktons, the other two being the Agency church and Hill church, the latter located near the lower end of the reservation. We give the statistics of these three churches unitedly as follows:

Number of adult baptisms	31
Number of infant baptisms	21
Number received on profession	62
Present number of communicants	228
Number of Sunday-school scholars	123
Number of Christian marriages	11
Amount of contributions	\$617

These statistics do not show the spiritual elevation, which is the true aim of the missionary. A church may advance very rapidly in numbers, and at the same time degenerate as rapidly in spirituality. And of this spiritual state God only can give accurate statistics. But from outward signs we should judge that idolatry was rapidly losing its hold upon the hearts of this people, and faith in Christ taking its place. We hear less confining, which is a worship of idols. We see fewer calico flags flying over the teepees, and fewer tobacco packets on the hills, which were sacrifices to the deities. We hear of fewer sacred dances, and we find fewer sacred emblems hung up in the houses. On the other hand we find more houses with the Bible, more households who have daily prayer, more who call upon God in trouble and death, more who in sickness send for the doctor instead of the conjurer, more who observe the Sabbath and all Christian ordinances and observances. All these are religious observances and go to show that heathenism is declining and Christian life advancing.

So far we have spoken only of work that is strictly religious and which it is no part of the constitutional work of our Government to control. The missionary, however, has much concern with the moral and intellectual condition of the people, and so has the Government. And in these, therefore, the missionary and Government official must work in harmony. On both these points you will doubtless make a full report, which will render it unnecessary for me to enter into details.

As Christianity differs from paganism in being a religion of morals, we use the means at our hand for the inculcation of a pure morality. We preach the moral law, and bring the fear of God to bear on the doers of wickedness. We believe our efforts are not in vain, and that more and more in the future the power of the church will be recognized as a principal factor in the establishment of a true morality among the Indians. The enforcement of external morality is the province of the Government official. It is only a few years since the regulation of morality among themselves was left entirely to the Indian tribes. We are happy to know that our Government now recognizes the necessity and duty of regulating the morals of the Indians, and under the efforts of its agents decided progress is being made. Among the Yanktons we recognize the active proceedings taken by the agent against certain immoralities. We believe good is being done, and trust that much more will be done in the future.

In intellectual progress the Yanktons are coming up to the necessities of the age. Their thoughts are running more in civilized channels. Their minds are being molded by intercourse daily with the Government officials, by the sermons of the missionaries, by contact with the surrounding civilization, by the necessities of the times, and above all, by instruction in the schools.

Our church has a day school at the agency taught by Miss Hunter, whose statistical report will be found elsewhere. The most of the classes have been taught in English for many years. The past year, in accordance with the vernacular orders, the instruction was entirely in English.

Yours very respectfully,

To Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit a short statement of the condition of the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yankton Indians.

The work was begun here nineteen years ago by the Rev. Paul Marakute, a Santee Indian minister, who had previously made some efforts among them while residing here as a laborer in the agency saw-mill. I was sent to take charge the following spring, and have therefore completed my eighteenth year here.

We maintain three stations here, and Saint Paul's boarding school for (40) boys, which has the honor of being the first effort in that line among the Sioux of the Missouri, and is now in its fif-

teenth year, and has been a fountain of blessing to a great many from all the tribes of the Dakotas for hundreds of miles around.

Our principal church is at the agency, and called the Church of the Holy Fellowship. As noted last year, we are now worshipping in a beautiful new and comfortable church, the value of which is \$2,500. Alongside of it is the mission house or parsonage, value \$1,000. It is surrounded with large grounds, lawn, garden, orchard, etc., and many trees, where was only a desert with not even a shrub before, and which through all these years we have tried to have an object-lesson to the Indians, and from which year after year have been given to those Indians who would plant them, seedlings, plants of small fruits, and garden seeds, and the Indians instructed in planting and cultivating them, and a good many of them have been started with a pair of chickens.

There are four regular services per week maintained at this agency station, with a Sunday-school, except in July and August. Except in those months when the schools are in vacation and most of the Indians on their farms, some at long distances from the agency, our Sunday morning congregation averages 150. There are 150 families, more or less, closely connected with the church and about 400 individuals. During the year 14 infants and 13 adults have been baptized; 42 persons have been instructed and presented to the bishop for confirmation; 166 communicants' names are on the roll, of whom 134 communed during the year. There have been 9 marriages and 12 burials. There have been 29 teachers connected with the Sunday-school and 115 scholars. The Sunday-school is conducted both in English and Dakota in its services, hymns, teaching, catechizing, and lecturing. There are two English services per week.

The offerings have been at celebrations of the holy communion \$98.90; at the Sunday morning service \$170.98; the former devoted to outside church and charitable objects, the latter to the incidental expenses of the church. I have no assistant at this station except an Indian layman, John T. Starling who conducts the Sunday services when I am absent at my other stations.

The second station at Choteau Creek, the eastern end of the reserve, 14 miles distant, is called the Chapel of the Holy Name. There is a nice frame chapel with seating for 125 persons, and a small frame parsonage of five rooms, value of both estimated at \$1,200. The Rev. Isaac M. Tuttle, a Santee Indian, is the minister in charge. Number of families, 75; individuals, 250; baptisms, infants 29, adults, 3; confirmations, 18; communicants on the register, 71; communion during the year, 62; marriages, 1; burials, 3; Sunday-school teacher, 1; scholars, average attendance, 37; average attendance at Sunday morning service, 70. This station is in its eighteenth year.

The third station is at the west end of the reserve, 18 miles distant, and is called the Chapel of St. Philip the Deacon. The old chapel built in 1871, was situated on the bottom land near the Missouri, where the people then were. Owing to the increased rainfall and the occasional overflow of the bottoms, the Indians have for some years deserted the region and located on the higher land back, which made the chapel far away from most of the people. We have this season torn down the old chapel and house and have just completed new buildings on a beautiful site on the second bench back, and near Chief Swan's house. The estimated value of the building is \$1,400. Mr. Thomas F. Hunter, a half-blood Yankton, is the catechist in charge. Number of families, 91; individuals, 160; baptisms, infants, 12; adults, 3; confirmations, 18; communicants on the register, 67; communion during the year, 49; marriages, 1; burials, 2; Sunday-school teacher, 1; scholars, average attendance, 20. Chapel will accommodate 125; average attendance on Sunday morning, 70.

Offerings at Chapel of the Holy Name at celebrations of the holy communion, \$11; for minister, \$3; for incidental and other expenses, \$31. Offerings at Chapel of St. Philip at celebrations of the holy communion, \$24.17; for minister, \$9; for incidental and other expenses, \$88.90. In the rebuilding of the chapel and house the Indians hauled all the lumber of the old buildings to the new site and all the new lumber and materials, the carpenters and their tools, etc., from Armour, a distance of 25 miles, and the Woman's Society of the chapel have contributed nearly \$100 in money toward the work.

Mrs. Johnson, the principal in charge of St. Paul's school, will doubtless report to you, and it is therefore unnecessary to speak especially of that institution except to say that under her wise direction the morals of the school has been greatly improved and great progress in many ways has been made.

Miss Amelia Ives, who is in charge of Emmanuel House, has continued her good work among the women, visiting them in their homes, relieving cases of sickness and distress, conducting women's meetings, teaching to cut out garments and to sew, and adding in good work in a multitude of ways.

There has been nothing especially noteworthy in the work under my charge the past year. Our work has gone on quietly, our services have been well attended, a goodly number of persons has been brought to holy baptism and confirmation and the holy communion. There is still a large number of Indians on the reserve who as yet are not reached directly by the work of either mission; still the leaven of the gospel is reaching them indirectly through the Christian Indians, and the education of their children at the agency and other schools. There are very few of the wild, incorrigible Indians now to be seen, and the old customs of heathenism, as a rule, only occasionally practiced. The sun-dance is dead, and the war and scalp dances are only now and then resorted to as an amusement. Is it not time to pronounce them dead also, or at least to pass the death sentence upon them? I think it would be a help towards better things.

Respectfully, yours,

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

REPORT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The past year has been one of encouragement to us in our work. The health of the school was good throughout the year, and the pupils' steady improvement in English and all work was certainly gratifying. The parents also lent us some aid by asking to have their boys compelled to use English. They never before have been so anxious for their children to acquire the English language.

Our closing exercises were held on June 23. Our most worthy agent, Hon. J. F. Kinney, favored us with his presence, and consented to say some words of encouragement to both teachers and pupils. He expressed pleasure and gratification at what he saw and heard, which has quite incited us to work even more vigorously in the coming year. The appreciation our agent and the progress of our boys is a great inducement to push on in our work, and suggests we advance our standard every year.

The pupils have been instructed in language, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, writing, composition, oral instruction in physiology. Instruction is given entirely in English. We devote thirty minutes in the morning to vocal training, and thirty minutes in the afternoon to dumb-bell exercises. Four evenings in the week the boys are in the school-room—small ones from 7 until 7.30, larger ones until 8 o'clock. Miscellaneous instruction is given at this time, viz, talks on things which they use in life, and an effort made to impress them with the importance of preparing themselves to become self-supporting, and in that to be worthy citizens of the United States when they are fortunate enough to be admitted as such.

Respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Hall, Idaho, Ross Fork, August 9, 1888.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report:

AGRICULTURE

being the only source of profit, and indeed the only way in which these Indians can make a support (and am sure no better educator in the line of civilization), everything that could be done by way of encouragement that it was possible was instituted and enforced; and whilst the returns are not all that could be desired, yet when the limited facilities are fully considered, what has been accomplished lead some men to wonder and, when comparisons are made with but a few short years ago, to exclaim, What hath God wrought! Assuming the record of 1885 to be correct, a comparison of three items of industry for the three succeeding years, to wit, number of acres cultivated, number of mowing-machines and rakes in use, and number of tons of hay cut in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, will give some idea of the progress made by the tribe, and this, in a great measure, without help from the General Government:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Acres cultivated.....	773	634	1,017	1,190
Mowing-machines and rakes.....	25	39	51	71
Tons of hay cut.....	825	1,250	2,100	2,500

From this it is seen that there is a steady advance: In acreage cultivated, in the limited period of three years, an increase of fully 40 per cent.; in improved machinery—mowing-machines and rakes—181 per cent., and in tons of hay cut, over 200 per cent. The above is given simply to show the trend of things here and to say, in behalf of these Indians, that not only in the items given, but in much every way have they improved, not simply in enlarged area, but better cultivation, better plowing, sowing, and mowing, as well as better fencing; the building of cabins, barns, stables, and corrals; more care exercised in looking after their stock; a growing clamor for more irrigating ditches and agricultural implements; slight disputes arising about division lines; the transition going on from the blanket to the garb of the white man; their lively interest in school work compared with a couple of years ago, all bid fair for a higher type of manhood after a while; and, allow me to say, with proper encouragement, in a few short years, then lands in severally, and as a result, self-support. Much encouragement has been given, and all stimulated to put forth additional efforts by the expenditure of nearly \$3,000 for irrigating ditches the past year, hoping for an enlarged expenditure in this direction.

EDUCATION.

Like agriculture, has received its full share of attention. Yea, more, for the reason that the one makes a poor success without the other; indeed, to learn to labor well and to advantage a knowledge of books is necessary, but how much more industrial training, as we are supposed to teach our Indian boys and girls at our industrial boarding schools on the reservation. Fort Hall industrial boarding school—a wonder to many how it could live, and not only live, but grow, and then its growth phenomenal amid the many changes and mutations: six changes in eighteen months of men in charge, bonded; and in addition thereto two non-bonded superintendents inside of six months. All this

changing around in the past two and one-half years, who is not prepared to say that half such a stirring up would relegate to the shades of death and beyond resurrection the best organized and equipped school in civilization of any class or kind? But this is not all. Changes in employes kept pace with the heat until but one out of ten employes in service during the whole of the session or scholastic year just closed, and the one can date his services back only twenty-two months.

The school is located 18 miles away from agency headquarters, and on account of its isolated condition, coupled with its bad management and trouble to the Department, it was thought the best thing to do was to place the school in charge of a bonded superintendent, as no agent could give the desired oversight at so great a distance. In accordance with this, my predecessor was relieved January 1, 1886, and the school put in charge of a bonded superintendent; but it would seem the change worked no good but much trouble to the Department and officers, when, after making all the changes recounted, it was turned over to the care of this agent, which had been threatened for a year, but protests of a year and many promises to keep the school growing, notwithstanding the many failures made by unfortunate appointments, would not spare me the additional responsibility—well-nigh equal to the agency proper—with no additional compensation. The work was taken hold of in every form, save the appointment of employes and compensation allowed; but in all things else the Indian Bureau came up manfully, and all I asked and needed was given. This much is due in passing to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the educational division.

The following table, which I collate from the reports for 1881, 1885, 1886 (the last I supply, as superintendent failed to make report) 1887, and 1888, will show the work done in attendance and much in every other way:

1881.—Largest attendance at any time, 32, and 33 different pupils enrolled.

1885.—Largest attendance at any time, 41, and 47 different pupils enrolled. Thirty-five and one-half is given as the average attendance.

1886.—No report from superintendent. Agent relieved January 1; but coming to the agency in March, I took it upon myself, as was my duty, to speak to the people and in every way I could induce them to send to school, and hence, familiar with the school, I can give the largest attendance for this year to be 46. Superintendent Everest, whom I relieved, like his predecessor, failed to make a report; but I glean from his quarterly returns made to the Department for three quarters of—

1887, as follows, the school year beginning September, 1886, and ending June, 1887: Quarter ending September 30, 42 pupils; quarter ending December 31, 55 pupils; quarter ending June 30, 57 pupils. This was the average attendance for the quarters named. The quarter ending March 31 I could not find.

1888.—The reports show the following: Average attendance quarter ending September 30, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; December 31, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; March 31, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; June 30, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; making an annual average of nearly 70 pupils in attendance, and the highest number enrolled 101; composed of 55 boys and 46 girls.

It is proper to say had the buildings been in order with the opening of the school, the average would have been much greater, but after getting together 37 boys and 37 girls, 74, a halt had to be called, and not until spring could the additional 27 be sent them, waiting for rooms to be repaired and put in order. I have every reason to believe that the school will open the incoming session far in advance of any former opening, and that but shortly after opening we will have 100, all we can accommodate.

As to how this work was done, I think it unnecessary to go into details; but would say it up in one word—work; and here let me say hard work, for any one is welcome to the undertaking of caring for an industrial boarding school in good shape, but the trouble, oh, the trouble, when some of the gearing and most all of the master wheels are continually snapping. Let no one attempt to account for the present condition of things on the scale of change, for this, as the records show, was tried, from necessity, by my predecessors; often enough, am sure, by the Indian Office, to write lehabol upon its walls. But I ought to say in passing, that not only to the Indian Office is due much in meeting the wants and necessities of the school, but to some of the agency employes, who, in season and out of season, had a word and an action for the upbuilding of the school, and in the last two years more than once, in hours and days devoted to rest by others, were always found in readiness to do as the occasion might require or the agent suggest.

This school has not all the facilities a school of its kind ought to have, nor would it justify that the shops necessary be built with present numbers and accommodations; and again I think it doubtful to be the proper thing to do at the present location, but of these things it is unnecessary to write in this place.

MISSIONARY WORK

has been prosecuted under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., and particularly, I believe, under an auxiliary or auxiliaries located at New Haven and Hartford, Conn., by two zealous and faithful workers, Miss Amelia J. Frost and Miss Ella J. Stiles. These et cetera ladies, modest and retiring, are self-sacrificing and devoted to the work of raising up poor degraded humanity. I find their examples and labors resulting in good and helpful to me. They are deserving of all praise, and the Connecticut association which provides for their support to the thanks of a Christian people and government. This work is still in its infancy, having been but begun in the year past, and as a matter well understood by those who have a first to do with the heathen, and worse still, those given to savagery, time, yea, much time, must be spent to make a beginning. Fruit will follow the budding, as this follows growth and planting. I have faith to believe, if we will but work on and exercise patience with faith. I say we, because I have been instructed by those in authority to lend a helping hand, and aside from this I feel it incumbent on me to bear my part of the work, and as I feel while penning these lines, to not only do this, but stand in the front rank, and if need be take the lead as a helper in the cause of bringing these Indians to a higher plane of civilization and gospel grace. May much prosperity follow the planting made by these Christian women, and may the Lord grant blessings in much abundance on the association of godly and devoted women under whom they labor.

You will please find inclosed herewith a short report from the ladies engaged in mission work.

SANITARY.

I regret to report that the year past has been one of fearful mortality among the tribes, fully 50 per cent., if not more, than the year previous. It is true we had an epidemic in the way of whooping cough among the children, which carried off a great many; but many of the grown people passed away. Their own medicine men are still in the lead among the most intelligent of them, and not until a failure is made by their own will they call for the agency physician. A report from Dr. Maddox is herewith inclosed.

POPULATION.

According to last census (taken in May last) the number of Indians on the reservation, was 1,531; males over sixteen years of age, 412; females over fourteen years of age, 503, and school children over six and under sixteen years of age, 279. I think if the census had been taken with the care it deserved, more than this number would appear, or else the figures given from census on my taking charge over two years ago were erroneous. I think 1,650 or 1,700 is nearer the mark; but I take the record as above given for the correct number.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I have put my every effort forward to make a success of the work, but in this, I am sorry to say, I have met with failure at every turn. Some improvement, 'tis true, but much will have to be done by the schools; and the rising generation must needs be the judges of this people. However, it is quite a relief to me to have the "court," for much time which had better be devoted to something else was consumed trying petty cases and complaints. Every case, with the court's verdict, is submitted for revision. The court does the best it can, and no blame can be attached to them for their ignorance. I am sure of one thing: the court, like all others, aim to do as instructed.

INDIAN POLICE.

This feature of my work, like the court of Indian offenses, I am constrained to write "failure." This is as I view matters. It may be possible that I expect too much from my "court" and "force," but I don't think so; I, indeed, would like to see the result of the labors of those agents who write their courts, composed of three judges, and corps of police, a success, intelligent dispensers of the law, well disciplined in duty. I have had a little, in my time, to do in this way with my own race, and I believe it was always thought I succeeded; but I confess my nearly two and a half years' work with my Indian friends falls far short of my expectations, and, indeed, I think, what I had a right to expect after all my work, speaking, teaching, and painstaking. But my poor Bannack and Shoshone Indians belonging on Fort Hall Reservation are ignorant, verily. I intend to keep trying, looking to success after awhile.

CRIME

fortunately, I am glad to report, is rare. Whatever else may be charged to these Indians, it will not be that they are given to petty thieving, stealing, drunkenness, and many of the evils and sins which can be laid at the door of their white friends, and hence it is we are not over-crowded with work for our judges and police.

STATISTICAL REPORT

you will please find inclosed herewith, and like the pages of this report, there is nothing "rose-colored" about it. Facts are dealt with and fancy let alone. On the whole there is cause for gratification, though seemingly but little has been done. And now in

CONCLUSION

let me say that much more might be written concerning these tribes—Shoshones and Bannacks—their location and reservation, their methods of life and husbandry, customs, manners, habits, etc., but this would make this paper entirely too long, besides much written in former reports which does not appear here, so that any seeking more light concerning this reservation and people are kindly referred to annual reports of last year and the year previous.

The mission which called this agent and delegation of the tribes to Washington City, a few months ago, in the interests of proposed legislation, as yet seems to have failed of their hopes and wishes; but this agent, with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, can be at ease with their own consciences in having discharged their whole duty, leaving their responsibility with our law-makers. Much apparent dissatisfaction among the tribes that the treaty made May 14, 1850, was not ratified. This treaty in particular, because of its long standing; but not only this, but because the Indians cheerfully gave up the land to white settlers, so that the white man has got the Indian's land and the Government his money. And then, just think of it, dealing out a pittance in the way of gratuities year after year instead of letting them have of their own money locked up in an overburdened Treasury and start them out to "housekeeping."

The treaty of May 27, 1857, with reference to right of way for Utah and Northern Railroad and for town-site at Pocatello, has made more rapid progress in the two Houses of Congress, but owing to a disagreement in passing the Senate with an amendment the bill has so far failed, I am informed.

Peace and quiet reign among the tribes. Something in the way of false alarm a couple of months ago laid hold on the fears of our white friends contiguous to the reserve, and some afar off, that the Bannacks were going on the "war-path," but all was serene here. The Bannacks have given themselves some little notoriety, for a small band, by their love of "heap fight;" but whilst given to deeds of boldness and daring in the past, and as much as going to war more than once, and furthermore put down by my predecessors as an obstreperous and ungovernable kind of human beings—far different from the Shoshones in this respect, and which I think too true—still I must say of them, since my assuming charge they have given me comparatively but little trouble. They fare at my hands in their management as the Shoshones, and if any of either tribe, or any body of them, has taken issue with me in two years I have forgotten it. As the delegation said to the acting commissioner, General Upshaw, in bidding good-bye on their leaving Washington: "We do as the agent says."

A report from the farmer at this agency will also be found among the inclosures, to which attention is kindly invited.

With many thanks to the outgoing and acting commissioner (Generals Atkins and Upshaw), and to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and his immediate predecessor for courtesies extended and the interest taken in the work here, I beg to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, etc.,

P. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Lemhi, Idaho, August 10, 1888.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

This reservation contains about 160 square miles of land, but only a very small portion of it can ever be made available for farming. It is well watered by the Lemhi River, which runs directly through it; also by other small tributaries which empty in it on the reservation. The only tillable land lies along the river, which is a very narrow valley, 8 miles in length and about three-fourths of a mile in width. Almost half of this land is not tillable, but consists of rocky bars which can not be cultivated. The remainder of the reservation is composed of "foot-hills" and mountains, the latter containing a great amount of timber, principally of pine. The reservation affords a good quantity of "bunch-grass" during the summer season.

AGRICULTURE.

I am glad to report that I have been successful in getting a few Indians to farm this summer who never have engaged in the work before; there are now about forty-eight heads of families engaged in farming, and are tilling 275 acres, planted in oats, potatoes, hay, and various small vegetables. I have endeavored to persuade these Indians to throw aside their old habits and engage in pursuits of industry, but have found this a task not to be accomplished in one or two years, but will require a generation, and then the work will only have been begun.

POLICE.

At the present time we have no police at this agency, owing to the fact that I have not been able to get men to act in this capacity without being governed by the dictates of the head chief, whose influence has beyond a doubt proved detrimental to the advancement of these Indians. It is impossible to get one of the police to do anything against his wishes, consequently I did not think it necessary to retain the police, and discharged them.

SCHOOL.

It is with deep regret that I have to make the following report relative to the school at this agency. I have been more discouraged in attempting to keep up the school here than any other department pertaining to the agency. I have labored under fear that the Department would hold me responsible for the decrease and seemingly poor progress which the school has made. When I took charge of this agency, seventeen months ago, there was a school in progress with upwards of 30 scholars in attendance, a great many of whom were full-grown Indians, and were purchased simply to fill up the school, but proved detrimental to its advancement, as they would leave the school at their leisure and take smaller children with them when they could influence them to go. This kind of proceeding soon decreased the school to a small number. I exerted every effort to have those who ran off brought back, but often failed, as the police would consult their chief before acting, and as he is opposed to educating the young generation would advise them not to force the children to return, which instructions they obeyed; consequently the school was injured. The school is now having a vacation, which will continue until the 1st of September. I will then endeavor to fill up the school with small children, as it is entirely useless to attempt educating the grown Indians, as they can not be convinced but what their ways and customs are far superior to those of the "pale face," and only make light of any argument to the contrary.

THE CENSUS.

The census of these Indians was taken in the month of June, by the agency clerk, assisted by the interpreter.

Census taken shows:

Males over eighteen years of age	160
Females over fourteen years of age	157
Males and females under fourteen and eighteen	133
Whole number of Indians	450

At that season of the year a fair and correct census could not be taken, owing to the fact that so many of the Indians were absent (without permission). There were something near 100 away while the census was taken. I am of the opinion that a correct census of these Indians would aggregate about 550 in number.

SANITARY.

The native "medicine man" still holds his grip on a great many of these Indians. The deaths have exceeded the births during the year; an epidemic of measles broke out among them during the early summer and quite a number of deaths occurred, principally of children. The agency physician (Dr. Whitwell) is an accomplished and proficient gentleman, and has done a good work for the Indians. He has been very successful with the sick whom he has treated, and is endeavoring to get the Indians to abandon their so-called "medicine man."

DEPREDACTIONS.

I am glad to report that there have been no depredations committed, either by the whites or Indians.

GAMBLING.

I find it a very difficult matter to prohibit these Indians from gambling. I learn they have always been inveterate gamblers, which seems to be a second nature with them. I desire to say that I will use my best efforts to break it up and endeavor to instill something better in their minds.

Very respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning affairs at this agency during the fiscal year closing June 30, last.

GRAZING CATTLE.

This reservation is bounded on the north, west, south, and east by a wide and almost boundless extent of rich, productive agricultural land, nearly all of which, except upon the east, has been taken up by settlers, that bordering on the reservation being in the possession of those whose principal pursuit is stock-raising. Their flocks and herds naturally seek pasturage upon the reservation, where grass and water is both good and abundant. I find those thus engaged very sonorous and tenacious of their self-assumed right to exclude Indians from the enjoyment of any privileges upon the public domain whenever objection is made to their encroachment upon the reservation; and their right to hold cattle here is strenuously insisted upon, because, as they say, the Indians do not fence their reservation. White settlers and speculators are thus profiting while the Indians are losing the benefit derivable from the use of their rich grazing lands, no adequate provision having yet been made for managing it to their advantage.

It is impracticable with a force of but five policemen to protect from encroachment a reservation the exterior lines of which measure about 150 miles, and properly attend to other police duties, while the public sentiment of the country surrounding it ignores such treaty obligations of the Government as interfere with the appropriation of Indian rights by white settlers.

It is urged by some that the Indians have more pasturage than they can make use of; that it would be utterly lost unless occupied by them; that no harm is done by their cattle taking the benefit of what the Indians suffer to waste. Authority to receive cattle for pasturage, and employ Indian herders only in the care of the same, would enable me to convert to the use of my Indians a source of revenue that would, besides furnishing employment to many, do much towards settling them upon their allotments and otherwise materially improve their condition with less direct aid from Congress.

TIMBER.

The eighth article of the treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that "all timber within the bounds of the reservation is exclusively the property of the tribe," etc., while the amendment treaty, concluded August 30, 1868, provides that "none shall be cut or removed without the consent of the head chief of the tribe, together with the consent of the agent and superintendent of Indian affairs first given in writing."

The Indians have heretofore been allowed to cut timber and wood and raft it to a market outside the reservation; also, to convert it into lumber, at the agency mill, for the construction of fences and buildings. Applications now reach me from whites for leave to purchase and cut timber, dealing directly with the Indians, to which I am unable to consent. The standing timber upon the reservation is valuable, and the income derivable, wisely expended, would go far to establish the Indians upon their allotments.

INDIANS, CONDITION, ETC.

The Indians during the year have manifested an increased interest in farming; an increase in acreage and crops has been realized. The additional amount of labor called for to properly take care of the increase is realized by them, and while some feel discouraged by the great amount of work, all manifest a disposition to take care of the products of their labor. Unusual preparations for doing so have been made; buildings for the storage of grain are increasing, and sheds for covering hay have been erected during the season.

This is essentially a small-grain country, it being too cold, warm, and dry to successfully raise corn without irrigation, and even then its tendency to sucker is a serious drawback. Vegetables can not be successfully raised without irrigation. The Indians utilize their springs and creeks for irrigating purposes, and the result as shown by their gardens is of the most encouraging and creditable character.

They have built during the year eighteen houses of logs and lumber.

The population is stated the same as last year, 1,192, because of my inability to take a census of the tribe without unauthorized expense.

The Indians quite generally leave the reservation in the latter part of August, as soon as harvesting is done, and spend two months hunting and fishing. The meat and fish thus secured are dried for winter use. They go in small parties, a portion of them to the Wallowa, or what is known as Chief Joseph's country, in Oregon; some to the valley and mountains of Salmon River and the Little Salmon, and others into the Bitter Root Mountains, where fish and game are abundant. A member of one party last year killed twenty-seven deer; another, in the same party, thirty; this was near the head of the Little Salmon.

Complaints through your office were made of Indian depredations in the last-named locality. They have also been made to me by citizens living in the Wallowa, but I have been unable to discover any just cause of complaint. The right of the Indians to hunt and fish in the country adjacent to their reservation seems the real question at issue. This right was reserved and is secured to them by their treaty. If the people of Oregon or elsewhere wish to enjoy the exclusive right of hunting and taking fish in the localities named it is a proper subject for negotiation, purchase, and sale. It is certainly not their privilege to exclude the Indians from the enjoyment of their treaty rights, nor to bridge them.

The Indians are advised, and recognizing the utility of the State and the Territorial game laws, they wish to observe them. When going out from the reservation passes are issued to them, showing the purpose and period of absence authorized. They serve also to identify the person. The passes should be an assurance to whites, among whom the Indians go, of the peaceful character of their mission.

In the observance of religious duty the tribe is as constant as whites.

They are ambitious to observe national holidays in a becoming manner. A short time before the 4th of July last year several of the Indians called upon me, stating their wish to "have 4th of July like white man." Whereupon I interested myself in the matter, appointed committees, and assisted them in their arrangements for the occasion. A programme was adopted and carried out in an orderly and highly satisfactory manner. They were encamped near the agency for four days. The exercises consisted of camp-meeting, foot races, and other games for the entertainment of the youth, a feast, horse-racing, and a war parade, in which about fifty Indians in paint, feathers, war dress, and undress paraded, singing their war song. This parade was a most striking and thrilling exhibition. On the morning of the 4th I explained to the Indians the origin and significance of this national holiday.

This year the observance of the occasion was more general than before; Indians and whites came from long distances to witness the exercises. In addition to the programme of last year, a procession was formed in which about 600 Indians, men and women, joined on horseback; they marched four abreast from Fort Lapwai, where encamped, to the old

agency, about 4 miles distant, and returned, singing on their way Gospel hymns in their peculiar and inimitable manner, so wild and weird; the bright and glowing colors worn heightening interest in their performance.

ALLOTMENTS.

The Indians have become anxious about the matter of allotments under the act of February 8, 1887, and seem troubled by the cloud of uncertainty with which the subject is enveloped. They understand that a survey of the reservation for the purpose of allotment was authorized in July, 1887, and no visible steps having been taken, nor the survey entered upon, those ready for allotment, and wishing to take their land according to the surveys, are embarrassed by the delay. I trust it will not be long postponed. I should regret any unnecessary delay that might discourage those who are in the line of progress.

MILLS AND SHOPS.

The mill at Lapwai has been in operation during the whole year with but little interruption. For a short time in cold weather we were obliged to let the flume run dry to prevent freezing. The disappearance of snow is accompanied by high water that deepens before resuming operations. The cleaning of the flume is done by the Indians, who are called upon to volunteer for the purpose. The mill has sawed 100,000 feet of lumber, and ground into flour upwards of 200,000 pounds of wheat and 5,000 pounds of corn for the Indians. Many of them purchase flour at the mills in Lewiston, at Mount Idaho, and at the trader's store.

The mill at Kamiah has been in actual operation but a small part of the year. Much less wheat and logs are brought to the mill than at Lapwai. A considerable portion of the flour used there is purchased from outside mills and traders; the quality, doubtless, much superior to that in use in our mills. Notwithstanding the lack of employment for the mill, every inspector and special agent who visits this agency are importuned by the Indians for a full set of mill employe's to be constantly kept there, "as the Indians have at Lapwai." It seems difficult for them to understand how it is that employment for the mill enters into the question.

The blacksmith and carpenter find occupation in repairs on wagons and farm implements, and in the manufacture of articles of use to Indians in the employment incident to the bettering their condition. The repair work of the agency and school, horseshoeing and other work, is of no little importance and calls for the constant employment of blacksmith and carpenter. The school has furnished two apprentices to each shop.

SURVEYS.

The easterly line of the reservation was resurveyed last autumn by Joseph A. Clark. The line located by him is further west, and inside the line established by the original survey, thus taking from the reservation a considerable strip of land. The effect upon the Indians is great dissatisfaction. The original survey for many years appears to have received the sanction of the Government for all practicable purposes. Settlers have taken their land, accepting the original line as their boundary on the west, and the Indians have been assured by twenty years' occupancy, without any suggestion of mistake in survey, that the survey and plans, as originally made, were correct.

The northerly line of the reservation is without those visible monuments necessary to the assurance of an undisputed right of possession to settlers and Indians alike. The line should be retraced and permanent monuments erected, that frequent disputes between Indians and white settlers along the border may be avoided. The exterior lines of the reservation should be retraced and monuments renewed as often as once in every five years, for the security and peace of all concerned.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company placed upon the reservation a surveying party last summer to make preliminary survey for a railroad. Upon instructions from your office, the work was stopped and the party removed. Since that time Congress has granted a right of way to this company through the reservation, and they have now been allowed to engage in their preliminary work under instructions from you.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The administration of justice in the Indian country, where the court and other auxiliaries must be self-sustaining to exist, is a problem that civilized communities are not called upon to solve. We have judges and they must be paid, prisoners and they must

be fed, and held upon the hope that at some time the revenues will be equal to the expenditure. The operations of the court have well nigh come to a stand-still for lack of funds, the judges are more than six months in arrears of pay, and I am without means for boarding prisoners. I am satisfied that to be self-sustained the administration of justice here must be conducted upon more self-reliance than has hitherto obtained under my administration. I have in the past boarded prisoners, trusting to future receipts for payment, but finding the amount due the judges for salaries unpaid increasing, in anticipation of dissatisfaction and difficulty in the application of the insufficient revenues of the court, I deemed it wise to discontinue the practice. If the appropriation lately made by Congress proves sufficient for salaries, it will in some degree relieve the present cause of embarrassment.

The court has determined a considerable number of civil cases, but view the additional labor without pay a hardship. No costs have ever been taxed in cases, civil or criminal. It is my opinion that costs and fees should be taxed and allowed in all cases. A clerk is necessary to keep the records and files, and were fees allowed blanks could be procured and used, so that complete and permanent record of the transactions of the court could be kept.

The criminal business of the court during the year has been as follows:

	No. cases.
Assault and battery	3
Assault on officers	1
Adultery	6
Breaking and entering	2
Fornication	3
Killing cattle of another	1
Total	16

MIS-IONARY WORK.

With eight native regularly ordained ministers, a portion of whom are annually sent to other reservations to perform missionary work by the church associations to which they belong, the call for missionary workers is less urgent than formerly. The American Board has transferred Rev. G. L. Dellenbaugh, the principal missionary here for some eight years past, so that Miss Kate C. McBeth is now the only Protestant missionary upon the reserve. The Catholics are represented by their missionaries.

EMPLOYEES.

The successful administration of affairs at an agency does not depend alone upon the character, intelligence, and business qualities of the agent—the existence of harmonious relations between him and the employes, their mutual confidence and respect are equally essential. Employes will be of little service to the Government or to the Indians, by whomsoever appointed, until they are made subject to the agent, who is held to the strictest responsibility for their acts. Insubordination must be discouraged, or no successful administration can be had. The right of removal in the hands of those responsible has long been justly contended for by the Democratic party as essential to good government. Evils and abuses in the service will be corrected by prompt and efficient action, not by tardy justice. The right of an Indian agent to dismiss from the service his subordinates, for whose conduct he is under the gravest responsibility, ought not to be infringed, and I venture to hope that it will be respected.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have maintained a fair average attendance. The additional accommodations secured by the dedication of the Garrison buildings at Fort Lapwai to school purposes induced the establishment of two schools and the separation of the sexes. The girls' school was organized in the school building at the old agency, while that for the boys was located at Fort Lapwai, where greater advantages exist for their instruction and employment. The health of the pupils has been fairly good; better sanitary conditions are among the advantages derived from the separation of the sexes. The evil of overcrowding school buildings with children, so susceptible to disease, can not be too carefully guarded against. The promiscuous character of intercourse between the sexes gave rise to the necessity for their separation. The schools are 4 miles distant. The advantage thus derived in the inculcation of lessons of morality and virtue is obvious, and should be maintained.

A circular-saw has been mounted for sawing wood, a boon to the boys, that goes far to content them with their home at the school; that which was before an irksome task has become a pleasure.

The product of the school farm and garden was—

Barley	..... bushels	175
Oats	..... do	700
Potatoes (estimated)	..... do	600
Hay	..... tons	40

Together with other grain and vegetables—corn, beans, peas, beets, carrots, melons, squash—that I am afraid will prove more or less a failure. A field of 30 acres for oats, barley, and corn has been fenced, 12 acres sowed to timothy and clover, and 12 acres sowed to wheat and cut for hay.

STOCK.

We have attached to the agency a herd of 101 cattle, 7 head of horses, and 15 hogs, all in good condition. The cattle and hogs are of no profit to the service, while beef is purchased for the school, and none issued to Indians. They might be sold to advantage.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. NORRIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Dartington, Ind. T., August 25, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

RESERVATION.

The President of the United States, by Executive order, dated August 10, 1869, set apart for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians the tract of country lying between the thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh parallels of latitude, the eastern line of Texas and the western line of Oklahoma, section 2 of the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians securing their title in quantities. It contains 4,270,771 acres, about one-fourth being tillable, the balance adapted to grazing. Large portions of the reservation are destitute of water. But little timber for building purposes is found on the reserve. The agency is located on the north fork of Canadian River, 35 miles west of the railway station of Oklahoma. The buildings are ample for the accommodation of the employes and storage of supplies. The water supply is taken from the river and distributed through the agency by a system of pipes.

CENSUS.

On the 30th day of June, 1888, an enumeration of these Indians was made at eight different points with the following result:

Name of tribe.	No. fami- lies.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 11.	Females under 11.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16.	Females between 6 and 16.	Total of school age.
Cheyenne	569	512	133	650	431	2,096	229	216	445
Arapaho	339	245	231	361	223	1,106	106	129	235
Total	908	827	667	1,051	654	3,202	335	341	676

To this should be added 211 children away at school, showing a population of 19 more than last year. There were 60 births and 11 deaths. There are 90 mixed-bloods on the reserve.

CONDITION.

Nearly all the Indians wear citizen dress wholly or in part; about 500 can read; 600 use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse; 23 houses have been built during the year, and are nearly all occupied. No difficulty is experienced in getting these Indians to work if you can show them profitable results. As shown by the report on agriculture, they have made excellent progress in farming, have been peaceable and tractable, obeying the rules of the agency implicitly; their conduct for the past year has been commendable.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The force for the fiscal year consisted of the following:

Occupation.	No.	Salary.	Occupation.	No.	Salary.
Regular whites:		<i>Per annum.</i>	Regular Indians—Continued:		<i>Per annum.</i>
Clerk	1	31,200	Assistant carpenters	3	180
Physician	1	1,200	Assistant blacksmiths	3	180
Carpenter	1	900	Teamsters	1	240
Miller and plow-maker	1	900	Tinner	1	180
Engineer and Sawyer	1	900	Janitor and messenger	2	300
Furrier	1	720	Interpreters	2	300
Assistant factor	1	900			
Blacksmith	1	720	Total	24	
Assistant clerk	1	600			
Issue clerk	1	600	<i>Per month.</i>		
Transportation agent	1	450	Police:		
Additional farmers	1	500	Captain	1	10
Additional farmer	1	500	Lieutenant	1	10
			Privates	1	5
Total	11		Total	2	
Regular Indians			Irregular whites	3	
Herders	2	240	Irregular Indians	7	
Butcher	1	240			
Issue clerk	1	240	Total	10	
Apprentices	2	120			
Do	2	120			

Per month

With one or two exceptions, they have been faithful in their respective labors. The police force is a reliable one and has performed excellent service.

SCHOOLS.

Cheyenne boarding school.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	97
Average attendance during year	79

Name of employé.	Occupation.	Salary.
L. H. Jackson	Superintendent, principal teacher	\$1,000
D. A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	600
Anna C. Hoag	Teacher	600
Jennie G. Goodsell	do	600
Lizzie Clark	do	500
Jessie M. Jackson	Matron	400
Minnie L. Taylor	Assistant matron	400
Anna Lakchar	Seamstress	400
Sarah E. Hanna	Cook	350
Florilla D. Atkinson	Laundress	72
Percy Kable	Helper	72
John Tyler	do	225
L. Hieronymus	Baker	100
M. Balenti	Tailor	100
Total		5,928

Arapaho boarding-school.

Largest attendance at any one time during the year	90
Average attendance during year	78

Names of employés.	Occupation.	Salary.
E. J. Simpson	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$1,000
William Helder	Industrial teacher	600
William H. Hedges	Teacher	600
Hattie L. Lammond	do	600
Emma A. Rogers	do	600
Jennie T. Meagher	Matron	500
Sophie Whitmer	Assistant matron	400
Naomie S. Whitmer	Seamstress	400
Allie Gray	Cook	400
Ann Gray	Laundress	300
Captain Pratt	Helper	72
Charles Campbell	do	72
L. Hieronymus	Baker	225
H. Balenti	Tailor	100
Total		5,928

Irregular school labor: Whites, 5; Indians, 3; total 8.

Cantonment Menomonic Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	75
Average attendance during year	61

The positions of this school are: 1 superintendent, 2 teachers, 1 industrial teacher, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 cook, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 herder.

Darlington Menomonic Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	48
Average attendance during year	45

The positions of this school are: 1 superintendent, 1 teacher, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 cook, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 industrial teacher.

Both the mission schools are under the efficient supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth.

Accomplishments accomplished.

Schools.	1898.	1897.
Cheyenne boarding-school	79	97
Arapaho boarding-school	78	73
Cantonment Menomonic Mission	61	70
Darlington Menomonic Mission	45	45
Total average attendance	263	285

Indian children at school abroad.

Name of school.	Location.	Number attending.
Carlisle	Carlisle, Pa.	51
Chilocco	Chilocco, Ind. Ter.	31
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans.	101
Lincoln Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Menomonic College	Halstead, Kans.	23
White's Manual-Labor Institute	Houghton, Iowa	1
Do	Wabash, Ind.	1
Total		211

Whole number attending during the year.

Agency boarding-schools	216
Mission boarding-schools	125
Schools abroad	280
Total	621

Owing to some unfortunate complication between the superintendent of the Cheyenne school and the Indians the latter have systematically endeavored to prevent the attendance of their children. The buildings are in good state of repair, and consist of main school building, three-story frame; frame laundry, shop and wood-shed, stable, cow and swine shed, and other outbuildings recently erected, also a water-tower. The school building and laundry are supplied with excellent water by means of a wind-mill and system of pipes.

The Arapaho school has had a prosperous year; the attendance has been good; but few of the Arapaho children were out of school during the term. The employes have been faithful and efficient. The school building, laundry, and stables are supplied with water from the North Canadian River. The building is in a good state of repair, with the exception of plastering. The brick laundry requires some plastering also. There is a good stable and a cow shed that will accommodate twenty cows. The other buildings need to be replaced with new ones.

The Cantonment and Darlington Mennonite Missions have done excellent work. The hearts of the people are in the cause and they must succeed. The first-mentioned mission is located 80 miles northwest of the agency, and is conducted in abandoned picket buildings not fit for the purpose. Steps have been taken for the immediate erection of a new building. The mission at Darlington is brick, two and one-half stories, with good outbuildings. Rations and clothing are provided the mission children by the Government.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The principal work is carried on by the Mennonite Church under the supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth, to whose accompanying report attention is invited. Church services have also been held by Rev. John S. Seibold, U. S. A., and David Pendleton, the latter a full-blood Cheyenne.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The judges of this court have been recently nominated, but as yet have held no session. It will undoubtedly relieve the agent of many annoyances when established.

CRIME.

One white man was convicted for horse stealing and sentenced to two years. One negro was arrested for stealing goods from one of the traders. "Whisky Jim," a noted character, in peddling whisky about the outskirts of the agency and to the soldiers at the post, and who had eluded the vigilance of the police and the military for a long time past, was finally captured on the reservation by Lieutenant Coyote and Sleeping Wolf after a desperate struggle. All were quite seriously wounded. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Foster to one year in the penitentiary. Several express receipts for liquor delivered at Oklahoma were found in his possession, and a test case will be made in the September term of court as to the liability of dealers in shipping intoxicants and express companies in carrying them to the Indian country. Since the arrest of this party, February 4th last, the traffic has been absolutely broken up on this reservation.

May 12th, last, "Buck Crow" and "Little Buffalo Thigh" were arrested at Cantonment for firing into a passing herd of the beef contractors and killing one head. Upon examination before United States Commissioner Sommer, "Buffalo Thigh" was held for trial and sent to the Wichita jail. I take this occasion to commend Lieut. D. W. Fulton, who was in charge of detachment guarding the "trail," for his promptness in making the arrest of those Indians of deserved bad repute. With a few trivial offenses this closes the record.

The unemployed white element has been entirely removed from the reservation. Every white and colored man living upon the reservation with an Indian family can now show a marriage certificate. Further matrimonial alliances in this direction have been strictly prohibited.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is greatly improved, as shown by the census. It is attributable to better modes of living, the increased practice of the agency physician and a plentiful supply of warm winter clothing.

AGRICULTURE.

The reservation is divided into the following districts:

Name of districts.	No. farms.	Acres cultivated.	Cultivated last year.	Acres under fence.
Agency	70	908	670	3,197
Twelve-mile Point	49	100	165	566
Ben's District	31	191	225	510
Cantonment	104	755	571	680
Salt Creek	12	35	85	60
Stone Gulf	25	145	50	110
Seger Colony	82	591	335	1,069
South Canadian	39	197	75	270
King Fisher	17	133	80	1,250
Total	421	3,375	2,590	8,311

In addition to the above, there are about 900 acres cultivated by inter-married whites, and about 200 acres by scouts. The Indians broke 653 acres of land, for which they received the sum of \$1,959. Past experience has demonstrated that this is not a reliable agricultural reservation, it being the first year in four that the crops have proved successful. It is better adapted to stock-raising. The soil is good; in the river bottoms, excellent; but the usually dry summer months are very discouraging. The aggregate of the reports of the several farmers shows a yield of upwards of 50,000 bushels of corn for this season's work. Arrangements are being made to apply a considerable portion of this to the military and agency contracts, but even then they will have more than sufficient to feed their stock, and no market for the same. Consequently it is not desirable to increase the individual acreage of corn until by the settlement of the adjacent country a nearer market can be provided. Wheat is a more certain crop than corn, and with a flouring-mill at this point have a home market, and save the Government the transportation. Good success has been attained this season with nearly all the crops, as will be seen by the accompanying table of statistics.

Visiting Indians from other agencies have proved a great annoyance to the farmers here, particularly so at Seger Colony. They come without permission, and have been in number as high as 100.

FREIGHTING.

During the year 1,297,435 pounds of freight were transported to the agency, the Indians hauling \$13,693 pounds, for which they received \$9,614.89.

RATIONS AND CLOTHING.

The groceries and beef cattle furnished were of good quality and ample to supply the wants of the Indians. The annuity clothing was of better quality than furnished heretofore, and was readily appreciated by the recipients.

DEPRECIATION CLAIMS.

Fourteen of these claims, involving \$30,498.15, have been presented and investigated during the past year. They are of early date, and even if the Indians did commit them the fear of punishment or their payment from tribal funds seals their lips, making it impossible to obtain any evidence against them. Thus it is quite useless to present any claim for their admission.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Initiatory steps have been taken toward the division of these lands in locating the farms in tracts of 320 acres. Among the elder Indians, those entitled "coffee coolers," without "chiefs" and medicine men, is found the most opposition to allotments. They are fast learning that it is their destiny; that their tribal power is fast slipping away from them, and that they must become tillers of the soil or stock-raisers. The majority of the young element favor allotment. The time is near at hand to begin the work.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) In order to afford a market for produce raised by Indians, all contracts for furnishing agencies with grain contain two points of delivery, optional with contractor—the nearest railway depot, or at agency.

- (2) An act making appropriations for repairs of school buildings continuous.
 (3) A hospital for school children.
 (4) Pay of police officers \$15, and privates \$10 per month.
 Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
 Darlington, Ind. T., Sept. 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request I herewith submit a brief report about the mission work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

We have two mission stations with industrial boarding-schools on this reservation, one at the agency and one at Cantonment, about 55 miles northwest of this place. Besides these two mission stations our mission board is conducting a small hotel in contract-school at Halstead, Kans.

The schools at the three places just named were conducted for ten months during the year. The attendance has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. In Darlington, where we can properly accommodate 15 to 20 scholars, the average attendance was about 13; in Cantonment 61.

At the latter place the attendance of the Cheyenne children was, especially after Christmas, not so regular and full as had been expected at the opening of this year. This was principally owing to the fact that the Indians had been disappointed in their expectation to get a new school-house at Cantonment. It seemed that the disappointment was felt more keenly by the Cheyennes than by the Arapahoes. But since our mission board has definitely decided to erect a school building in Cantonment the Cheyennes have, through their promises given us reason to believe that we shall have a good quota of Cheyenne children in the school next year.

While the highest aim of our mission work is to lead these benighted people into true Christianity, which we believe to be the source of all real and lasting civilization, and which we believe to consist in the practical application of the truths of the gospel to the affairs of every-day life; and while we do not undervalue the value of book knowledge and school-room exercises, we have always laid great stress on the importance of teaching our children to "labor with their hands." Industrial training has always been an important feature in our work. On our mission farms, which we have connected with our boarding-schools, we instruct our children, not only theoretically, but also practically, in farming, gardening, and taking care of stock. Besides this the children of course are taught the various branches of kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, and other general house-work.

All the instruction our children receive in our missions is imparted to them through the medium of the English language, and we compel them as much as possible to use the English language in their intercourse with each other. The result is that our children do not only know the English words and phrases that they learn on the black-board and from their books in the recitation-rooms, but they learn to speak the English that they need and use in practical every-day life.

The religious services of the older camp Indians, who do not understand the English language, are being held through interpreters in the missions as well as in the camps. On June 3 we held our first baptism. Several other young people had asked to be baptized and they were receiving special religious instruction, but before their wish could be complied with that terrible scourge, consumption, swept three of them into an early grave.

Our Halstead contract school, which I visited lately, is in a prosperous condition. We had 22 pupils in the school during the past year. In the contract for the coming year the Department has allowed us 30 children, and we shall try to fill up that number in the near future. That school is being conducted essentially according to the same plans and methods as our mission schools here on the reservation.

In June last our mission board had sent a commission here to inspect the mission work already established, and to take a survey of the opportunities offering themselves for strengthening and perhaps extending the work. In their address of June 12 to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs they say: "It gives us pleasure to state that we have found our work among these Indians in a blessed and prosperous condition. We are thereby encouraged to make all necessary improvements as far as our means will permit so as to carry on our mission work among these people more extensively and successfully."

Among other things, our board have decided to build a new school-house in Cantonment. Work will in all probability be commenced this fall, yet it is also the plan of the board to start as soon as possible a branch mission in one of the Arapaho settlements near Cantonment, and to open, in connection with it, a small day school, an experiment which, if successful, will, we trust, be a great gain for our work and for these people.

The Cantonment district is greatly in need of a physician, and it is to be regretted that the Government has thus far failed to heed the timely suggestion you made in your last report concerning the appointment of a physician for this Cantonment district. It seems to me the Government ought to appoint more than one assistant physician on such a large reservation as this is. I have often occasion when visiting the more sparsely located camps to observe that the sick Indians suffer to a great extent for a want of medical attention, but it is an utter impossibility for our physician to attend properly to all the needs of the sick of such a large territory as these Indians occupy.

We are in hopes that the Rev. D. B. Horschler, who is now temporarily in charge of our Cantonment mission, will next year accept a permanent position as a missionary physician in our Cantonment mission. Mr. Horschler has worked successfully among these Indians for several years. He has since studied medicine and intends to finish his medical course this year. His permanent employment would be the means of making a very valuable addition to our force of mission workers.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness you have always shown me personally, and for the moral and material support with which you have so kindly aided our mission work.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. B. VOTH,
Superintendent of Mennonite Mission.

Hon. G. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Darlington, Ind. T.

REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
 Anadarko, Ind. T., August 18, 1888.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, for the fiscal year just closed, I find abundant cause for congratulation and satisfaction on the part of those who are intrusted with the administration of Indian affairs. And gratifying as the present condition of the Indians and affairs generally on this reserve must be to them, it can be no less so to every citizen who intelligently observes the progress of the Indian from year to year, and has a humane and patriotic interest in his welfare. This has been a year of comparative peace and tranquillity among these people. It has also been marked by greater substantial progress and prosperity among them than any preceding year. They have exhibited fewer signs of discontent and insubordination, and given more earnest and general attention to their crops and herds, and kept their children in school better this year than ever before. Evidences of real advancement toward civilization, self-support, and peaceful and honorable citizenship, have been manifested in many ways, as clearly appear on the succeeding pages of this report.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE RESERVE.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve lies in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by the Wichita and Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserves; on the west by that part of the Indian Territory commonly called Greer County; on the south by Texas, and on the east by the Chickasaw Nation. It contains an estimated area of 2,603,010 acres. The soil, especially on the eastern side, is exceedingly fertile, and when rains are abundant the most bountiful crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, melons, and vegetables can be produced. In seasons of year cotton could also be successfully grown here; but droughts are frequent, and for that reason the country is perhaps better adapted to grazing and stock-raising than to agriculture. I consider it highly favored for either. It is generally an undulating prairie country, with numerous streams of living water penetrating it in all directions. The Wichita Mountains lie to the northwest from near the center. There is some good timber in these mountains, and on all the streams. Anadarko, the seat of the agency, is on the Washita River, near the northeast corner, and Fort Sill, a well-appointed military post, with a seven-company garrison, is situated 35 miles southwest, toward the center.

The Wichita Reserve lies between the Washita and Canadian Rivers, and is bounded on the north and west by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, on the south by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve, and on the east by the Chickasaw Nation. It contains an estimated area of 691,200 acres. It is a country of rich valleys and the most beautiful prairies, and abounding in springs and streams of never-failing water. It is separated from the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve by the Washita River.

THE AGENCY.

The agency is situated on the south bank of the Washita River, on the road leading from Fort Sill to Fort Reno, and 35 miles from the former post, 45 from the latter, and 75 from Paul's Valley, on the Santa Fe Railroad. Anadarko is the post-office. It has a six-times-weekly mail from Fort Reno, and a three-times-weekly mail from Paul's Valley. It has no telegraph station, notwithstanding a military wire passes right by the office, and the services of an operator could be procured for \$600 per annum. An operator is greatly needed to give us telegraphic communication with the Department at Washington, and with Fort Sill, which is maintained in part for our protection, and with which, though only 35 miles distant, we have no means of communication, not even by mail, except by a circuitous route several hundred miles in distance and several days in time.

This is a very large and important agency. It is what is termed a first-class agency, and yet it would be hard to imagine one with fewer or less adequate facilities for the conduct of the business of an agency. The buildings consist of the agent's office, a commissary, a steam saw and corn mill, a blacksmith and carpenter shop, a dispensary, and the agent's dwelling. About twenty head of horses and mules belong to the agency, but there is no barn or stable in which to shelter the stock or store hay and grain for their feed. There are fourteen white employes in the service of the agency, but there is not a dwelling in which one of them could live with his family. The agent's dwelling is the only one owned by the agency that is inhabitable. The agency needs a large barn and eight or ten cottages for employes' dwellings, and six or eight more employes. I have requested authority to increase the force of employes and to build the barn and six cottages.

THE TRIBES.

The tribes residing on this reserve and under the control of this agency are as follows:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Comanches.....	1,561	Delawares.....	69
Kiowas.....	1,121	Wacoos.....	64
Caddoes.....	91	Keechies.....	30
Apaches.....	315	Children away at school.....	211
Wichitas.....	165		
Tehuacanas.....	143	Total.....	1,226

The Caddoes, Wichitas, Tehuacanas, Delawares, Keechies, and Wacoos all live on their own reserve on the north side of the Washita River. The Kiowas live mostly on Elk and Rainy Mountain Creeks in the western part of the reserve, and on the Washita River west of the agency, and in the neighborhood of Mount Scott in the Wichita Mountains. The Apaches live on Cache Creek and its tributaries, in the central portion of the reserve. The Comanches live mostly on the Little Washita, southeast of the agency, and at the base of the Wichita Mountains, southwest of Fort Sill.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In view of what these Indians were a few years ago, their present condition is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging. The Wichita is a the original occupants of this country and have always been friendly toward the whites. It is their boast that they have never raised a hostile hand against a white man and have always been loyal and obedient to the Government. And it has been a great many years since the Caddoes or any of the affiliated bands have been in rebellion. These tribes are all to-day in a prosperous, and, I think I may say, a happy condition. Some of them live in log houses, but the most of them live in grass lodges—lodges in form and structure peculiar to the Wichitas. They all own farms individually or jointly with others. These farms are inclosed with substantial rail or wire fences, and are well cultivated. In fact, in point of size and state of cultivation they compare favorably with the farms in the average white settlements. These Indians also own a great many horses, cattle, hogs, and domestic fowls. They also own a great many farm wagons, covered spring wagons, and some buggies and carriages. They have a church in one of their principal settlements near the agency, where they have preaching by a missionary, or other religious services, regularly.

As late as twelve years ago the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches were the terrors of the plains and frontier settlements from Nebraska to the Gulf, and from the Arkansas River to the Pecos and the Rio Grande. Now, in the present state of feeling and condition of things, any person could travel alone anywhere on this reserve in safety. Not only are these Indians now peaceable and friendly, but the majority of them are making earnest and encouraging endeavors to learn and follow in industrial pursuits, educate their children, and build homes for themselves and their families like white men, and many of them with the most gratifying success.

FARMING.

In the early part of 1887 the agent had 100,000 pounds of fence wire for issue to Indians. The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands were willing to take all they could get, and the Comanches took a considerable amount, and the Apaches took some. But the Kiowas, as I am informed, refused to take any, and made no crops, even in the fields which they then had. In the early part of this year we again had 100,000 pounds of wire, and it was not half enough to supply the demand. We could have issued 50,000 pounds to good advantage to the Kiowas alone. To-day they have many good crops growing in fields of from 8 to 20 acres in size, which have no other protection than two strands of wire. The season has been propitious, and the crops in every part of the reserve are excellent. The Indians on the north side of the river will make 36,850 bushels of corn, and those on the south side 40,000. Persons long acquainted with these Indians believe they will raise more corn this year than in any three previous years. The Caddoes and affiliated bands are fond of corn bread, and they have an average of 50 bushels of meal ground at the agency mill every month. Thus, even now, these Indians produce a good portion of their own bread supply. And they would raise thousands of

bushels of wheat where they now raise hundreds if we had a flouring mill at the agency, where they could have their wheat ground into flour for their own consumption, or for sale to the traders. Without a flouring-mill, as we now are, their wheat crop is almost valueless to them. They can not sell it in the grain, nor have it ground into flour. This is, of course, in the highest degree discouraging to them. I regard a good flouring mill as one of the greatest needs of the agency, and will recommend that one be purchased and sent here this fall.

INDIANS AS FREIGHTERS.

The Indians are good freighters. They keep their loads dry, and open no packages. When there are none but Indian freighters, there is never any trouble about shortages. During the fiscal year just closed these Indians hauled 813,685 pounds of agency freight from Henrietta, Tex., for which they were paid \$8,051.61. Besides this, they have done considerable freighting for the traders.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities of this agency are greatly inadequate. There are probably 550 children on the reserve of school age. The agency schools now here can not possibly accommodate more than 200. There are two schools here, both boarding schools, one for the Wichitas, Caddoes, and affiliated bands, and the other for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. The capacity of the former is 85 pupils, and of the latter 100. Both buildings are very inferior, and the Kiowa is so badly out of repair that it will scarcely be inhabitable during the coming winter. In May last I reported that it would take \$2,000 to put it in good repair. Another great need of these schools is a hospital. There is no room in either house that can be used as a sick-ward. All sick children have to be nursed in the dormitories—a thing that ought never to be done.

The attendance at these schools during the past session was good. Indeed, at one time the Kiowa school was compelled for lack of room to deny admission to children that were presented by their parents for enrollment. The Comanches protest against being compelled to send their children to school with the Kiowas, and want the Department to give them a separate school. They declare that if the Department will give them a school of a capacity of 100 or 150 pupils they will fill it with children, and keep it full. I have recommended that it be done.

These Indians, like all others, greatly prefer to send their children to the agency schools. But during the year 31 have been sent to non-reservation schools—31 to the Chilocco Indian school, near Arkansas City, Kans; 10 to Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, and 3 to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. It is expected that 40 more will leave between now and the 1st of September for Haskell, Carlisle, and Lincoln.

MISSIONARY WORK.

One hopeful indication for these Indians is the interest now being manifested in them by religious societies and mission boards. During the past year three missionaries have entered this field, and others see the great opportunities which it presents, and are preparing to come. The first to come was Rev. J. J. Methvin, of the Home Mission Board of the M. E. Church, South, who arrived here late last fall. He was followed in the spring by Rev. U. W. Hicks, of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Miss J. M. Ballew, of the Territorial Baptist Convention. These people are all doing good work. Mr. Methvin preaches regularly at the agency, and seems to be working mainly among the Kiowas. Mr. Hicks and Miss Ballew are among the Wichitas and affiliated bands, many of whom are already members of the church. During the spring and early summer Miss Ballew taught a small day school at the Wichita church, and I think she has already accomplished much good.

The mission boards of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of South America and the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches are also making preparations to establish schools and missions here. It is my policy, as I understand it to be yours, to encourage all religious and missionary societies in their work among the Indians. I recognize in them potent auxiliaries of the Government in the great and important work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. It is the aim of the Government to make an enlightened and self-reliant citizen of the Indian. The aim of the religious and missionary people is to make an enlightened Christian of him. If by working together in harmony they can facilitate each others' efforts and bring him forth such a citizen and such a Christian at the same time, then indeed will they each deserve the gratitude of the others, and of all patriotic and Christian people.

CRIMES AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has been no outbreak, and but little crime committed by these Indians during the year. During the spring a Comanche named Tabatosavit shot and nearly killed a Mexican captive. Some weeks later another Comanche, named George Maddox, shot at his wife and two other Comanches, evidently with intent to kill. I caused both of these Indians to be arrested and carried before the United States commissioner at Wichita Falls, Tex., to be dealt with under the law of 1855 in relation to crimes committed by Indians against the person or property of Indians. They were committed, and bail fixed at \$500 each, in default of which they are both now in jail at Dallas, Tex.

Recently I have organized a court of Indian offenses, nominating Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanches, Lone Wolf, chief of the Kiowas, and Jim Tehmacana, chief of the Wichitas, for judges. The Indians were very anxious for the organization of this court, for the reason that Indians accused of crimes could be tried here at home, and not carried to Texas, where they have no friends to aid them to procure counsel and sureties on bail bonds, when such assistance is needed by them. When an Indian accused of crime of any grade is carried to Texas, he is in a helpless condition. If held by the commissioner he can not escape jail, because his friends on the reserve are not competent sureties on bail bonds, and he has no friends of the reserve who can execute bail for him. It is mainly for this reason that the Indians are anxious to try their own people, and I believe this court will serve a useful purpose, and have a wholesome deterrent effect upon the Indians. The judges are men of intelligence and integrity, and are serving without compensation. The efficiency and usefulness of the court would doubtless be promoted by allowing them reasonable compensation for their services. Their duties require a considerable portion of their time. The regulations compel them to meet twice a month. I think the presiding judge should be paid \$30 per month, and the judges \$25 each, with an extra allowance of rations while actually on duty.

WHISKY ON THE RESERVE—PROHIBITION.

For two years or more before I was assigned to the charge of the agency, drunkenness was common on the reserve, and apparently even more so at the agency than elsewhere. The white man who did not drink was the exception. The agent himself and several of his employes were much addicted to the use of liquor, and were more frequently seen under the influence of it than otherwise. Whisky was sold with but little pretense of concealment in a house situated about half way between the agent's residence and his office, and owned by one of his most trusted employes, and chief of police. A short time before I assumed charge of the agency, I saw the agent and four of his employes drunk on Sunday. When this was the habit of the agent and his employes, the conduct of other whites on the reserve, who considered themselves less subject to the regulations of the Department, may well be imagined. My first work upon assuming charge of the agency was to reverse this condition of things, and establish as near absolute prohibition in all parts of the reserve as ever existed in any country of equal area.

WOQUL.

During the past two years many of the Comanches and Apaches and a few of the Kiowas have become addicted to the use of a fruit which they procure from Mexico and which is said by them to be the fruit of a cactus that grows along the Pecos River and the Rio Grande and on the plains of Mexico and New Mexico. I am not sufficiently learned in botany to say what it is. Its common name here among the whites is mescal bean. In size it is about one-fourth of an inch thick and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. When dry it is hard and about the color of bright tobacco, and it is not unlike tobacco in taste. The center of the upper side is covered with a coat of gray fuzz. Its effect on the Indians is believed by medical men to be somewhat like that of bhangue. It not only makes physical wrecks of them in a short time, but it destroys their mental faculties as well. While under its influence they are in dreamland and see the most beautiful visions. One of the strange hallucinations which it produces is the belief that everything seen in these visions is real.

The Indians have even come to look upon this bean—Woqul, as the Comanches call it—as an oracle, endowed with the power of revelation. This belief was the primary cause of the shooting for which George Maddox, the Comanche, is now incarcerated in the Dallas jail, as hereinbefore alluded to. One morning he reported to the blacksmith at the Fort Hill issue station that he had the night before shot at his wife three times, but that it was all right, as he had missed her and they were going to continue to live together. When questioned as to the cause, he stated that the day before his wife confessed to him that she had been unfaithful to him. But as she was mad at him at the

time he did not know whether to believe her or not. He determined to consult his Woqul to ascertain whether she had told him the truth or had only told the story to exasperate and worry him, and to get inspiration as to what course he should pursue towards her. That night he ate freely of his Woqul. It told him to shoot at his wife three times. If he hit her he would thereby know that she had told him the truth and deserved to die for her infidelity to him. If, upon the other hand, he missed her, she had merely told him a falsehood because she was mad at him and he must continue to live with and confide in her.

Thus it is seen that this hallucination is liable to assume a dangerous form. Indeed, many white people living in the vicinity of the Comanches and knowing the extent to which they were using these beans were becoming alarmed for their safety, when in June last I determined to take such steps as seemed practicable to suppress the vice. I issued an order, in writing, forbidding any Indian to use the beans or have any in his possession, and declaring that I would punish any violation of the order by withholding rations, annuity goods, and lease money. At first the Comanches declared that they would not obey the order. They said they would rather die than be deprived of their Woqul. I went down to Fort Sill and had a talk with them, the result of which was an agreement that I would permit them to eat their beans one night at each full moon for three or four months, and that they would not eat any at any other time. They also agreed that when their present supply of beans gave out they would quit entirely. They pledged their honor to the faithful observance of the agreement. So far I have no ground to suspect that they have ever violated it. It is claimed for the Comanches that they have the highest sense of honor and the most proper regard for their obligations of any Indians in the country. I have always found that I could rely upon their promises. In fact this has been my experience with all Indians.

I would respectfully recommend that there should be legislation to prohibit traffic in these beans with Indians in about the same manner that liquor traffic with them is prohibited.

INDIAN POLICE.

The United States Indian police force of this agency consists of two officers and twenty-eight privates. They are selected from all the tribes. They are obedient, faithful, and trustworthy. Without them the agent could not preserve peace and good order on the reserve. Their compensation is fixed by law at \$8 per month and two suits of uniform per annum. They furnish their own mounts and perform important and almost constant service, and certainly earn and deserve greater compensation. For the good of the service, and in justice to these faithful officers of the law, I earnestly recommend that their pay be increased to \$25 per month.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of all the Indians on this reserve may be considered good. Like all other Indians they have some scrofulous, pulmonary, and hereditary venereal diseases. This is perhaps more particularly true of the Wichitas, Keechies, and Apaches than of any of the others. The Comanches, I think, are the healthiest Indians I have ever seen. The Kiowas and Caddoes are also as healthy and robust as Indians usually are, if not even more so. This having been an unusually wet year, there have been considerable chills and intermittent and bilious fevers among all the Indians since hot weather set in. And owing to the almost ever-prevailing high winds and the sand and dust in the air the Indians are at times much afflicted with sore eyes.

The agency physician has frequently recommended that a hospital be established at the agency where sick Indians could be properly treated and cared for, and I concur with him.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY AND RAILROADS.

These Indians seem to be without a single exception opposed to the allotment of their lands in severalty at present. I believe most of them realize, however, that the time is coming when they will have to yield to it. They say they are not prepared for it now, but hope to be in a few years. They are likewise opposed to the building of railroads through their country.

BEEF DELIVERIES.

The present plan of making deliveries of beef at this agency gives rise, and I think not without cause, to much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians. From the

1st of May until the 15th of October, while the beef cattle are all fat, the contractors make deliveries from time to time, as the cattle are required for issue to the Indians. Then the Indians get every pound of beef that is paid for by the Department. The cattle are inspected by an Army officer, or other competent and disinterested inspector, and weighed as they are received by a painstaking and disinterested weigher, and issued to the Indians directly from the scales. There can not possibly be the loss of a pound from the amount paid for by the Government. Besides this the cattle thus received and issued are always in good condition, and give entire satisfaction to the Indians.

But on the 15th of October the contractors deliver enough cattle in herd to issue to the Indians from week to week until May. The number of cattle thus delivered at this agency last October was 1,600 head.

The number to be delivered next October is upwards of 2,000 head. These cattle are brought here from the Southern Texas Gulf coast immediately before delivery. The drive over the trail, or shipment by rail, from that far Southern range and climate, and the weighing and branding of them after their arrival here, and especially at such a late day in the fall, put them in very bad condition to go through the winter. In fact they are poor beef by the 1st of December. In addition to this, they have the disadvantage of being what is termed "unlocated" cattle. They were raised on the nutritious mesquite grass of the Gulf coast. Here they are turned loose just as winter is coming on, on the open prairies, where there is no mesquite, and very little winter grass of any kind, and but little or no protection from the sleet, snow, and blizzards so prevalent here in the winter. So, instead of contenting themselves and trying to subsist upon the scant range, as "located" cattle would do, these cattle constantly roam and drift over the prairies night and day, and in a few weeks become so thin in flesh that they can scarcely walk. Many of them die before the winter is half over. To practical and experienced stockmen the wonder is that under such conditions any of them survive the winter. It is no exaggeration to say that cattle have to be issued to Indians before Christmas, from herds delivered in good condition in October, that are so thin in flesh, so poor and weak that they can scarcely walk.

The Indians complain and protest against being compelled to take such beef. It is humiliating to the agent to be compelled to issue it; and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that it is denied that it brings any credit to the Department. It is held, and candor and the interest I feel in the honor and integrity of the public service compel me to say I believe truly and justly, to be unfair and to the disadvantage of both the Indians and the Government. It is unfair to the Indians in that under the arrangement they do not get more than 70 per cent. of the amount of beef that is purchased for them and to which they are entitled; and also that the amount which they do receive is of the poorest quality, of a quality when issued to them that none but starving people would eat. It is to the disadvantage of the Government in that under the terms of such contracts and by reason of the shrinkage of the flesh of cattle thus delivered, after delivery and before issue, the Department pays for 30 per cent. more beef than is issued to the Indians. Thirty per cent. of the 1,000,000 pounds of beef delivered at this agency last October was 370,000 pounds, which, at \$2.39 per 100 pounds, the contract price, amounts to \$134,233. Thirty per cent. of the 2,000,000 pounds to be delivered next October is 600,000 pounds, which, at \$2 per 100 pounds, the contract price, amounts to \$12,000. Thus it is seen that during this year and last the Department has paid and will pay for 1,300,000 pounds more beef than has been or will be issued to the Indians, at a cost of \$25,233. And this is saying nothing of the poor quality of the beef delivered in October when issued to the Indians in the winter, nor of losses from death and drifting from the range, nor of the extra expense of feeding and herding.

An advantage accruing to the Government is the difference between the price of beef thus delivered and of beef delivered from week to week through the winter, as required for issue to the Indians. Of course for weekly deliveries through the winter the Department would have to pay considerably more per pound than the price at which it is enabled to let the contracts for six-months-and-a-half deliveries. But the losses from death and drifting of these large herds in the winter, and the extra expense to the Government of feeding and herding them on the range, go a long way toward counterbalancing this advantage in price, if indeed they do not entirely do so. So, counting these losses from death and drifting, and this extra expense of herding—and they are too great and significant to be overlooked—this advantage in price is but little, if any, advantage at all.

If the contractors were required to deliver beef from week to week through the winter, as needed for issue to the Indians, the Department would have to pay a higher price, it is true; but under that sort of an arrangement the Indians would get all the beef paid for and of merchantable quality. There would be no loss to the Government on account of shrinkage, death, drifting, or expense of feeding and herding. The contractors, knowing the requirements of their contracts, would bring their herds up from their native ranges in the spring or early summer, and "locate" them on the ranges on the re-

serve. By the time winter came on they would be "located," acclimated, adjusted to, and satisfied with the range, and in good flesh for the winter. Besides this the contractors would put up hay, and having better facilities for doing so than the agent, they would keep thin cattle in fair condition throughout the winter. If they did not, the Department would pay for no more beef than it issued to the Indians. For these reasons I am constrained to recommend that hereafter contractors be required to furnish beef from week to week throughout the year as needed for issue to the Indians. That, in my judgment, would be fair to the Government, fair to the Indians, and fair to the contractors.

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

E. E. WHITE,
Special Agent in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. T., July 21, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report upon the condition, habits, and disposition of Indians at the Osage and Kaw agencies, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1888.

OSAGE INDIANS.

Condition.—There has been no improvement in the condition of the Osage Indians during the last year. These people are not sufficiently industrious to control in the right direction the amount of money they get. In consequence a large share is spent for contraband articles, which it seems very easy for them to procure along the State line and from peddlers on the reservation. The latter class the Indians will protect in every possible way. The traffic in whisky by peddlers on the reservation is, in my opinion, alarmingly on the increase, and the force furnished is not made up of the proper material to stop it.

Habits.—As to the majority of the Indians their habits are indolent. They are wedded to their Indian ways and customs, without apparently a thought of anything that will improve them.

In my opinion, up to the present time, the young men of the Osage tribe returning from the training schools make the meanest Indians, the best dancers, and promote more deviltry than the young men remaining here without the advantage of a training school education.

Disposition.—The disposition of the Osages seems to be very good in some things and correspondingly bad in others. They are much averse to sending their children to the Government schools at the agency; are not disposed to work, but prefer to dance, visit, and waste their time living about their camps.

KAW INDIANS.

The Kaw Indians make but little trouble, send their children to school without urging, are industrious, if may be from compulsion, as their amities are small, and in consequence they are obliged to work in order to live.

SCHOOLS.

The schools at this and the Kaw agency have been kept up through the year, and fair progress made both in studies and industrial work.

FARMING.

Very little progress, if any, has been made by the Indians in farming during the year.

CROPS.

At this date we have every prospect of good crops at the agency, and I feel sure that the Indians who have been industrious will this year reap a rich reward for their work.

INDIAN POLICE.

It has been impossible to get a sufficient number of good reliable men to keep the number allowed. The police force is not effective. Good men will not take the position for \$8 per month.

INFIDELERS.

It has lately come to my notice that a large quantity of the walnut timber on the reservation has been cut and sold to parties in the States. This has been allowed by members of the Osage Nation. Steps have been taken to try and stop the evil, but it is very doubtful if it can be accomplished, so many inducements are offered by outside parties for this valuable property.

Attention is respectfully called to the annual report of Superintendent Chas. Fagan, of the Osage school, and Superintendent J. C. Keenan, of the Kaw school, attached and marked exhibits "A" and "B." I also forward the annual report of Mother Superior Mary De Sales, of the Catholic contract school, attached exhibit "C."

In accordance with your instructions contained in Letter "A," June 27, 1888, I have the honor to submit the following statistics in regard to the census of the Osage and Kaw Indians:

Total number of Osages	1,504
Males over eighteen years	391
Females over fourteen years	359
School children, six to sixteen years	419
Total number of Kaws	100
Males over eighteen years	70
Females over fourteen years	45
School children, six to sixteen years	47

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KAW SUB-AGENCY.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter under date of July 18, I submit for your consideration the following report of the affairs at this agency.

PROGRESS.

In reviewing the events of the past year I find great cause for congratulation. The Indians on the reservation have remained at home, and showed no disposition to stray off, but on the other hand, have given their entire time to the raising of their crops, which at present writing indicates they will be rewarded a hundred-fold. They at present are gathering and drying a large quantity of sweet corn to subsist on during the winter.

I would further state I do not think it possible to change the nature of the adults, whose habits and customs have long since been formed, and are now almost a second nature; but it is the younger members of the tribe that I expect to see brought up to a high point of civilization.

SCHOOLS.

The school at this agency has been, in my judgment, an improvement over last year. The average during the ten months that school was in session was 40, nearly all small children. The entire school of children are boarded and live in the house with the employes. The scholars seem to take great interest in map drawing, and many of them are remarkably good readers, and their writing and dictation are very satisfactory. It is with these children that the future of these people hinge.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries taught here in connection with the school have been very satisfactory. We have had a beautiful garden of about five acres, tended exclusively by the industrial teacher and the schoolboys, and at present writing bids fair to bring a large reward to them for the next year in the way of potatoes, cucumbers, melons, and onions; and the way they can devour such "garden sass" is a caution to look upon when first arriving in the school.

CROPS.

Corn upon this reservation never looked better, and if nothing happens the Kaws will not only have enough to supply themselves, but an abundance to sell. Grass is excellent, therefore hay will be plentiful.

Allow me again to return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended to me.

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

J. C. KEENAN,

Superintendent.

CARROLL H. POTTER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I most respectfully submit, in compliance with your request, a report of Osage boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The Osage Indians are very averse to sending their children to any school, and when they do their minds are very productive in the perfecting of plausible excuses to get them home. On opening last fall, I made visits to all parts of the reservation to secure children. The advantages of an education were strongly presented, and kind treatment and conveyance to school promised them. A fair opening was the result. Your timely order, "That the annuities of all who detained their children from school would be withheld," filled our school to its maximum capacity. During the year about 25 were promoted to Haskell Institute. The average daily attendance for entire year was 120.5. It has been the most prosperous year in the history of the school and it is due to your able support in not granting leave to parents to take children away for trivial reasons.

I do not say there are no complaints about our school, as no superintendent or teacher, who has a proper regard for his vocation could say differently. I believe a better corps of workers can not be found than you have selected here, and every attention relative to their welfare and happiness is cheerfully shown the children.

A good course of study was planned and followed.

The industrial part of the work received its merited attention. It is a great subject. A most eminent educator, Genl. F. Harris, says: "A course of ten lessons in cookery, as are given in the Starr King School, Boston, requiring a set of pupils to devote oneself five days each week, for ten weeks, benefits the entire population." The same is true in the Indian work. Our 65 girls receive similar instruction. Recipes and the measuring of ingredients are first taught—carrying out the maxim of Comenius, that "things that have to be done must be learned by doing them." As an incentive to all this work we, at the close of certain months, placed on exhibition articles from each department, each article to be made ready for the exhibit in every particular by the children. At such times invitations were extended to agency people and Indians, and much good resulted. Bread, cake, pies, butter, garments cut and made by girls, laundried articles, patch work, darning, carpet rags cut and sewed, knitting, crocheting, fancy stitching, etc., could be seen in the display. The boys were carefully drilled in caring for stock, milking, field and garden work, and use of tools.

The ultimate object of all this is citizenship. The school, as I understand it, is established to reinforce the education incidental to the institutions of civilization, home, civil society, state, and church. The child must learn intercom-munication by means of language, written, printed, or oral; he must be disciplined in the matters of behavior towards those in authority, and towards equals. Such is my policy.

Thanking you for your able and effective co-operation in the year's work,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. FAGAN,

Superintendent.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,

Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent, Osage Agency, Indian Territory.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL, OSAGE AGENCY.

St. LOUIS MISSION, OSAGE AGENCY, July 18, 1888.

RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit to you our first and brief report of our industrial boarding-school. This school is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, who came here in October, 1887, and opened the school November 16, 1887. The Catholic school for the Osage girls at this agency is under the contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The school building for reasons independent from our good will was only finished by the first of last November, and we could only commence

school on the 16th of the same month. As all the Osage halfbreeds and the majority of full-blood are Catholic, it was an easy matter for us to get the twenty pupils we were allowed to receive at first in our school.

The Osages being entirely satisfied with our school, directed their delegates to Washington in the beginning of this year to ask the Department for us to be allowed to receive more children in our school. A new contract was entered into by which we were permitted to receive fifty pupil boarders, but as our school building is 22 by 75, two stories high, we could accommodate only thirty-eight pupils this year.

This new school building and our dwelling house was procured at the expense of over \$3,000 by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

The ages of our boarders were from six to sixteen years. Six hours were daily devoted to school-books in which they made great progress, particularly in English reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also had each their turn in washing, ironing, cooking, fancy and plain sewing, and chamber work, for which they well deserve credit.

I have the consolation to state that the full-blood Osage girls who were in our school this year did not go back to their blankets during vacation time. We intend to go to visit them, to ascertain ourselves if they are faithful to follow in their homes the habits of cleanliness they learnt at school.

Yours, very respectfully,

Mother MARY DE SALES,
Superintendent.

Captain POTTER,
U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your instructions this year, my third annual report of the affairs of this agency, along with the statistics of the several tribes connected with it.

There have been no notable events or changes since my last report, and I am at a loss to find anything new to write concerning the different tribes under my charge. What has been written about them in my former reports can only be re-written, and "like a thrice-told tale breathed into the ear of a dull and drowsy man," can only prove uninteresting, except, perhaps, what interest it may afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting them.

In order that my wards may eat bread "by the sweat of the brow," I am forced to continue the coercive powers of the "black-list," which withholds issues of every kind from the commissary when they refuse to work, and which I mentioned in my last report. It gives me pleasure to add, in this connection, that I have found fewer names upon the "black-list" during the spring just past than any time heretofore, and this has been so with all of the tribes of the agency.

The issuing of rations to the Pawnees has been stopped altogether, and the Poncas will not be issued to after the supply now on hand is exhausted. These tribes, you will remember, sir, were forced to call for subsistence last year because of the failure of their crops by the severe drought which visited them. The Otoes and Tonkawasare still drawing rations, and estimates have been submitted for them for the current fiscal year, though I have almost persuaded the Otoes to surrender them next year.

While the progress of the Indians is hardly perceptible, I must not forget to note that they show a more willing disposition to send their children to school than when I took charge of them; they rely more wholly upon their own efforts to reach a desired end than upon any imaginary influence they believed their chiefs had in reaching it; they, too, as I have said, show a disposition to surrender their rations, and to keep their names off the "black list," and there is much talk of establishing the "courts of Indian offenses" with them, and I hope to retract my assertion touching the *pro bono publico* spirit, made in a former report.

Now, while I have said all that I could commendatory of the several tribes under my charge, not to be "rose-colored," I will add that though my efforts have been earnest and painstaking, if you will pardon me, their advancement into the ways of the white man (good white man) has been any other than rapid. In their general habits and disposition I can see no apparent progress. They still give their horses away at pipe dances; they still have more confidence in their medicine men than the Queen of England has in McKenzie; they still practice bigamy; they still give away their wives; they still sell their daughters, and they still eat dog. But, to treat each separately, the

PONCAS

are in much better condition this year than for several years previous. The farming season having been propitious, their corn and wheat have a full yield, and they will

have an abundance. Many of them have enlarged their fields, taking an interest in their work; while some of them by nature oppose work and will only do just so much as they are forced to obtain the necessities of life and keep off the "black list," expecting a great amount of help from the Government and depending largely on "good luck" for the balance.

They have little idea of domestic comforts and luxuries in this life; their homes present a barren and squalid appearance, their gardens are decidedly meager, their stock-yards comparatively unoccupied, and in most cases their poultry-yards tenantless—gardens, stock-yards, and poultry-yards generally consisting of the vast surrounding prairie.

The Poncas in disposition are quiet, peaceable, indolent, good-humored, and dirty. They are slow to progress and to adopt habits of civilization, clinging to their aboriginal ways, delighting to follow the old half-savage trail, leaving the trouble of being civilized and taught to coming generations.

The future of these Indians, as in all Indians, lies in the young children, and to them should be directed the work of improving the race.

Sanitary.—The portion of this tribe exempt from constitutional diseases is in comparatively good sanitary condition. Syphilis, consumption, scrofula, itch, conjunctivitis, and malaria are the prevailing diseases. A fresh introduction of syphilis within the past two years, and the impossibility of inducing them to submit to continuous medication in constitutional diseases and their lax ideas of the marriage and moral laws make the future of this tribe anything but encouraging. All of them call at the dispensary for medicine, and there is an increase in the number calling on the physician to visit and treat them. Three hundred and eighty-five have been visited and treated during the year; 13 have died, and 23 have been born—an increase of ten.

A hospital is very badly needed. Many of the Indians would avail themselves of its advantages were one provided, and many could be saved that otherwise fall into the clutches of the "medicine man."

PAWNEE.

The Pawnee reservation was selected by the Indians themselves, and they seem to be contented with it. The land along the creeks and rivers is very fine and productive, especially adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables, while a considerable portion of the reservation is broken, rolling, and unfit for agriculture, though making good pastures. The Indians have their farms mostly located along the streams, some of them taking especial pride in their homes and the least trespass of a brother Indian is often sufficient offense with them to bring the offender in for atonement.

I am pleased to say that disturbances of any kind among the tribe have been few during the past year; the decision of the clerk in charge has in all cases been supreme. They have not adopted the rules governing courts of Indian offenses. The Pawnees are peaceful and are becoming more energetic.

The interest manifested by them in farming and the work performed by them during the year has been very satisfactory. The acreage planted is greater by one-third, their crops earlier and better worked than any previous year. Nearly all of their fields have been fenced and thirty-eight houses and stables built. Mortality among the Pawnee Indians has been great, causing a decrease since July, 1885, from 1,015 to 869, attributable to constitutional diseases. The agency physician treats nearly all of the tribe and many of them send for him in cases of sickness, but the superstitious practice of the "medicine man" has a firm hold upon the Indians, causing much trouble to the physician in the management of diseases. They are most obstinate to deal with.

The tribe mostly favor the education of their children, and as the children have made advancement in the agency school the parents have been encouraged to send them off to other industrial training schools. The school has been well directed and general improvement marked. The health of the children is good, there having been only two deaths, and those of consumption. There has been no industrial teacher since December, 1887, yet through the energy of the superintendent the work has been kept up.

For the past three years, and especially the last year, the progress of the Pawnees has been perceptible, and, with proper treatment for the next few years, it is safe to say they will be self-supporting. Mr. M. L. McKenzie, clerk in charge, has been in control of the agency during my administration of its affairs. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance these Indians.

OTOE.

The Otoes have a reservation of 129,113 acres of splendid land, well watered, which will produce abundantly almost anything properly cultivated, and I can see no reason

why they should not in a few years be a self-supporting people. They have been unfortunate in having such frequent changes of clerks in their charge, the present incumbent being the eighth since the beginning of my administration. I feel, however, in the last one the goal has been reached, Mr. J. P. Woolsey, clerk in charge, being, as I think, capable, efficient, and honest. No previous man has remained long enough to accomplish any good.

The Indians seemed demoralized and unwilling to go to work in the early spring, but after the exercise of firmness and patience they were convinced that business was meant, and the result is they have abundant crops. Since the issue of horses to them they have broken ground, adding from five to ten acres to their fields. They are now engaged in cutting hay, and will, I think, have plenty to keep their horses through the winter. Every possible measure is being used to impress upon them the necessity of raising sufficient subsistence to keep themselves through the year, that they may surrender their rations, which is a very great barrier to their general advancement. Human nature is strong in them. Like all people with little funds, they prefer depending on the money they have than to troubling themselves to work for a support; and, like all Indians, they are fond of idleness and dancing and following their own wild inclinations.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Otoes is comparatively good. The prevailing diseases are consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, cutaneous and malarial. There are many native medicine men and women among them, who are very detrimental, and with their excessive purgation, sweating, and bleeding during the epidemic of whooping-cough last fall the death rate among the children was very excessive. Two hundred and eighty-five Indians were visited and treated. Thirty-two deaths (principally children) and twelve births. Hospital facilities are badly needed; would greatly lessen the death rate and correspondingly increase the usefulness of the physician.

TONKAWAS.

While these Indians are not at the vertical top of civilization, they are not lower in the scale than many of their brethren, and they are higher than some who claim a better standard. They are poor, inoffensive, good-humored creatures, who do not expect a great deal; receive much less than many who do not deserve as much and are contented with it. They have no treaty money, for the reason that they have always been friendly to the white man, and have ever "proven their faith by their works," acting as guides and scouts for the Government in many of its troubles with other tribes. They deserve much as a gratuity from the Government, while they get little as a charity. The Tonkawas number now only 79 souls, and in a few more years will be dropped like dead silence from the ear of the world with no one to feel a regret.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians is not very promising. Syphilis, consumption, scrofula, and malaria are the prevailing diseases. It is almost impossible to get them to take medicine with any regularity when left to themselves. The greater portion of the adults of both sexes have their systems tainted with venereal disease. Many are old and feeble and are gradually dying off. Sixty-five were visited and treated during the year, and there were six deaths and but three births in that time.

SCHOOLS.

Efficient forces of employes have been in charge of the several schools, and each department of them kept up to an excellent standard. I have the honor to submit and adopt the reports made by Superintendents Thomas Holmes, of the Ponca school, and A. P. Hutchison, of the Otoe school.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express to you a deep sense of obligation for the support and assistance given me in my duties of the past year.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Ponca, Ind. T., August 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Ponca Indian Industrial Boarding School.

The year has been one, I think, of prosperity and advancement in every respect. Upon taking charge last October I found about 75 pupils enrolled, and more than half of them were constantly running away. Since that time the total enrollment has reached 105, while the average attendance has been 95. The capacity of our building is only 100. Considerable coercion was required to break up the habit of running away, but it has been very effectually done. The children are allowed to visit their homes occasionally on Saturday or Sunday, and they are very prompt to return at the appointed time. Most of them live within a few miles.

Great care has been taken to substitute the English for the Indian language. The Poncas, as a tribe, are violently opposed to speaking English, but we have accomplished a good deal with the children.

Our school-room work has been done by the most careful and pains-taking teachers, and so thoroughly that I am confident I have never, in any white school, seen better discipline or more studious children than may at any time be found in our two school-rooms. All the little ones, with four or five exceptions, who have been here only six to nine months, and who could not speak a word of English when they came, can now read, spell, and write very well, in an ordinary primer, and numbers of two figures, and talk sufficient English to make all their wants known. Our most advanced class has studied Fifth Reader, Intermediate Geography, United States History, written arithmetic half through common fractions, spelling, writing, and drawing.

The farm is an especial pride of our school. The field has been enlarged from 2½ to 50 acres, and pastures have been fenced—20 acres for horses and cattle and 8 acres for hogs. On account of so much fencing we were unable to get all the new land in cultivation, but have 20 acres in corn, 4 in oats, and 8 in potatoes, melons, and other vegetables.

Owing to the fact that so many of the larger Ponca children were taken to Haskell Institute last year, our school has been composed largely of children under ten years of age, and the necessary detail work has fallen rather heavily on the few large ones who did remain here.

The health of the children has been very good during the year. Three have died; one of typhoid-malarial fever and two of hereditary scrofula. In each of these cases the parents took the sick children home, and nothing but absolute force could have prevented them. We have never lost one that remained with us, and I think the Indians will soon see that it is best to leave sick children in school, where clean beds, careful nursing, and a good physician have been so successful.

We are in very great need of another large school-room. This may be supplied at little cost by completing the two attics in the building for a boys' dormitory, and turning their present dormitory into a school-room. We have been using two small rooms—each 15 feet square—for the primary department. Fifty children and their teachers crowded into such quarters. These little rooms are also badly needed for other purposes.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HOLMES,
Superintendent.

E. C. OSBORNE,

U. S. Indian Agent, Ponca, Ponca, Otoe, and Osage Indian Territory.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OIOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions I submit report of Otoe Industrial Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

During the last year our capacity has been taxed to the utmost. As provision has now been made by the Indian Office for additional buildings we hope soon to see every child of school-age in the Otoe tribe comfortably situated in school, and the institution made a complete success in every respect.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pupils in attendance during year	31	28	59
Average attendance	27	24	53

The pupils have, with two or three exceptions, enjoyed good health. Only one death to report during the year, which is the first in the school for more than three years. A typographical error occurred in the printing of our last report which made our loss last year nine, when no deaths were reported, and we take this opportunity of correcting the mistake.

For three years our pupils have been compelled to speak nothing but English while at school; the result is they have made very rapid progress in learning our language. They converse as freely in English as so many white children. In the school-room a speciality has been made to teach the pupils to reason and think for themselves. Indian children generally study and recite in a very mechanical way; they read with little expression and without much thought. A great effort has been made to teach them to think about what they have been reading and to reproduce the thought in good plain English, and to solve practical problems in arithmetic that will be of use to them in the transaction of their own business.

A well-organized Sunday-school has been kept up through the year. The pupils have taken much interest in it. The necessary books, papers, etc., have been furnished by the American Sunday-School Union, the pupils paying one-half cost of books, etc., and the society above mentioned donating the balance. An effort has been made to rid the minds of the pupils of the many superstitious ideas entertained by their people.

Special attention has been given the industrial work. A proper effort has been made to teach the pupils industrious habits, holding out before them the very great necessity of becoming able to earn a living in view of taking their land in severalty and their ultimate citizenship. The pupils have been alternately detailed to assist with the work in the different departments. In the school-room they have assisted the teacher with the cleaning of the lamps, sweeping, etc. In the sewing-room the girls have been taught to make and mend both their own and the boys' clothing. Quite a number of the larger ones sew on the machine. In the laundry both boys and girls have assisted with the work, and have been very industrious in this department. In the kitchen the girls have been instructed in making bread, pies, etc. and in cooking generally; also instructed in butter-making. In the matron's department the girls have been taught to keep beds, bedding, etc. in good condition. Special attention has been given to teaching them how to keep themselves neat and tidy. The smaller boys have been detailed to do the light work, such as carry log wood into the building, assisting with the sweeping, and keeping the school grounds clear of rubbish. The larger ones have been detailed to chop the wood for the school fires and care for the school stock, such as horses, cows, and hogs. We have tried to teach them that it is profitable to be kind even to our domestic animals; that it is not only our duty, but that we may expect to be fully repaid by their becoming docile and ready to serve us. One of the larger boys has worked most of the past year as an apprentice in the agency carpenter shop, and has become quite handy with tools, considering his short experience.

All the boys have been taken to the field, as necessity demanded, to assist in some way in planting, raising, and caring for the crop. Our garden has been very good. For a number of weeks the children have been well supplied with vegetables. The corn and millet will yield well, and will be reported when proper estimate can be made. During the spring and summer the pupils have had an abundance of milk and a fair supply of butter and eggs.

Our school closed up the year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, songs, and dialogues. The pupils all deserve credit for performing well their parts. In conclusion, we feel that we can say good progress has been made during the past year. The pupils have improved much. Harmony has prevailed among the employees; no changes during the year in the different positions. All have proven themselves competent and interested. Thanking you for your support and interest, I am,

Very respectfully,
E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

A. P. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent Blue School.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 20, 1888.

Sir: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY OF RESERVATION.

To touch upon the location and topography of the several reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency would be but to repeat from former reports, hence I omit to do so.

POPULATION.

The accompanying census, taken June 30, 1888, shows the tribes here to aggregate 1,130 souls, an increase from last year of 1.

HEALTH.

The agency physician reports an excess of malarial troubles this year, occasioned by an exceedingly rainy spring.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of these tribes range, in degree of civilization, from a grade above the blanket Indian "to the whiteman." The Peorias, Miamis, Ottawas, and Wyandottes lead in advancement, closely followed by the Senecas. The latter tribe, however, deserves the greater credit, as they are but little mixed with whites, while many members of the former tribes can not be distinguished from whites.

A higher tone of morals prevails amongst the Indians here than ever before, and their social life has improved in consequence; especially is this noticeable in the respect now paid to the sanctity of the marriage relation.

I am sorry that I can not speak as favorably in this connection of the Shawnees and Quapaws as of the tribes already mentioned, but they are not progressive and have an air of indifference, the Quapaws more especially, which is hard to overcome. The Modocs are good workers, and this is really the foundation of an Indian's civilization; when

they will work, as the Modocs do, their future is assured. The Indians of this tribe dress better, farm more intelligently, add to their improvements, keep their houses cleaner, cook their food better, and send their children to school tidier each succeeding year.

ALLOTMENTS.

Col. James R. Howard, special United States Indian agent, has this spring and summer allotted lands to about 150 Wyandottes, 130 Senecas, and 10 Eastern Shawnees. He has also allotted 160 acres to the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school, and 320 acres to the Quapaw boarding school. These Indians as a rule are anxious for allotment, but there are a few who from personal motives strenuously oppose it.

CROPS.

The yield of oats this season was large, of wheat average, but the corn crop, which promised a large yield early in the season, has been considerably shortened by a drouth, which lasted throughout July and the fore part of the present month.

POLICE.

A captain and six privates compose the force at this agency. In but one instance has a member of the force proven unfaithful to his trust. Expressly charged with the suppression of the cutting and sale of walnut timber from off the Miami Reservation, this man became a party to such cutting and sale.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I have had no occasion to convene this body the past year. Such causes as might properly have been submitted to it were heard and determined by the councils of the several tribes.

CRIME.

I believe I may say that all crimes committed at this agency may be directly attributed to the use of alcohol in some of its forms. These Indians seem to have an hereditary thirst for stimulants. They will procure it any price. In the neighboring towns the sale of liquor is prohibited in Kansas by the prohibition law, in Missouri by a local option law; but I regret to say there are men so degraded that they will procure it for the Indians both in defiance of these laws and of the laws of the United States. The effect of this whisky traffic is to neutralize the work of our schools and missionaries.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

We have been very much annoyed the past year by parties from the State of Kansas who, acting in conjunction with the chief and certain members of the Miami tribe, have been robbing the reservation of said tribe of its valuable walnut timbers. Now that a law has been passed to cover such cases, we hope to be able to stop this nefarious business and prosecute successfully all participants therein.

SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding and three day schools at this agency.

The Quapaw boarding school is located 12 miles northwest of the agency on the Quapaw Reservation. Its capacity is 40 pupils. We are greatly in need of more buildings at this school to replace those burned April 4, 1887. The attendance the past year has been more than the present capacity would warrant. This school is surrounded by good farming land, has three good chalybeate springs on the land allotted it, and should have better buildings for the accommodation of pupils and employes. At the present writing there are on the farm two tenants, who give to the school one-third of the crops for rent, who have about 150 acres in corn. Aside from the rented land there is a large garden filled with vegetables, 2 acres of sorghum, and 4 acres of potatoes, and there has just been sown 2 acres of turnips. Seven persons are employed here, as follows: One superintendent, one teacher, one industrial teacher, one matron, one cook, one laundress, and one seamstress. The health of the pupils has been good.

The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school is situated 4 miles southwest of the agency. Its capacity is 85 pupils. It has been well attended, and the chil-

dren have made satisfactory progress in morals, education, and manual labor. An addition was made to the building this year, giving more dining and kitchen room. Nine persons are employed, a superintendent, two teachers, matron, assistant matron, industrial teacher, cook, seamstress, and laundress. The buildings are old, but with a slight yearly expenditure they can be kept in very fair repair. Health at this school has been excellent. The farm connected with this school is also rented, one-third of the products going to the school.

There are three day schools at this agency, the Peoria, Modoc, and Miami. For the past year the Peoria school has not been in session because of the small number of children and the distance they must travel to attend, but I hope to get it started again this fall. The Modoc and Miami schools were well attended during the winter, but as many of the pupils were needed by their parents on farms the enrollment during the spring and summer was less. Both these schools were taught by young Indian women who belong at this agency.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Three religious denominations are represented here—the Society of Friends, the Methodists, and the Baptists.

The Society of Friends are represented by Rev. John M. Watson, a visiting member of the associated executive committee on Indian affairs; Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard, resident missionary among the Wyandottes; Rev. John M. Hall and wife, resident missionaries among the Modocs, and Rev. John H. Bishop, a resident minister among the Ottawas. John A. Winney and wife, members of the Seneca tribe, are leading members of this society.

The Methodists are represented by the Rev. Mr. Tipton, resident missionary among the Wyandottes. Rev. P. O. Mathews, a Calumney, California, Indian, has also visited and aided Mr. Tipton in his work. He is a forcible and fluent speaker.

The Baptists are represented by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, resident missionary among the Ottawas.

All of these ministers have regular weekly appointments on circuits, and their influence for good among these people is very marked.

ANNUITIES AND ANNUITY GOODS.

But three tribes at this agency receive annuities in money and but one in goods. The Peorias receive about \$31 per capita; the Eastern Shawnees about \$21, and the Senecas about \$22.

The Modocs receive articles of clothing, household and kitchen furniture, and agricultural implements. For the rest these Indians are self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, being my third annual report.

This agency is bounded on the north by the Cimarron River, on the south by the South Canadian, on the east by the Creek and Seminole Nations, and on the west by Oklahoma, comprising 1,476,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of which is good agricultural land, the remainder being good grazing land, 35 per cent. being covered with post oak and black-jack timber.

There are five tribes attached to this agency, viz: Sac and Fox, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Absentee Shawnee, and Citizen Band of Pottawatomies.

The Sac and Fox Indians own their lands, 475,000 acres, having purchased them from the Creeks in 1869. There are 534 of the tribe in the Territory and about 317 in the State of Iowa. One half of those in the Territory wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-fourth wholly. Ten per cent. speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business. The tribe receives annually \$53,750 from invested funds, and those in the Territory receive in addition \$6,325 per annum grazing tax.

These Indians rely principally upon their annuity for support, having only small fields or patches of land in cultivation, producing vegetables and sweet corn for spring and summer use. Three years ago five families were induced to leave their homes on the poor uplands near the agency and open up farms on the productive lands on the North Fork Canadian River. They produced good crops the first year. Their success caused others to follow, and this year there are about twenty-five families with farms of 5 to 15 acres each inclosed with a substantial rail fence. On the North Canadian and its tributaries many of them have built log houses, dug wells, and fixed up their places in a very creditable manner.

The Iowas, 83 in number, occupy lands set aside by executive order, dated August 15, 1883, comprising 225,000 acres. Their reservation is well supplied with timber and water and summer grasses, about 15 per cent. being good agricultural land. These Indians have about 250 acres in cultivation, which promises a good crop. They live mostly in tepees, although some have comfortable log houses and wells of good water. Nearly all speak English sufficient to transact business, wear citizens' clothes, but are bitterly opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty.

They favor the sale of their lands in Kansas and a portion of the proceeds used in the purchase of work horses and milch cows.

The Mexican Kickapoo, 330 in number, have a reservation of 200,000 acres. By executive order dated August 15, 1883, this reservation was set aside for their use, and it has been very difficult to keep them on their reservation, except during farming seasons. They seem to delight in hunting on other reservations; and at the risk of being captured and placed in confinement by the troops persist in hunting in Oklahoma. They have many good workers among them, and have this year about 300 acres in corn, which will make a good crop. Their reservation is well watered and has a good supply of timber and is well adapted for stock-raising, there being good winter grass on the small streams.

I have issued to deserving Indians of this tribe five mowing-machines and five sulky rakes. I feel confident they will secure hay sufficient to support their stock during the winter months. About one-third of this tribe wear in part citizens' dress and about one-eighth wholly. A few families have cattle and hogs and live comfortably for Indians, but a large majority are poor and live hard.

As a tribe they oppose the education of their children. I devoted a great deal of time the first two years of my administration in a fruitless effort to induce them to send their children to the reservation school or to the training schools in the States. Last spring the Society of Friends requested permission to locate a lady instructor among them, which was granted by this office. She coaxed, petted, and fed them for six months without securing a pupil and left in disgust, minus a gold watch.

The Absentee Shawnees, 670 in number, occupy a portion of the 30-mile-square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Nation, known as the Pottawatomie Reservation, comprising 276,000 acres. They have been on these lands for more than twenty-five years, and reside north of Little River, which was the dividing line between the two tribes for years. They are industrious, thrifty Indians; have farms ranging from 5 to 50 acres each. Cattle-raising is their principal means of support. With the exception of Big Jim's band, they send their children to school with less coaxing than most Indians. One-half speak English and all wear citizens' clothes. I estimate that they have transported 200,000 pounds of freight the last year, for which they received \$2,000.

The Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, 457 in number, occupy the southern portion of the 30-mile tract above mentioned. They are mixed bloods, mostly white, speak English, wear citizens' dress, live in log houses, and some few own good farms and profitable herds of cattle. About 300 have taken allotments the last year, and all on the reservation desire to do so. About 800 of this tribe reside in Kansas and 200 are scattered through other States and Territories.

The Shawnees have plowed and fenced about 100 acres of new land and the Pottawatomies about 75 acres the last year. The Sac and Fox, Mexican Kickapoo, and Iowa Indians have plowed and fenced about 350 acres and made about 20,000 rails and built about 600 rods of new fence, constructed 10 log houses, and dug 8 wells the last year.

SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox buildings were constructed by the tribe and \$5,000 of the tribal funds are annually appropriated for the support of a manual-labor school. The 640 acres set apart for farm and pasture is very poor upland, unfit for agricultural purposes; 80 acres of the best portion was cultivated about ten years, but owing to repeated failure of crops it was abandoned four years ago, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing pasture fences. There is about 20 acres near the school in orchard and garden, about 10 acres of which has been fertilized and produces fair crops of vegetables and sweet corn. The peach and apple crop is badly damaged by drought and hot winds. The attendance at this school was much larger this than any previous year, the average being 51, an increase of 20 over the last two years. The total cost of maintaining the school was

\$1,093.49, of which the Sac and Fox tribes paid \$5,000 and \$1,093.49 paid by the Government.

The Absentee Shawnee Manual-Labor School is located 33 miles southwest from the agency, on the North Fork Canadian River. The 320 acres of land set apart for the support of this school may be classed as first quality agricultural land; about 40 acres in cultivation, 5 in orchard, and 60 acres in pasture; 30 acres were cultivated in corn and 5 in vegetables and sweet corn. I estimate the yield of corn at 1,200 bushels. Owing to the hot winds and dry weather the peach and apple crop will be badly damaged. School was in session 10 months, with an average attendance of 44, at the cost of \$15.31 a month per capita. The Department sent me a good superintendent the 1st of April, and should he be retained the current school year the attendance will be much larger.

The Catholic society have a mission school on the Pottawatomie Reservation, about 60 miles from the agency, with a capacity for the accommodation of 60 male and 40 female pupils. I am unable to give the attendance at this school the last year, but learn there was an increase over former years. The buildings are two stories high, are constructed of wood, well painted and ventilated; dormitories large and well furnished. There are about 175 acres in cultivation aside from vineyard, orchard, and garden.

SANITARY.

There have been 1,969 treated by the agency physician, 20 deaths and 43 births reported. I consider the health of the Indians good, and notice a disposition to patronize the agency physician more the last year than ever before.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The society of Friends have a church at Shawneetown, with a membership of about 60. Owing to the illness of Rev. Charles W. Kirk no report has been made.

The Baptist society have a church at the agency. They have but few members, and seem to be losing ground. Rev. William Hurr makes no report.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South purchase a parsonage and located a missionary at the agency last November, who has organized a church, with a small membership, mostly taken from the Baptists.

WHISKY.

Whisky has been sold to some of the tribes of this agency the last year by white men and Indians. There being a United States commissioner at the agency, deputy United States marshals and police on the reservation, the sale has been materially lessened the latter portion of the year.

GAMBLING.

The Indians under my charge are all gamblers to a certain extent. They play for money when they have it, and tobacco, moccasins, and beads are put up when their money is gone. I have failed to find one that thinks it wrong to gamble, and am surprised that the Great Father will allow the white people to have horse races and play ball all over the States for money if it is wrong.

None of the Indians under my care have adopted the rules governing the court of Indian offenses. The Sac and Fox tribes have adopted a constitution and passed laws to govern their people. The Pottawatomies have a business committee that decides cases of dispute between their people. The other tribes bring their troubles to the agent for settlement.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians under my charge. The Sac and Fox, Pottawatomies, and Iowas are taken from the census rolls and can be relied upon as being correct; the Shawnee and Kickapoo census was taken by leading men of the tribe.

Tribes.	Males.		Females.		School children.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox.....	277	269	71	78		
Iowa.....	39	41	9	11		
Absentee Shawnees.....	333	314	73	109		
Citizen Band Pottawatomies.....	225	232	65	70		
Mexican Kickapoo.....	163	167	47	52		
Total.....	1,020	1,056	253	291		
Total number under my charge.....						2,076

* Between 6 and 16 years of age.

There are about 50 children of this agency attending the Indian training schools in the States.

Very respectfully,

MOSES NEAL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, August 27, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, the annual report of Union Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1888.

In view of your instruction that this report is intended for public use, and should contain such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time a fair picture of the condition of this agency, I have not hesitated to substantially report what has been heretofore presented.

THE JURISDICTION

of this agency extends over the country occupied by the Cherokee Nation, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, and Seminole Nation. It is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the northeast by the Quapaw Agency, where on a small tract are collected little bands of Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, and Senecas, on the east by Southwest Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, on the west by Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita country, by Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, Pawnee, and Osage countries.

The Cherokee Outlet, containing over 6,000,000 acres, belongs also to this agency. The outlet is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Kaw, Osage, Tonkawas, Poncas, Ojibwa and Missourians, and the Pawnees, on the south by the so-called Oklahoma district and Cheyenne and Arapaho country, on the west by "Pan-Handle" of Texas, and "No Man's Land," so called.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The Cherokee Nation is divided into ten political districts, to wit: (1) Cooweescoowee, (2) Delaware, (3) Saline, (4) Going Snake, (5) Tablequah, (6) Illinois, (7) Canadian, (8) Sequoyah, (9) Flint, (10) Cherokee Outlet.

The Choctaw Nation is divided into three large districts, subdivided into counties, as follows, to wit: Moshulatubbe district—(1) Sugar-Loaf County, (2) Scullyville County, (3) Sans Bois County, (4) Gaines County, (5) Tobacco County. Pashmataha district—(1) Kiamichi County, (2) Blue County, (3) Atoka County, (4) Jack's Fork County. Apukshannubbe district—(1) Town County, (2) Cedar County, (3) Wade County, (4) Red River County, (5) Boklueklo County, (6) Eagle County, (7) Nashoba County.

The Creek Nation is divided into six districts, to wit: (1) Cowehee district, (2) Okmulgee district, (3) Muskogee district, (4) Deep Fork district, (5) Eufaula district, (6) Wewoka district.

The Chickasaw Nation is divided into four counties as follows, to wit: (1) Panola County, (2) Tishomingo County, (3) Pontotoc County, (4) Pickens County.

The Seminole Nation is small, and not divided into counties. These subdivisions of districts and counties are all political subdivisions, and are organized similarly to counties in the States, with county judge, county clerk, sheriff, deputies, etc.

The population is not materially changed from last year, except the natural increase and immigration of white labor, and is estimated as follows, to wit:

Cherokees—native, adopted white, Delawares and Shawnees, and freedmen (about).....	23,300
Choctaws—native, adopted white, Indians, and freedmen (about).....	18,200
Chickasaws—native, adopted white, and freedmen (about).....	6,100
Muscogees, or Creeks—natives, intermarried whites, and adopted freedmen (about).....	14,200
Seminoles—natives, adopted whites, and freedmen (about).....	3,050

United States citizens lawfully in the agency as licensed traders, railroad, Government, and coal-mine company employes, and their families (about).....	10,000
Farm laborers and other workmen and families under permit of Indian authorities (about).....	22,000
Emigrants, visitors, and pleasure seekers (about).....	1,500
Claimants of citizenship denied by Indian authorities (about).....	3,000
Willful intruders, holding cattle, farming, gambling, loafing, tramping, stealing, (probably about).....	5,000
Total (about).....	105,750

THE POLITICAL CONDITION.

The government of this country is effected by the Federal law and by the laws of the several nations, the Federal law operating through the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which has both district and circuit court powers, and has cognizance of all criminal cases arising in which a citizen of the United States is a party, but does not have civil jurisdiction over the Indian country.

The Federal law (section 461, Revised Statutes of the United States) authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs, and in section 463 *ibid.*, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, has the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. This places almost autocratic power in the hands of the Indian Office, and it applies to this agency except in so far as regulated by treaty and statutory provisions. Under section 464, Rules and Regulations of the Indian Department, of very complete and full character, have been made and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by which this office is guided. Section 2058, United States Revised Statutes, declares:

Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeable to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties * * * as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under these rules and regulations an Indian police force of forty-three men has been established, which has been of much service in the prevention and suppression of crime as well as the execution of orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of this agency.

The laws of the several nations have jurisdiction of all cases of either civil or criminal nature in which Indians or adopted citizens are the only parties, the jurisdiction varying, however, in the several nations. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim and exercise exclusive jurisdiction, though the adopted citizen is a citizen of the United States and not of Indian blood. The Cherokees claim and exercise concurrent jurisdiction, while the Creeks and Seminoles do not exercise jurisdiction of intermarried United States citizens.

The laws and constitutions of the Five Nations are based upon those of the States, modified to suit their changing condition, and show every year marked improvement. Having previously given sketches of the Cherokee and Choctaw laws (Report of 1880 and 1887), I give brief outline herein of the Chickasaw laws.

In convention, at Camp Harris, August 16, 1837, the Chickasaws met and adopted their present constitution, with this preamble, to wit:

We, the people of the Chickasaw Nation, acknowledge with gratitude the grace and beneficence of God in permitting us to make choice of our own form of government, do, in accordance with the first, second, fourth and seventh articles of the treaty between the United States, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, made and concluded at Washington City June 22, A. D. 1835, and the treaty of April 25, A. D. 1866, ordain and establish this

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—Bill of rights.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare that:

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on this authority and instituted for their benefit; and they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

This bill of rights further declares:

All freemen, when they form a social compact, have equal rights, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

It is declared further that—

All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The liberty of the press and public speech is assured.

The security of the people in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from all unreasonable searches and seizures is affirmed, declaring, however, the search and seizure of intoxicating liquors is reasonable.

In criminal prosecutions the accused is entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, the right of counsel, compulsory process for witnesses in his favor, and to be tried only on indictment or information, the right of bail, immunity from excessive fines, or cruel or unusual punishments, and remedy by course of law for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation. He shall not be twice held for the same offense, and the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt.

The right of petition is declared.

No retrospective law, or laws, impairing the obligations of contracts, is permissible.

Polygamy, or concubinage, is strictly inhibited.

The right of suffrage *in loco* is declared to all Chickasaw citizens of the age of nineteen and upwards who have resided six months in the Chickasaw Nation preceding election.

The powers of the government are divided in three distinct departments the legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation is composed of senate and house of representatives. It meets annually at the capital, Tishomingo, in the capitol, a decent brick building on an elevated wooded hill.

Senators hold office two years and must be thirty years old.

Representatives hold office one year and must be twenty-one years old.

The rules of the legislature are such as ordinarily govern such bodies.

"The supreme executive power of this nation shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled 'the governor of the Chickasaw Nation.'" His term is two years, and may hold only four years in period of six years. He must be thirty years old and a Chickasaw by birth or adoption. The returns of every election for governor are made out, sealed up, and transmitted to the national secretary at the seat of government, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives during the first day of its organization, who shall proceed immediately to open and count the votes in the presence of both houses of the Legislature. The person having a majority of the whole number of votes is declared governor, and if no candidate have such majority the Legislature by joint vote, without debate, selects him from those two having the largest votes. The governor has the usual powers attaching to such officers in the States—veto right, enforcing laws by militia, but not the pardoning power. The Chickasaws do not pardon or commute.

Under the executive department there is a national secretary, who keeps the records of the executive office. There is a national treasurer, under proper bond, with the usual functions of a treasurer. There is an auditor of public accounts and an attorney-general with the duties indicated by their titles. In addition, each district has its sheriffs and deputies and clerks and deputies.

The judicial department is comprised of four county judges, one each for the four counties, the circuit court with one circuit judge, ranking the four county courts, and the supreme court of a chief-justice and the associate justices, which is a court of appeals. The supreme court has also the power necessary to issue such writs as shall be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction and to mandamus lower court. The circuit court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law, exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony and civil matters exceeding \$100 in value, and may issue all writs necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The county courts are probate courts and with jurisdiction in misdemeanors and minor civil matters. Appeals lie from this court to the circuit court and from the circuit court to the supreme court. All judges of the several courts are made "conservators of the peace." Writs and processes of the court are "in the name and by the authority of the Chickasaw Nation," and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the nation."

Under the general provisions of the constitution the rights of a wife to property separate from the husband is declared to all property, real and personal, owned by her previous to marriage, or subsequently acquired by gift, devise, or descent.

It is provided specially that every person convicted of using bribes, perjury, or other crimes and misdemeanors, shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust, and shall be disfranchised of suffrage.

The citizens of the Choctaw Nation are given every right of Chickasaws except suffrage, and Chickasaw citizens, by marriage or adoption, are entitled to every privilege but election to governor.

Public education is carefully provided for as the basis of the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the advancement of their happiness. It is declared that—

The legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement, and such other means as shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of general education throughout this nation.

The wording of this declaration is not fine English, but its purpose is splendid.

The laws of the Chickasaw Nation then proceed to fill in the detail of this broader plan, and defines with detail and care the respective duties of the national secretary, the district attorney, the treasurer, the auditor of public accounts, sheriff and constables, the school superintendents, the clerk of the supreme court, the district or circuit judge, the district, county, and probate clerks.

Proper punishments are provided for murder, treason, burglary, larceny, arson, perjury, maiming, etc., from "hanging by the neck until he be dead" to a nominal fine.

The laws are reasonably well framed, though to some extent defective. Like the other nations, the Chickasaw law is superior to its execution, but it is improving under the great educational influences at work and the watchful scrutiny of the politicians of each other.

They publish their platforms, make stump speeches, hold barbecues, and ingeniously canvass their claims and criticize their opponents. To show the nature of this method I enclose the position taken by the candidate opposing Governor William M. Guy, an honest and faithful man to the extent of his ability, who was a candidate for re-election during this present month. The following "executive policy" was declared by Mr. W. L. Byrd, candidate for governor.

EXECUTIVE POLICY.

- (1) If elected I shall be governor of the Chickasaw Nation.
- (2) I shall at all times watch and guard the interests and general welfare of my people impartially and without favoritism.
- (3) I shall select and appoint a wise and sufficient cabinet, with whom I shall consult on all matters of importance.
- (4) I shall maintain and enforce a sober administration.
- (5) I shall enforce the laws of the nation rigidly and effectively (assisted by the militia, if necessary).
- (6) I shall uphold and protect the rights of the people, both as to life and property.
- (7) I shall take no strides of power beyond what the laws reserve to me.
- (8) I shall oppose to the bitter end any and all measures calculated to injure and impair the interest and welfare of the people, both as to the country and their rights in the country.
- (9) I shall endeavor by every possible means to unite and harmonize the willings of the people to be governed (for in unity there is strength).
- (10) I shall appreciate competency, energy, and honesty.
- (11) I shall advocate economy, vigilance (for economy is the seed of wealth, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty).
- (12) The constitution and laws of the Chickasaw Nation shall be my guide and director.
- (13) Duty shall not find me lacking, and the people can approach me on any subject with full assurance of due consideration on my part.
- (14) I shall guard with care the finances of the nation, and shall by every effort possible increase rather than diminish the same.
- (15) I shall see that all the officers of the nation discharge their duties as required of them by law, and for any willful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office the offender shall be promptly suspended and proceeded with according to law.
- (16) I have ever been and ever shall be opposed to the adoption of the negro, and shall use every effort to cause the Congress of the United States to remove the negro from among us.
- (17) I shall yield patiently and tenderly to the wishes and desires of the people so far as the same is consistent with law, good faith, and expediency.
- (18) I shall endeavor, if possible, to get the people to agree with me in the fact that the successful government of the people consists in the willingness of the people to be governed.
- (19) I shall not favor any radical changes impairing the rights of those who are citizens by adoption or marriage.

Mr. Byrd was running as candidate of the Chickasaw national party.

Platform of the Chickasaw national party, adopted in convention at Hicottstobly Place, Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation, April 28, 1888.

We, the Chickasaw national party, agree not to support any person running for office unless he indorses the following platform:

- (1) That we want a fair and impartial administration, treating all alike and showing partiality to none.
- (2) That we oppose the adoption of the negro in any way, shape, or form.
- (3) That we oppose any law changing the holding of our lands, except in the present way.
- (4) That we are opposed to any officers usurping power, except it be given him by the constitution and laws of the Chickasaw Nation.

The position taken by Governor Guy is not less patriotic and virtuous, and out of these pledges open circulars widely distributed and published in Indian newspapers good results must necessarily follow. In no country, I imagine, does party feeling run higher than in the Indian nations. In the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations the parties are very vigorous in pushing their candidates. It is largely the ins and the outs, with a distinguishing feature more or less prominent, of a tendency

to progress more marked in one party than the other. This progressive element is generally victorious. Much of the politics of the nations, however, stands on the plank of "for revenue only," without regard for the tariff, and is inspired by a desire both for the emoluments of office and for the honor of position.

EDUCATION.

In the Five Nations special stress is laid on the education of children. The Chickasaw constitution says:

A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people it shall be the duty of the legislature to make suitable provisions for the support and maintenance of public schools.

The Choctaws have a compulsory school law which fines the parent for non-attendance of children, and sends a sheriff for the pupil if refractory.

The Cherokee constitution says:

Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this nation.

The Creek Nation's school law says, section 8:

Parents and guardians shall not be permitted to keep their children, or those under their charge, away from school without the consent of the trustees, and when such children are detained from school sufficient reason shall be given for such detention.

Having previously given in previous annual reports sketches of the Choctaw and Cherokee school system, I present here a brief outline of the Chickasaw school law. The high schools were created and established by special acts. It is provided that to carry into effect the different school bills the superintendent and different school trustees shall certify to services done by "contractors" for carrying on the schools, and on such certificate the auditor issues his warrant for the amount. The law requires text-books to be uniform. A standard of scholarship is set for admission to seminaries. The student must read well in McGuffey's Fifth Reader, spell well, and read in the New Testament, and be of good moral character.

The singular feature of this system is that of letting schools out by contract. Section 4 reads:

That a committee of three competent persons be appointed to act in conjunction with the superintendent of schools in making a contract for these schools with responsible party or parties, to carry into effect this act for a term of years. The contract shall not be made but with those of the highest moral character or Christian standing, with practical and successful experience in teaching and managing a first-class boarding-school.

The act further provides that the party contracting to carry on said school shall furnish tuition, bedding, washing, mending clothes, medicine and medical attention, and also furnish all the modern apparatus for successfully carrying on a first-class school, and to furnish all the books and stationery for a thorough English course of study, etc. This sounds very well, but is substantially impracticable where there is no public opinion and society is loosely organized.

The common country schools are called "neighborhood schools" by the Chickasaws. There are fourteen established in the four districts, according to population. It is enacted that ten or more scholars shall be taught in the neighborhood schools, and all Chickasaw scholars between the ages of six and fourteen years going to these schools, living over 2½ miles from such school, shall be entitled to the sum of \$8 per month for board during their attendance at school, provided that they must board within 2½ miles of the school-house. Other Chickasaw scholars living within 2½ miles of school are allowed tuition only. The law provides:

That the neighborhood schools shall be taught by the best teachers that can be selected, who have no hindrance whatever, and of good moral character.

A singular provision of the school law is that when parents or guardians prefer sending their child or children to school in the States they can do so, and be entitled to their pro rata share, as provided in the act, according to grade of scholarship.

The teachers are classed according to qualifications. The first class receive \$600 for a ten months' session, the second \$450, third class \$350. No teacher is allowed to take more than thirty scholars.

Schools in the Cherokee Nation.

The male seminary of the Cherokee Nation is about a mile from the capital of the nation at Tahlequah, situated on a slight eminence above the prairie, near a clear little stream of water, at the foot of a wooded hill. It is a handsome, commodious, and well

constructed building, 185 feet long by 100 feet broad, of three and four stories in height, and costing nearly \$100,000. It has over eighty available rooms, including chapels, parlors, dining-hall, study-hall, bath-rooms, laundry, furnace-rooms, storage, section rooms, library-room, sleeping apartments, etc. It is decently furnished, and has a respectable faculty of six teachers and instructors, and six other officers, to wit, steward, domestic, superintendent, matrons, physician, and librarian.

The female seminary, identical with this, has been destroyed, and the new seminary for the girls is under rapid construction. It will be a beautiful building with all the modern improvements, and will cost over \$60,000. It is to be located near Tahlequah, about a half mile north of the capitol building near a great spring of limpid water, pouring out of the flint rocks under some large elm trees, from which the water for the seminary will be supplied by modern appliances.

The orphan asylum, near the Grand Saline, two boiling artesian salt wells on Grand River, is 40 miles north of the capital. It is a handsome building, beautifully located in a grove of oak, elm, and sugar maples. It has a fine spring, over which is placed a shapely spring-house of cut stone, dressed and placed by a full-blood Indian.

The cost of the national schools is about \$50,000 per annum for current expenses. Besides the public Indian schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita, mixed, Congregational	150
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah, Ind. T., Baptist	99
Presbyterian mission:	
Tahlequah, Ind. T.	60
Park Hill	40
Dwight, Ind. T.	50
Vinita, Ind. T.	
Methodist mission:	
Vinita, Ind. T.	100
Webber's Falls, Ind. T.	50
Presbyterian school:	
Locust Grove, Ind. T.	60
Childer's Station, Ind. T.	60
Moravian mission, Oaks, Ind. T.	7

There are other private schools of which this office has no data.

Register of Cherokee national schools.

Name.	Attendance.		Annual appropriation.
	Aggregate.	Average.	
Female seminary	170	150	\$15,250.00
Male seminary	283	152	15,250.00
Orphan asylum	119	141	16,842.72
100 primary schools	4,115	2,452	3,660.00

The primary schools are located as follows:

Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
<i>Cooweescoowee District.</i>			<i>Cooweescoowee District—Continued.</i>		
Coody's Bluff	41	35	Cotton Creek		
Flat Rock (colored)	26	16	Belview		
Chouteau	57	57	Lightning Creek	47	30
Goose Neck	96	57	Rogers	26	10
Govata	27	17	<i>Delaware District.</i>		
West Point	55	27	Beck	28	16
Dronegoole	42	27	Delaware Town	34	25
Catoosa	40	23	Sager	60	81
Vinita	100	70	Hickory Grove	07	85
Fryor Creek	18	12	Mitchell Springs	42	87
Barthsville					
Hickory					

Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Locality.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
<i>Delaware District—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Going Snake District—Cont'd.</i>		
Cave Springs	33	10	Smallwood	33	18
Virginia	29	16	Oaks	31	14
Whitewater	30	21	Rabbit Trap	31	23
Newtown	18	13	<i>Flint District.</i>		
Olympus	61	20	Double Springs	20	17
Ballard	62	21	Dahlonega	57	29
Moore	52	25	Muddy Springs	31	15
Sickelawee	52	35	Clear Springs	43	19
Coselawee	35	25	Honey Hill	29	23
Island Ford	18	36	Cochran	51	19
<i>Saline District.</i>			Round Springs	27	18
Arcadia	41	31	Elm Grove	37	14
Grand Saline	24	16	<i>Illinois District.</i>		
Requah	21	18	Garfield	39	11
Chestawa	32	21	Round Rock	24	15
Wickliff	27	19	Fort Gibson	25	18
Lynch Prairie	48	35	Fort Gibson (colored)	53	37
Kah-kah-wee	27	19	New Hope	21	7
<i>Tahlequah District.</i>			Green	35	15
Tahlequah	101	71	South Bethel	21	13
Tahlequah (colored)	42	33	Tahlequah	27	12
Bushman	35	17	Sandtown	40	5
Grand River	29	17	McDonald	20	14
Grant (colored)	1	35	Greenleaf (colored)		
Clear Creek	22	14	<i>Sequoyah District.</i>		
Caney	51	35	Sweet Town		
Four-Mile Branch	59	29	Greasy Valley	32	16
Crittendon	40	32	Gunter		
Shirley	42	16	Shiloh	27	18
McLemore	21	11	Bellfont	22	10
Sequoyah	59	35	Red Land	24	19
Eureka	40	23	Advance	29	16
Blue Springs	52	23	<i>Canadian District.</i>		
<i>Going Snake District.</i>			Whiteacre	35	13
Whiteacre	42	17	Oak Grove	37	16
Prairie Grove	37	11	Prairie Grove	40	22
Baptist Mission	40	22	Flint Creek	32	11
Flint Creek	32	11	Long Prairie	31	22
Long Prairie	39	17	Christie	39	14
Christie	20	14	Limes Valley	45	18
Limes Valley	45	18	Play	29	11
Play	29	11	Pea Vine		
Pea Vine					

Board of education.

Name.	Office.	District.	Address.
Hon. W. H. Davis	President	First educational district, consisting of Cooweescoowee, Delaware, and Saline.	Manard, Ind. T.
M. R. Brown	Secretary	Second educational district, consisting of Going Snake, Flint, and Tahlequah.	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
R. T. Hanks	Member	Third educational district, consisting of Illinois, Sequoyah, and Canadian.	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.

Total number of teachers employed in primary schools, male seminary, orphan asylum, and female seminary at the time the female seminary was burned: native Cherokees, 89; adopted whites, 9; white non-citizens, 4; colored native, 9; colored non-citizens, 5. Of the native teachers, 33 speak both English and Cherokee; 4 males and females were educated at the orphan asylum, 20 males at the Cherokee male seminary, 19 females at the female seminary; 2 were educated at Worcester Academy, Vinita, Ind. T., and 3 at the Baptist University, Tahlequah, Ind. T. From these figures it will be seen that the Cherokees themselves are largely engaged in educating their own people, and that the higher schools are sending forth the majority engaged in this patriotic work.

Choctaw schools.

Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
Spencer Academy.....	104	78	SECOND DISTRICT—cont'd.		
New Hope Seminary.....	108	97	Tolson County—Cont'd.		
Wheelock Orphan Asylum (female).....	58	53	Forrest.....	20	17
Armstrong Orphan Asylum (female).....	52	48	Oac Hill.....	60	40
FIRST DISTRICT.					
Scottyville County.					
Scottyville.....	25		Whiteok.....	19	13
Lander.....	24		Pat'r Weir's Chapel.....	15	13
Port Collet.....	24		Wade County		
Pho Ridge.....	31		Half Way.....	16	15
Cedar Creek.....	23		Pleasant Hill.....	25	13
New Double Spring.....	25		Ro. s. Creek.....	27	16
Brazil Station.....	55		High Mountain.....	15	11
Dog Creek.....	10		Tushka Homma.....	20	17
Brazil Station.....	21		Cedar County.		
Wolf Creek.....	18		Lukfapa.....	19	15
Opossum Creek.....	20		Dayport.....	31	16
Walnut Grove.....	30		Lukfapa.....	17	10
Cavanagh.....	20		Black Jack.....	20	18
Pacola.....	15		Salt Creek.....	18	17
Cowlington.....	16		Cloudy Creek.....	20	15
Cache.....	11		Red River County.		
Clarksville.....	21		Bayou.....	17	15
Sans Bois County.					
Sans Bois.....	15		Bok Chito.....	16	15
Dwight Mission.....	20		Water Hole.....	18	13
Middle Sans Bois.....	20		Kull'i Toklo.....	19	18
Rock Branch.....	20		Good Water.....	19	17
Whitefield.....	16		Philadelphina.....	15	11
Knoxville.....	21		Pine Creek.....	23	10
Little Sans Bois.....	20		Pleasant Hill.....	16	14
New Hope Church.....	20		Antioch.....	27	15
Rock Creek.....	25		Kully Ida.....	55	35
Owl Creek.....	15		Richard.....	21	19
Tombesby County.					
McAlester.....	15		Pine Ridge.....	21	17
McAlester (colored).....	20		Fields Ridge.....	18	11
Choctaw Prairie.....	22		Loge County.		
South Canadian.....	20		Yumbbe.....	19	17
High Hill.....	20		Kull'i Toklo.....	21	17
Savanna.....	15		Stock Bridges.....	34	17
Simpson.....	19		Hocha Town.....	21	15
Zion.....	20		Blg Spring.....	22	18
Gaines County.					
Bolling Spring.....	15		Saint Paul.....	27	16
Valley.....	15		Boltzba County.		
Fourchmaline.....	21		Sulphur Spring.....	19	16
Round Mount.....	16		Kull'i Iawa.....	23	16
Locust Grove.....	13		Mount Greed.....	35	19
Sulphur Springs.....	11		Nashoba County.		
Sugar Loaf County.					
Spring Hill.....	29		Mount Zion.....	25	15
Thes land on.....	15		Sulphur Spring.....	19	10
Salem.....	15		Bethel Hill.....	25	10
Jefferson.....	17		High Mountain.....	22	15
Coston.....	27		Big Jack.....	18	15
Summerfield.....	20		THIRD DISTRICT.		
SECOND DISTRICT.					
Tolson County.					
Pine Ridge.....	21	17	Boggy Depot.....	11	11
Choctaw Academy.....	19	16	Stringtown.....	14	12
Gleares' Creek.....	15	12	Kiowa.....	13	12
			Caddo.....	19	15
			Atoka.....	18	15
			Stringtown.....	16	16
			Goodland.....	22	20
			Atoka.....	23	20
			Stringtown.....	14	14
			Nelson.....	21	20
			Atoka.....	12	9

Choctaw schools—Continued.

Locality.	Average attendance.	Aggregate attendance.	Locality.	Average attendance.	Aggregate attendance.
THIRD DISTRICT—cont'd.					
Atoka.....	13	11	Durant.....	21	15
Stringtown.....	21	19	Nelson.....	14	12
Atoka.....	11	10	Goodland.....	23	21
Caddo.....	10	10	Atoka.....	19	37
Goodland.....	28	20	Antlers.....	35	20
Caddo.....	19	19	Atoka.....	38	31
Atoka.....	25	18	Durant.....	21	21
Stringtown.....	19	12	Tushka Homma.....	18	16
Atoka.....	11	12	Atoka.....	29	19
Dockville.....	19	12	Goodland.....	64	48
Caddo.....	12	15	Atoka.....	45	40
Atoka.....	22	15	Annette.....	28	25
Stringtown.....	19	16	Atoka.....	15	15
Caddo.....	11	16	Goodland.....	21	20
Do.....	22	10	Do.....	20	15
Grant.....	11	20	Caddo.....	25	25
Boggy Depot.....	21	20	Goodland.....	31	23
Caddo.....	28	26	Caddo.....	22	28
Annette.....	23	26	Atoka.....	20	15
Caddo.....	19	20	Do.....	13	10
Caddo.....	20	20	S. Caddo.....	2	20
Atoka.....	17	17	Do.....	11	14
Caddo.....	20	14	Annette.....	19	16
Annette.....	17	17	Do.....	21	18
Goodland.....	25	21	Tushka Homma.....	21	19
Caddo.....	17	15	Goodland.....	21	20

Recapitulation.

	No. schools.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.
High schools.....	4	318	279
Common schools:			
First district.....	48	993	470
Second district.....	48	1,016	791
Third district.....	61	1,370	1,208
Total.....	165	3,127	2,718
Negro schools.....	29		
Indian schools.....	136		

Schools of the Creek Nation.

Name.	Aggregate attendance.	Average attendance.	No. of scholars.	Cost.
Leavering Mission (mixed).....			100	\$7,000
Webbake Mission (mixed).....			100	7,000
Asbury Mission (mixed).....			80	5,600
Nuyaka Mission (mixed).....			80	5,600
Tallahassee Mission (colored).....			50	
22 common schools (Indian).....	616	322		
7 common schools (negro).....	30	215		12,300

The following are the names of districts and schools:
Eufaula district.—Eufaula, West Eufaula, Tuskegee, School Creek, Hillobee, Weogufkee, Tuckabatchee, Coon Creek, Tho Wabee, Middle Creek, Tal Mochusse, Little River, Oakland, Salt Spring.
Muskogee District.—Gravo Creek, Sugar Creek, Black Jack, Old Agency, Durant.
Okmulgee District.—Okmulgee, Cussetaw, Pine Bluff, Springfield.
Cocota District.—Cocota, Marshalltown, Vanns Lake.

Deep Fork District—Greenleaf, Honey Creek, Alabama.

The superintendent says these schools are better attended and more highly appreciated than formerly.

The Creeks have less means than any of the other nations for educational purposes, but their schools are being conducted very well, and I believe are doing good.

There are twenty-one Creek youths sent to colleges in the States at a cost of \$9,500.

There are various churches and private schools, *c. g.*:

	Capacity.
Indian University (Baptist), boarding, mixed, Muscogee	100
Harold Institute (Methodist), boarding, mixed, Muscogee	100
Presbyterian school (Presbyterian), boarding, mixed, Tulsa	84
Presbyterian Mission (girls, on cottage plan), Muscogee	40
Muscogee day-school, mixed, Muscogee	25
Eufaula day-school, mixed, Eufaula	60
and others unrecorded.	

The Indian University has a beautiful, commodious building, and is a first-class school. Its special work is fitting young Indians for the Christian ministry.

Harold Institute is an excellent, well-conducted school of high order, and in a prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Mission is conducted on the cottage plan, the girls being practically instructed in housekeeping. Cooking has as careful instruction as playing on the piano; they make beautiful bread; and the girls have been taught good manners. It is a pleasure to visit the place. The principal, Miss Alice Robertson, is a woman of superior talents and excellent management.

Schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

Name.	Capacity.	Average attendance at each school.
Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys)	100	
Orphan Home, Lebanon (both sexes)	75	
Wapanucka Academy (both sexes)	60	
Female Seminary (girls)	75	
14 common schools	250	20

Some students are educated in the States. I have again been unable to get data from the Chickasaw authorities as to their schools. There are a number of private schools and church schools referred to elsewhere. The Chickasaw schools are not well conducted. Their high schools have been under a wretched contract system that is poorly fitted to secure proper results. Personal interests dominate to too great an extent the disbursements of the educational funds.

Schools in the Seminole Nation.

The Seminoles support 2 high schools—Wewoka Mission, boarding, 75 pupils, cost \$3,700; Sasakwa Female Academy, boarding, 23 pupils, cost \$2,600.

The Presbyterian board furnishes also \$1,700 for Wewoka Mission, and the Methodist board \$600 for Sasakwa. The schools under church supervision have done excellently well for the most part, and have been of very great service to the Indian country.

There are also 4 district schools in the Seminole Nation in good condition.

NEWSPAPERS.

I regard one of the chief educational influences operating in this agency as the newspapers of the Territory. There are quite a number, and they are beginning to take a lively interest in public affairs and to express their opinions freely, both by correspondence and by editorials. This was not done a few years ago with anything like the same freedom as now.

I regard this tendency to public discussion like the sunlight piercing the clouds that have heretofore obscured Indian legislation. Public discussion will eradicate error and educate the public. It will create intelligent public opinion and moderate partisanship,

which has greatly dominated this country, in many cases injuriously. Some of these papers are edited with much intelligence and spirit, are well conducted, and enterprising in gathering local news. Some State papers have a great circulation here.

Name.	Where published.	Management.	Publication.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat	Saint Louis, Mo.	Republican	Daily	2,500
Saint Louis Republican	do	Democratic	do	3,000
Indian Journal	Eufaula, Ind. T.	Creek	Weekly	1,000
Independent	Atoka, Ind. T.	Choctaw	do	1,200
Indian Chief	Widow, Ind. T.	Cherokee	do	1,018
Indian Messenger	Atoka, Ind. T.	Papist	do	1,000
Cherokee Advocate	Tahlequah, Ind. T.	Cherokee	do	800
Telephone	do	do	do	800
Capital	do	do	do	400
Indian Arrow	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	do	do	600
Phoenix	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Creek	do	800
Lehigh News	Lehigh, Ind. T.	Miners	do	600
Brother in Red	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Methodist	do	1,000
Enterprise	Pauls Valley, Ind. T.	Chickasaw	do	600
Fort Smith Elevator	Fort Smith, Ark.	Democratic	do	1,150

Besides these there are many others with greater or less circulation from towns adjacent the agency.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 62 ministers with regular circuits, and 115 local native ministers, who preach when occasion offers. White members, 2,937; Indian members, 5,409; negro, 32. Sunday-schools, 96; Sunday-school officials and teachers, 410; Sunday-school scholars, 3,797; churches, 52; parsonages, 16. This church also superintends Asbury Manual Labor School, Seminole Female Academy, Harold International Institute, District Conference School, Webber's Falls School, Pierce Institute at White Dead Hill.

The Baptist Church has 162 churches; ordained ministers, 137, and a number of native superintendents; church members, 8,141; annual report of baptisms, 538. The statistics for each nation are as follows: *Cherokee Nation*.—Indian and white: Churches, 20; ordained ministers, 23; church members, 1,820. Negro: Churches, 19; ordained ministers, 8; church members, 559. *Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations*.—Indian and white: Churches, 63; ordained ministers, 46; church members, 2,376. Colored: Churches, 15; members, 913; ministers, 15. *Muscogee and Seminole Nations*.—Indian and white: Churches, 31; ordained ministers, 35; church members, 1,173. Colored: Churches, 20; ministers, 20; church members, 1,261. They have probably 125 Sunday-schools, 300 Sunday-school teachers, and 2,500 Sunday-school scholars.

The Presbyterian Church North has 24 ministers, 6 licentiate, 43 churches, and over 1,300 members. It has 12 important and well-conducted mission schools, with some 800 pupils, and probably 30 Sunday-schools, with 900 Sunday-school scholars and 90 Sunday-school teachers.

The Presbyterian Church South has probably half this working force. Rough estimate, 12 ministers, 3 licentiate, 20 churches, 600 members, 15 Sunday-schools, 45 Sunday-school teachers, and 400 scholars.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the Cherokee Nation, ordained ministers, 5; members, 500; 1 boarding school, with 51 scholars.

The Congregational Church has 7 ministers; has established 40 church meetings and Sunday-schools, with 1,609 Sunday-school children, 213 church members, and two large fine schools, Wilberforce Institute, McAllester, Ind. T., and Worcester Academy, with 124 pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church began work in this Territory in 1875 at Atoka, establishing a small school. The present statistics of the Apostolic Prefecture of the Indian Territory are—Prefect Apostolic, V. Rev. D. Ignatius Jean, O. S. B.; Sacred Heart Mission, Indian Territory; the church has: priests on the mission, 13; churches and chapels, 16; male college, 1; industrial schools, 2; female academy, 1; monastery, 1; convents, 4; day schools, 8; stations, 23; baptisms, 220; Catholic population, 3,800.

The Moravian Church has 2 societies, 2 churches, 2 white missionaries, 1 native preacher, 51 members, and 2 Sunday-schools.

The Mormons, or the "Church of the Latter-Day Saints," are proselyting with some vigor throughout this agency and with some effect. They have missionaries who with great zeal push their propaganda while they labor with their hands for livelihood. The

sincere convictions they appear to entertain, their decent behavior, and inoffensive manners leaves this office without reason to expel them, except for their opinions relative to polygamy, which are not insisted on, but by some disavowed. The Indian authorities have not complained of them. Their doctrines, as declared, are the Christian doctrines, with the addition of an avowed belief in the Book of Mormon as a revelation, and a declared willingness to believe in signs, tokens, miracles, prophecies, etc., as occurring in these present times.

From this record it appears there are of priests, ministers, etc., at work, 537; churches, chapels, etc., 317; Sunday-schools, 308; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 1,103; members of churches, 20,186; Sunday-school scholars, 9,206; secular teachers, 513; secular schools, 376; scholars, 12,268.

Under all this drilling and teaching, the five civilized tribes ought to be trained to a high degree of religious, moral, and intellectual worth. A marked improvement is taking place in this people, and out of this community I hope and expect to see grow a valuable society of good people, who will some day add honor and glory to the American Union as a noble and worthy State.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment, the delegates from the different tribes of the Territory, who take interest in the annual caucus, met at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., on the 19th of June, 1888. Between two and three thousand people were present as spectators. About twenty tribes were represented, and the representatives had quite a pleasant time. A great many speeches were made. I give a brief synopsis of some of them.

Tabananaka, chief of the Comanches, said:

MY COUNTRYMEN: The Western Indians stand to the civilized tribes as child to guardian. We have come to listen and take advice from older brothers for the better welfare of our people. You have made great strides on the white man's road. The Western Indians have smaller idea of what is going on around them. We come to get your experience. We live on reservations, and are aware that dangers threaten our lands. You hold your lands in more solid faith. We want your united experience. That is why we come to this council.

S. Houston Bengo, an educated Cherokee half-breed, chairman of the council, followed Tabananaka, and said:

I believe at one time the Indians were one great family, but that circumstances changed their language. We should all stand together. Tabananaka, we hold our land by the white man's title, but as a nation, and not as an individual. We have a patent. If your forefathers had educated their children you would have seen clearly and got a patent also, and not be in your present situation. I want to give you some advice. Take off your blankets, paint, and feathers, put on the civilized garb, go to work, build schools, and trust in God. If the Government sees you do this they won't bother you.

Rev. Samuel Smith, assistant Cherokee chief, said:

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: I look on you with compassion. You say you are children. Bengo has told you truth. We owe all we have to our education. Educate, then, your children, and encourage and help the missionaries and teachers. Then your children will be competent to make your laws, and protect your persons and property as the Cherokees have done. If you were educated now, you could defend your land.

Big Tree, Kiowa chief:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL: Twenty-one years ago the United States granted my father by treaty the Wichita Hills in writing. We have the copy with us. We hold the land by solemn treaty guaranty. Still we are annoyed by Texas cattlemen; they are put out and press in again like water from an impending overflow. We see this with fear. I regard the civilized tribes as competent advisers. I care for a lawyer. I believe in one chief and one law for all Indians of this Territory. They would be stronger than now. There are as many Indian tribes and bands as cow brands. Some are weak. Through them I fear a gap may be made. We should close up the file and do as United States do—have one head and one law. I saw men setting stakes on my land. I asked them what they meant. They said they were surveying a railroad. I told them they should ask my permission first. You may have granted them permission. I don't know. I am growing blind like, I am bitterly opposed to white settlement of Oklahoma. It would overthrow the Indians. I want that land used by Indians only. We should all organize and have one Indian government. We should never sectionalize or allot.

Ex-Governor A. C. Burdell, a Chickasaw Indian, in a respectable argument, said the Chickasaws owed all they had to their educated men, told the history of their advancement by missionaries, and said:

To-day the Chickasaws have many able and intelligent men among them who are able to transact the business of my people in a correct and intelligent manner. That is why you, my brother, and I need not have to be on a postage stamp. I will send you one of our missionaries and to let us, in the children's way write in my language an I books, and God will secure his red children every blessing.

White Wolf said:

We are one color, race, and blood. Your talk is good. We accept it as ours, and will keep it. The Indians of the plains are of one mind in this matter. We urge you, civilized brothers, use all your wisdom to help us on the road to safety for our lands. With that safe, there is hope of perpetuation.

Caddo Jako said:

I rejoice to meet my brothers like in old-time councils. We came West in obedience to treaty from Louisiana. The first Indian council was at Chickasaw. We regard it yet as binding, because especially through the aid of our elder brothers. I am an Indian and very ignorant. I feel like a man groping his way in the darkness of night without a single ray of light. I need advice and help. While people encroach on us. They insist on allotting our lands. We don't understand it, and want to have it put off until we can understand it better. The Government gave us this land as a people as our own, and now comes and wants to allot it, but I don't want to see it done. I oppose it in whole settlement of Oklahoma. It is dangerous to Indian rights. The true policy of the Indians is to unite and have one head, one law. I have done.

Wisshy-wa, Sac and Fox Indian, said, among other things, he was a poor Sac and Fox, needing and asking help and advice of his civilized brothers. He proposed allotment. The five civilized tribes were doing well without allotment, and he wanted to follow their plan. He favored unification of all the Indians in one general government. George R. Cheta, Otoe chief, said, among other things:

My brothers, in the spirit of the Great Spirit rule us. In all our hearts, and direct us in all our works. He made us in one skin and in one family, and will lead us to our destiny. I favor schools, missions, and unification of all the Indians in one government as the only means for the welfare of us all.

White Horse, Otoe, said his home had been in Nebraska; that he favored unification; that he and his people were held on a small reservation, and to leave it must get a pass like a slave; he did not like it; that he worked hard for his living, and was denied his liberty in this way; asks advice.

Joe Vitter, an Iowa Indian, made a speech favoring education and unification.

Apache White Man made a speech favoring Indian international council and against sectionalizing. He said, "We come to you more intelligent Indians and ask your advice." He said the white could see farther ahead than the Indian, and there might be danger in this allotment to the Indian.

Whirlwind, Cheyenne Indian, made a speech against allotment and railroad surveys without consent of Indians on the land. He said:

The members of the council from the Five Tribes, we think have more intelligence than ourselves. We have come to hear, believing they will suggest what is best for us all. We are trying to keep our promises to the white man. We think the white man ought to keep faith with us. He is encroaching on us.

Hon. Pleasant Porter, of the Creek Nation, made an eloquent and philosophic address in favor of unification. He said:

Mr. President and delegates representing the several tribes: I wish to make a short talk to-day. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches made, and more especially those made by the delegates representing the tribes from the Western plains. During the council which met here last Monday this question was incidentally discussed by Mr. Bengo and myself, whether it was practicable to unify the tribes of the Territory for their preservation. The reason for such a union was that the preservation of our lands and political status under the present system has become uncertain, if not impracticable. It appeared certain that if the tribes of the Territory endeavored to preserve their rights by their own individual action it was impracticable, and they would fall to pieces. That it requires no proof. If it were otherwise, many large tribes who held possession of the Atlantic coast would be in existence to-day. Tribes that had learned the wisdom of union and co-operation within their own borders have maintained themselves, their languages, and their rights to a large extent. Aggregation and general growth form the law of their existence. All communities grow according to the virtues found in their institutions. When the political bands that unite them in communities are strong enough to hold them together, growth and development is the rule. The Indian nations which have advanced furthest in understanding the principles of government have stood firmer in the advance of civilization, as witnessed in the condition of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. These tribes and others had considerable progress in formulating the principles of association, and hence when brought in contact with those of higher civilization they took more readily to the new order of things, and were enabled to make that degree of progress which has been spoken of so much to-day by our brothers from the West, and for which they deserve much credit. But their surroundings and that of their brethren to-day are very unlike.

At that time the white man was weak and counted the Indian as a friend and not as an enemy to be despised. To-day the Indians are weak and the white man strong and their friend-ship is of no particular value. Your route is certainly more difficult and harder than that traveled by the Cherokees and other civilized tribes. Therefore, I regard the talk by our Western chiefs as those of brave men who were willing to come forward and adapt their steps to the situation and help build a state for themselves and within themselves. I say it requires the courage of brave men to make the attempt, and the virtue almost of gods to carry it out. It will require all the virtue that flows under a red skin, and the laying aside of all individual interest, and making it secondary to the interest of all Indians. It will require the sacrifice of all the honors of leadership you have inherited from your ancestors in your organizations. You will have this to encourage you—the virtue that makes rapid advances where others require time. I take it for granted that the Indians of the plains are driven by the pressure that surrounds them, willing to make a trade, and will be able to succeed. Now, I will admit that the civilized tribes do not seem to need such an organization, and it may be against their interest to favor it. They have made the advances spoken of, and have formed the governments that gave them protection under their system. They state truthfully that it is the work of sixty or eighty years. But you have the advantage of their experience, and the manhood that shines in your faces shows that you can do what they have done. The civilized tribes can not escape themselves if they fail to help you. The weak will fall, but not alone. The others will go down with them. It will be admitted that there are rights and interests involved and difficulties in the way in which they would lose and you would gain. But in a coun-

try and ago with people surrounding you, among whom each man is a sovereign, it seems to me that it would not be difficult to recognize and yet have all the rights we five tribes have.

In a policy looking to the unification of the Indian people of the Indian Territory, the aim would look only to political union. The question of lands and funds would not be touched. Should it become clear that our interests be in unification, let us try it; let us begin to-day in this age of advancement in the United States. One thing seems clear, we can not lose by it. If we fail we can not help it. If we neglect our opportunity we shall fail. Now, if we can find that this thing is reasonable let us adopt the policy of unification and take up the line of march like men and do it. Let us know not the Creek, the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, nor the Choctaw, but the Indian only; not one tribe, but all.

I would say further, no people ever acquired greatness without feeling they can attain it. The Indians have this appalling picture that others have faced, and when, years ago, they had thousands of warriors, now they have none, or but few. D'Arnell states them in the face. In order to increase the growth of children you have to set before them pictures in advancing steps. It is true of nations, as well as individuals. There is something in the little word "hope." It gives life and greatness. If the Indian people can grow so as to set a hope before their children and warm up their existence, a better future awaits them. But we must adopt a policy united. All past policy has been death to the Indian. I believe this policy must come from us; from within ourselves; from our own minds. All nations grow from within. Communities have the same growth from within, not from without. Selfish, self-interest is all that succeeds in anything beneficial.

In education we need only two things—a knowledge of the English language and habits of industry. I propose on to-morrow to introduce resolutions, looking to the unification of Indians on the plan so briefly sketched. I have said more than I expected. If we undertake this policy, we have going with us the ability to carry it into effect, and the only existence possible in the United States. If a worthy policy is once set up, it will find men to carry it out. It would command the moral support of the United States. You will have your own strength, and the support of every good white man in America. I will never have anything to say that I have not said to-day. I will never say anything else in a council. I will be true to myself, at least.

Others spoke in the same vein. After some days of canvassing the resolutions were adopted, as set forth below, and the council adjourned to meet again next year, after the matters therein resolved should have been presented and acted on by the various tribal authorities.

Resolutions passed by the Indian International Council, June 25, 1888.

Whereas the Indian tribes now settled in the Indian Territory have interests in common which will be better protected by closer and more helpful relations than have hitherto existed between the different tribes; and

Whereas a unification of the tribes in matters of general welfare is absolutely essential to the preservation of Indian rights, the final settlement of mixed interests, and the establishment of proper safeguards for our homes in this country, which have been solemnly set apart for us; and

Whereas the welfare of the Indian people now settled in the Indian Territory will be best promoted by an organization which, originating with and established by the Indians themselves, provides by a common bond of union for the good of all, and which recognizes the ability of the Indian to protect his interests and devise plans for the civilization, education, and prosperity of the Indian race; and

Whereas the interest and safety of the individual is best assured when the interest and safety of the tribe or nation is secured, and the welfare of the tribe is assured when the safety and prosperity of the race is promoted, the general welfare demands that some plan of union be devised which, seeking the good of the individual, shall at the same time provide for those larger interests which attach to the Indian race as a whole; and

Whereas the United States, by its Executives, Indian Commissioner, and Congress, has repeatedly expressed approval of the unification of the various tribes, and laws in many treaties endeavored to secure some form of Federal compact which would embrace the Indian nations within its scope, secure the enjoyment of general laws for the government of all Indians, and establish one commonwealth in the territory to control all nations; and

Whereas from time immemorial the Indian has had such forms of government, even long before the white man came to America, and has found strength in union, prosperity in justly executed laws, and security in well-planned and far-reaching measures for the public safety; and

Whereas the Indians are best able to understand and provide for the difficult problem connected with their own future, and are ready to make necessary sacrifices to secure the true welfare of the Indian race; therefore, be it

Resolved (1), That the general welfare of all the Indians requires a stronger and more lasting bond of union between the various tribes now in the Indian Territory than at present exists.

Resolved (2), That the unification of the tribes will best secure the general good of the Indian race.

Resolved (3), That all the tribes should have one common government, with common laws, officials and institutions, in which all the tribes should have equitable representation.

Resolved (4), That to secure such form of government for the Indian Territory as will make it an Indian commonwealth, the assent of the Indian nations and tribes here represented to such plan is hereby requested, and the council and tribes are invited to invest their official delegates to the next International Council with the authority to adopt a plan of Indian Territorial government, which will, when approved by two-thirds of the tribes and Indian nations, be the general constitution of the united Indian tribes for the government of this Territory.

Resolved (5), That the approval of the President of the United States be requested to this plan of the Indian Territorial government and tribal unification, and that a committee of three be appointed to present the plan to him as soon as possible.

Resolved (6), finally, That the next International Council be called to meet for the adoption of the plan of government provided for in the foregoing resolutions on the first Monday in June, 1889, and that in the mean time a special committee of five, to be appointed by this council, prepare a draft of a constitution for submission to the International Council of 1889, such constitution to be the fundamental law of the Indian commonwealth herein provided for.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Armstrong, and passed. A copy was ordered to be sent to President Cleveland.

Whereas the Forty-ninth Congress of the United States at the last session passed a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in the Indian Territory contrary to treaty stipulations

treates made by and between the United States Government and said Indians in the Indian Territory, and contrary to the expressed wishes of this people;

Whereas it is the opinion of the delegates to the International Council now in session at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., who have the authority to represent all the tribes in the Indian Territory, that if the terms of said bill are enforced at present it will work a great hardship upon and destroy and annihilate:

Resolved by the International Council now in session at Fort Gibson, That the address of the International Council of 1887, directed to the President of the United States, upon the subject of the allotment of Indian lands, is hereby reaffirmed and made part of this memorial, supplemented by the renewed our earnest request to the President of the United States to defer further proceedings in the allotment of Indian lands until the work of special agents who have been intrusted to perform said duty be inquired into by him respecting the manner in which the lands of the Wyandottes and Beneas have been allotted by said agents.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions or memorial be immediately and officially signed by the chairman of this council, and then forwarded to the President of the United States.

All this seems to argue serious business, and that unification is imminent. Not so. I don't think there is the slightest probability of it. The Indians have apparently no power of organization, and instead of centripetal motion and cohesion under dangers alleged, show only centrifugal motion. The Chickasaws break away from the Choctaws, and are at this moment on the verge of a political row. The Choctaws threatened a political disturbance in the election last month as to whether Wilson Jones, esq., or Ben Smallwood, esq., should be chief. The Cherokees had a division so fierce last fall that arms were used and Government aid invoked; and now the late Delaware tribe of Indians are so divided that any union, even for bringing suit to recover claims due them, seems impracticable, if not impossible.

In the international council not one of the chiefs of any of the Five Nations took part. Hon. John F. Brown, governor of the Seminole Nation, was not present. Hon. William M. Guy, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, was not present. Hon. Thompson McKinney, governor of the Choctaw Nation, was not present. Hon. Legas Perryman, governor of the Creek Nation, was not present. Hon. Joel B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, took no part. Their absence is significant. The arguments in favor of union are good, but the five civilized tribes, for personal and political reasons, are not likely to permit any change in their present status.

RAILROADS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad runs through this agency from north to south, from Chetopa, Kans., to Denison, Tex. The Southern Kansas and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, a parallel line 100 miles west from Arkansas City, Kans., to Gainesville, Tex., is in full operation. The Frisco has in operation a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation down the Kiamitia Valley. The Arkansas Valley Railroad, from Fort Smith, Ark., northwest to Wagoner, a station some 15 miles north of Muscogee on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The Frisco Railroad, operating under the Atlantic and Pacific charter, has a line operating from Pierce City, Southwest Missouri, to Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, near the ninety-sixth meridian. A number of other roads are proposed.

The contest of the Cherokee Nation against the construction of the Arkansas Valley road, on the ground it was a violation of the treaty, was decided adversely by Hon. I. C. Parker, judge of the United States district court of the western district of Arkansas. The court took the ground that the Congress of the United States had the right to grant the charter under the right of eminent domain. His argument is that eminent domain, or the rightful authority belonging to the sovereign power to take private property on just compensation necessary to the public welfare, is in the United States alone; that the Cherokee Nation is fee-simple owner, but not sovereign; that, on the contrary, it is subject to the sovereign power of the United States; that in the Indian Territory eminent domain is clearly in the United States; that the Cherokee Nation is not a State or Territory in the sense of the Constitution, but is under an Indian agent and with certain delegated powers of self-government; that eminent domain can not be delegated, but is in the United States alone; that the use of the rights or privileges flowing from the exercise of eminent domain may be granted by the sovereign power to a railroad company, because this is for the public benefit, safety, necessity, convenience, and welfare; that this charter to the Arkansas Valley Railroad is a proper case for the exercise by Congress of this great sovereign right.

The Arkansas Valley Railroad succeeded in getting ties necessary to construction of their railroad after some delay, caused by the chief ordering the clerks to issue no permits for this purpose. I went to see the chief to urge the revocation of the order. I informed he withdrew the order, though at first he declined to do so.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé paid some thousands of dollars to the Chickasaw governor, Hon. William M. Guy. His political adversaries in the legislature declined to receive his report on the subject, or to take the funds he offered, on the ground he had

no law justifying his accepting royalty, or let the railroad have ties. He has the money yet on his hands, and is unable apparently to make satisfactory disposal of it.

There has been comparatively little complaint against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the killing of stock or burning of improvements. The settlements have been satisfactory in many hundreds of cases and but very few complaints.

On the Frisco, operating in the northern part of the Cherokee Nation, the complaints have been more frequent, and the friendly intervention of this office for the purpose of securing adjustments has been resented by Mr. M. G. Moist, claim agent of that road. I renew my recommendations on this subject. The claims of James P. Andrain have never yet been settled, though pending four or five years. Under the present status, I have no hesitation in advising claimants to take what the mercy of the claim agent will allow as the most practicable way out of the difficulty.

COAL MINING.

Coal mining in the Territory began practically at McAlester, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in 1872, where a four-foot vein of firm, clean bituminous coal was discovered. The working of these mines has grown to large proportions at McAlester, Krebs, Savannah, Lehigh, and west of Lehigh. The output this year probably amounts to 600,000 tons. United States citizens and others are paid yearly an amount approximating \$900,000 for labor in and about the mines. The royalties to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and citizens thereof exceed \$100,000 per annum. It is largely expended for educational purposes and for expenses of the Indian government. These coal leases pay one-half cent per bushel royalty to the nation, and from one-quarter to one-half cent per bushel royalty to the individual citizen who owns the mine. Under the Choctaw law, any citizen finding a mine is owner thereof, subject to the rights of the nation's royalty, and may work it exclusively for a mile in any direction from the point of discovery.

The leases are made by the citizens, subject to the approval of the Choctaw national agent. The Indian Office and Secretary of the Interior do not approve them because of an opinion of Attorney-General Garland that there is no law authorizing such approval. If any law is needed to place this valuable and great industry on a legal and safer basis it should by all means be enacted, not only for the sake of the revenue it affords the Indian school funds, the sustenance of a large number of United States citizens and Indians whose families are supported by the employment given in the development and working of these mines, but above all, perhaps, because it supplies important transportation companies, the Indian Territory, and the great State of Texas—which appears to be substantially without a good mineral fuel—with an abundance of cheap fuel of good quality. The encouragement of the mineral, agricultural, and other resources of the Indian Territory in the hands of its own people is the most speedy way in which the Indian nations can be developed and brought to maturity of citizenship and statehood.

Under the Choctaw law proper provision is made for labor. Under the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw laws no coal has yet been developed, though all these nations have good coal mines. In the Chickasaw Nation coal fields are being opened at Ardmore, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. There are a number of good coal veins along the Frisco Railroad in the Choctaw Nation, but the adjacent fields in Sebastian County, at Huntington, Greenwood, Jemy Lind, and Hockett City can be worked more cheaply, and the Choctaw fields are therefore neglected.

At the coal fields at Krebs and Lehigh there is quite a large white population. At Lehigh alone the number is estimated at nearly 4,000. They have expressed a desire to organize and establish municipal rules and regulations. Permission has been given them to do so, with my assurance that United States citizens refusing to obey the town rules would be held as intruders and ejected. This action will assist much in the preservation of order.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian were leased in May, 1883, to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for five years, at \$100,000 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The lease expires October 1, 1888. The association has paid to the Cherokee Nation the amount due, to wit, \$500,000.

In November, 1883, the association tried to release it for \$100,000 per annum for five years more, and failed. In the council of the winter of 1887 and 1888 another effort was made by the Cherokee national party to pass a bill for \$125,000. They passed the bill and it was vetoed. Then an attempt was made to pass it over the veto. This effort failed by one or two votes only. The council adjourned. The chief then published the following open letter on the subject:

Whereas, in sundry places, the constitution of the Cherokee Nation requires the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation to inform himself about the condition of the people and their affairs, and to

submit such information to their representatives with a view of securing the legislation best suited to their interests; and

Whereas the people's representatives are not now in session, I deem it proper to issue the following letter to the citizens themselves of the Cherokee Nation direct, relative to their affairs, for their information on a matter involving thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

I was chosen by the people as principal chief on my pledge made in various places to diligently and faithfully serve their interests, and among other things to secure for them, as nearly as I could, the full valuation of the grazing privileges lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian. I deem it my duty now to lay before them a brief synopsis of the history of this land and its present status.

In the fall of 1883 a strong effort was made by the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association to release this country. They failed, and in the fall of 1887 they returned and redoubled their efforts. In the mean time I had made a endeavor to learn the market value of these lands, and I know, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this value was far in excess of the sum paid by them on the previous lease, to wit, \$100,000 per annum. They succeeded, however, in securing the passage of a bill to re-lease to them this property for \$125,000, which I promptly vetoed, because I positively knew the amount was far below the market value of the property.

I proposed in my veto that the true method to secure the market value was to let it out, after suitable advertisement, to the highest responsible bidder. My veto was sustained, but no act was passed authorizing the advertisement, as I desired. It is now my purpose to call the council for the consideration of the question, at such a day as shall leave ample time for the adjustment of this question, and all its incidents, before the expiration of the lease on the 1st day of October. It will not take the time generally supposed to advertise this property. After beef mow on the market, cattlemen from whom we may reasonably expect bids will be in better condition and humor to make bids; the competition will be fiercer, and our delegates, who are also senators, will have returned. For this reason calling of the council will be yet deferred.

I propose to the consideration of the Cherokee people a bill on the following terms, and I wish them and the various members of the national council to carefully consider it before the meeting of the council. If it is right, I sincerely and respectfully ask the people and their representatives to give us the desired legislation, so the full value of this property may be secured to the Cherokee people.

Let the terms of the lease be for five years. Let the advantages and limitations be as before, with these provisions for the manner of leasing:

(1) That the chief shall advertise for thirty to forty days that till a certain day at noon he will receive bids on this franchise.

(2) That each bid must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit of some national bank, which shall also be a United States depository, that the amount of the first annual payment has been deposited by the bidder with such bank, subject to the order of the Cherokee treasurer when the lease shall have been executed, and the 1st of October shall have arrived, and the certificate from such a bank that the bidders are men of high financial standing and character.

(3) That the rental shall be payable annually in advance.

(4) That failure in observing the terms of lease shall work a forfeiture, and immediate possession shall inure to the Cherokee Nation.

(5) That sealed bids may be delivered to the principal chief at any time up to noon of the day of opening them; that he shall give receipt therefor, and it shall be his duty to sacredly keep the same under seal, and open them on the appointed day in the presence of the assistant chief, and the treasurer, and the executive council, and all bidders; that each bid shall be carefully examined to see that the bids are all intact before any envelopes are opened.

(6) That a synopsis of all bids should be published, and a careful record made of them at length and placed on file in the executive office, and the right to reject any and all bids reserved. I favor this plan of legislation because it offers the only means of honest competition, because I know with certainty the grazing privilege is worth more than \$125,000 a year, and because I want the Cherokee to have its value. Because further, I have assurances from various men of high standing that bona fide bids will be made exceeding \$125,000, if an honest chance is afforded them on this basis but would not make an open bid because they would have no guaranty of its acceptance. I further favor this plan of sealed bids because it will take away any inducements to anybody to use outside money to control our elections and manipulate our national legislature. I regard such outside interference as a most serious danger to the integrity of our institutions and the rights of the people to equal enjoyment of our common property.

This is a matter which I hope will not be regarded by any of my friends or fellow-citizens as a matter of party politics, but of national and common importance to us all, and in this spirit I respectfully present in this brief way my views, and appeal to the Cherokee people to sustain these views if they are just and right.

The above is given in answer to many anxious inquiries as to when the present lease expires, and when will the council convene to effect a new lease.

J. B. MAYES, Principal Chief.

The council was called together by Chief Mayes on June 25, 1888. The friends of the Strip Association made a resolute effort to secure the franchise for \$125,000, and defeated every effort of Mayes and his followers to secure legislation authorizing sealed bids and letting to the highest bidder. The bill in favor of the Strip Association was amended to \$135,000 per annum, and then a bill giving the association an option at \$150,000 per annum was passed. Mayes vetoed this bill, and submitted a bid of \$160,000 of the North and West Texas Live Stock Company, a corporation chartered by Texas for \$1,000,000, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex. They guaranteed the good faith of their bids by depositing \$75,000 in certified checks of the American National Bank at Dallas, with the Cherokee treasurer. Then another bid was made by the Waco Land Lease Company for \$175,000 per annum, secured by checks on the national banks of Waco for \$55,000 as a forfeit. The friends of the Strip Association put in a bill for them at \$175,000 per annum. The chief vetoed it, the Waco company having offered \$185,000. The chief submitted the following documents to the council:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEROKEE NATION,
Tahlequah, Ind. T., July 18, 1888.

To the Honorable National Council.

GENTLEMEN: I have exhausted all the recourse I can conceive of to have our grazing privileges awarded to the highest bidder, and while I know that there are parties here who are responsible

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and ready to offer \$200,000 for this franchise, if allowed the opportunity to do so, I am thoroughly satisfied that it is useless to waste any more of our public fund in trying to arrive at a point where the highest bidder can get the franchise, and in accordance with section 25, page 41, of the compiled laws, which defines the duties of the principal chief, and reads: "He may, if satisfied that the public interest demands it, adjourn a special session at any time."

Now, being satisfied that the public interest tells me that the time has arrived, therefore, J. B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, do hereby issue this my proclamation, adjourning this special session of the National Council *in the afternoon of Friday, at 5 o'clock p. m., July 20, 1888.*

Very respectfully,

J. B. MAYES, *Principal Chief.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEROKEE NATION,
Tahlequah, Ind. T., July 19, 1888.

Gentlemen of the National Council:

You have been in session now about four weeks, under a call from me, to make some disposition of our grazing privileges west of the Arkansas River. I have recommended time and again to your honorable body the letting of this franchise to the highest responsible bidder under sealed bids, as the only fair way to deal with this important subject; but all my efforts in that direction have failed, and the next best course I have pursued is to ask you to let this privilege to the highest responsible bidder while the National Council is in session.

We have, in a measure, pursued this course, and now the responsible bids have run up to the sum of \$185,000 per annum, offered by a company from the city of Waco, Tex. The last bid you had before you, allowing the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Company to reconvey said lands for the sum of \$175,000 per annum, and which was not approved, was first offered by the Waco company.

One of the great objections to this bill, as set forth in my veto message, was the Cherokee were offered a greater amount of money than the amount proposed in the bill. There is a standing offer of \$150,000 per annum by the said Waco company, with a request to be allowed to make another offer on said privilege, provided another company offered a greater amount. I have not the least doubt but what this franchise can be let at this session of the council for the sum of \$200,000 a year if the proper course is followed, and now I am more than willing to consult and co-operate with you to get the greatest amount of money.

But if we can not arrive at some definite conclusion as to the best course to get the greatest amount for the Cherokee people, I am of the opinion the public interest demands that this session of the national council adjourns. I can not, under any circumstances, consent to let any company have the use of these lands while another company is offering a greater amount for the privilege.

The price of these grazing privileges has increased from \$100,000 per annum to that of \$185,000, and I am sure if we will pursue the proper course they will raise in value at this time not less than the amount of \$200,000. I am assured by parties who are responsible, and are ready to put up the money, that they will give this amount if an opportunity is given them.

I, as the chief executive officer of the Cherokee Nation, and you, as representatives of the people, can not, under any circumstances, afford to take a less price for this franchise, when we have a greater one offered for it. The poor, helpless people of our country are expecting us to guard well this important interest of theirs, and to secure to them every dollar it is worth. I can assure you the motives which have governed my actions in every respect on this important question have been that of a feeling for the welfare of the Cherokee people, and at the same time being convinced that I have done my whole duty to my country. It is a very unfortunate affair for the Cherokee people to be placed in a condition wherein they can not agree on this question, which involves a great pecuniary interest of theirs.

As I have said, your speedy action in this matter is respectfully requested, and I assure you that the public interest demands that this council adjourn in a very short time. I am willing to co-operate with you and agree on receiving the greatest amount of money for this privilege. There is but a very short time left for you to consider this question. You certainly have had ample time in which to determine this matter for the best interest of the Cherokee people by giving it to the highest responsible bidder.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MAYES.

The council adjourned on July 20, with the bill passed to lease the Strip for \$175,000 to the Strip Association in the chief's hands. The matter stands, unfortunately, undetermined. The Cherokees are somewhat disturbed by the matter, and various meetings have been held and resolutions passed relative thereto. The papers have been full of it, and, with one exception, they condemn the action of the council.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are 43 Indian police belonging to this agency—one captain, 2 lieutenants, and 40 sergeants and privates. They are distributed according to centers of population, and are selected with as much care as possible from men of courage and good character. The pro rata of territory would be 712 square miles. They co-operate with both Indian and United States officers in the suppression of crime. Their intimate local knowledge and constant available presence makes them specially efficient. They are not always scholars, but do good work in the suppression of crime. Reports are infrequent and short. Some time ago I received a note like this:

DEAR SIR: Burglars robbed O'erstree's store last night. I followed 'em and killed one.

Yours, truly,

Generally in such a case full reports are made, but many arrests are made and not reported at all.

Under the new law, giving the United States court jurisdiction of any Indian killing or attempting to kill an Indian police or Indian deputy marshal, they are safer and feel

much more confidence than before. The United States court ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, however, when an Indian police or deputy kills an Indian in executing the United States writs. It is a shame to let the Indian court hang him if he is innocent, and it might be done under the law. For example, Henderson, an Indian, posse to a United States citizen deputy marshal, who was condemned to die by a Chickasaw jury on a case where the deputy himself was the principal in the alleged crime, was declared not guilty by the United States district court. I urgently call your attention to this matter and my former recommendation that the court should also take jurisdiction when the attack on an Indian police or deputy grows out of the performance of duty by consequent malice. J. M. Jordan, whom I had dropped from the force in the redistribution, told me only yesterday that a party had threatened to kill him as soon as he got off the Indian police force. Protection ought to be guaranteed.

The Indian police are wretchedly paid for the work, hazard, and exposure they endure in this agency; they ought to have \$30 a month instead of \$8.

CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the Five Nations are variously graded by blood from the pure Indian stock to the pure white stock, and variously crossed on other Indian stock. There are many negroes, former slaves to Indians, and among the Creeks is some negro miscegenation, though much exaggerated in reports on that subject. There are numbers of adopted citizens—whites, other Indians, and negroes.

The adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation—about 1,100 whites, about 550 Shawnees, about 765 Delawares, and about 2,400 negroes; total, 4,815—have been denied the rights of full participation as Cherokees in some respects, especially in regard to funds derived from lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian. The Cherokees claim that a fair construction of the purposes of the treaties would not give them this right, while the claimants, with apparent justice from the language, argue it gives them all. The ultimate determination of this question will probably be referred by act of Congress to the Court of Claims. It was interesting, however, to observe how the two political parties of the Cherokee Nation in their canvass of 1857 for the election of chief, legislature, etc., deferred to this adopted vote and treated the subject. The Downing party agreed to give them all the rights guaranteed by treaty. The national party agrees to let the matter go to the Court of Claims for adjudication and accept the decision of the courts as final. It would be interesting to submit here their intelligent, comprehensive, and shrewd platforms, and a synopsis of their ingenious arguments against each other. The contest terminated by the election of Hon. Joel B. Mayes, a highly intelligent and prosperous half-breed Cherokee, by the Downing party, and the election of a majority of the senate and council branch of the national party, so that the adopted citizens will probably have their rights adjusted by the Court of Claims without further serious opposition.

The rights of the Cherokees to declare who their own citizens of Cherokee blood are, in accordance with their constitution and laws, was determined to be in the Cherokee Nation by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the North Carolina Cherokees vs. Cherokee Nation, March 1, 1836. On August 11, 1836, this office was instructed to issue no more prima facie certificates of citizenship, and on June 16, 1837, was further instructed to enforce the Cherokee laws for the protection of the public domain. These laws forbid all persons entering the Cherokee Nation and setting up the claim to citizenship from exercising the right of citizenship, such as using public timber, minerals, grass, or opening up farms, etc., till their status was determined.

In the Kesterson case, August 21, 1833, when it appeared that Kesterson had entered the Cherokee Nation in 1833, the honorable Secretary of the Interior decided that the Cherokee commission appointed under the Cherokee law had a right to decide adversely; that such decision fixed Kesterson's status as an intruder; that the Cherokees had no right, however, to confiscate his effects, in whole or in part, as they had no jurisdiction of person or property of United States citizens intruding, but that the United States Indian agent should inform Kesterson that he was in the Cherokee Nation without any proper authority, and that his removal had been requested by the Cherokee authorities; and to notify him that he must dispose of his improvements and remove himself, his family, and his movable property from the Cherokee Nation, all of which must be accomplished within a reasonable time (six months), unless at or before the time fixed for his removal he shall obtain and show to the full satisfaction of the agent that he has obtained the consent, in writing, of the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to continue to reside in their country. This decision applies to all others involving the same question, and practically settles a matter that has long disturbed the serenity of the Cherokee Nation, and which has been frequently presented in various forms by this office in its endeavors to secure adjustment thereof. This settlement is regarded as just, and is gratefully acknowledged by the Cherokee chief as affording a much desired relief.

The commission on citizenship has admitted many hundreds of persons during the last year and denied a small proportion of applicants.

The Choctaw citizenship question no longer affords any trouble under the agreement with the Choctaws that applicants rejected by the Choctaw legislature might, in thirty days, appeal to this office and hence to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is satisfactory, though the great delay of this agency and of the Interior Department in passing on appealed cases—they are all still pending—is embarrassing. These cases have been pending three years and longer, and ought to be disposed of.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are not troubled much with applicants. Their laws on the subject are crude and uncertain of nature.

Intermarried white men are differently treated in the different tribes. The Creeks and Seminoles regard them judicially as United States citizens with bare right of residence, and their judges decline to exercise jurisdiction. The Cherokees make them at intermarriage take an oath to support and obey Cherokee constitution and laws, and exercise jurisdiction over them. Refusal to obey Cherokee law is regarded as sufficient to annul rights of Cherokee citizenship. A white intermarried man in the Cherokee Nation has all the privileges substantially that a Cherokee has. His rights in Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation are as if he were a native Choctaw or Chickasaw. The Choctaw and Chickasaw courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction of intermarried white men, in my judgment wrongfully.

THE NEGROES

of the Choctaw Nation, entitled, have been adopted by the Choctaws, given a pro rata of schools, right of suffrage, and citizenship as provided by treaty.

The negroes of the Chickasaw Nation are still in the former status as stated in my last report. The Chickasaws are firmly resolved never to receive them. It is the palpable duty of the Government to remove them. They should be placed in Oklahoma, west of the Pottawattomies. This office is frequently troubled in adjusting trespasses on them or by them. It is most unfortunate for the present generation there of negro children that they should be schoolless. The Cherokee and Creek negroes have the right of suffrage and all the rights of Indian citizens, except participation in public annuities, which is denied by Cherokees to their freedmen. They are given their full quota of school privileges, however, and are doing well in a material way.

One peculiar difference exists between negro and Indian in the Five Nations, *i. e.*, intermarriage with Indian gives a United States citizen, male or female, rights, but intermarriage with negro does not. This Indian law has been sustained by the Interior Department on the ground that the rights acquired by intermarriage are only such as the Indian law conveys, and is not a right inherent in the Indian citizen that he or she may convey it by that mere bestowal of his or her hand in matrimony.

An act in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women,* under solicitation of the people of this agency, was modified, as appears, so as to exclude from its operation the five civilized tribes. It was very ardently discussed in the Indian local papers, and many vials of wrath did indignant Indian ladies pour on the venerable and philanthropic author when it was believed this law proposed taking from them their right to endow their husbands with all the rights they enjoyed.

INTRUDERS.

The intruder is that United States citizen who, without authority from the United States or Indian government, takes up his abode in the Indian country. There are quite a large number, cowmen, squatters, coal and timber thieves, tramps, vagrants, refugees from justice, whisky peddlers, prostitutes, and lunatics. There is no way to manage such as are insane, and occasionally, where specially obnoxious, I gently drop one in Kansas or Texas without full consultation with the authorities of those noble States.

The usual way of managing intruders is as follows: The county officers report objectionable party to the principal chief, he to me, and I issue him the following notice, to nearest police or Indian sheriff for service, as follows:

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscooge, September 1, 1888.

To JOHN SMITH,
San Bols, Ind. T.:

You are hereby notified that the authorities of the Choctaw Nation have reported to this office that you are an intruder residing within their nation in violation of law, to wit, that you have no permit (or other cause as stated), and they demand that you be immediately removed. You will therefore remove at once beyond the limits of this agency, or appear at this office on or before twenty days from the date of service, 1888, and show cause, either in person or by written

* For the text of this act see page —.

statements duly sworn to before any officer authorized to administer the oath, why the demand of the chief should not be complied with. Your failure to appear or answer as directed will be taken as evidence that you are an intruder, and orders will be issued for your immediate removal, as the law provides.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT L. OWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Served by me this 2d day of September, 1888.

JEFFERSON SERRATT,
U. S. Indian Police, Post-office, Ok.ahoma, Ind. T.

N. B.—The officer serving this notice should, without fail, enter date of service, signing his official name, and giving his post-office address. Return this notice promptly to U. S. Indian agent, Muscooge, Ind. T.

Failure to answer or unsatisfactory answer is followed by ejectment of intruder.

D. M. Wisdom, clerk at this agency, was directed to go to Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, and investigate the trouble between the Chickasaw authorities and certain stockmen and farmers under permit, in some cases, who had refused to pay the Chickasaws for capita tax, and had seized and recovered back certain cattle, which had been taken by Richard McElish, tax-collector of said nation. About 30 persons were identified as connected with said seizure and recovery of said cattle and resistance to the Chickasaw law. A few of these men having no permits, and also holding more cattle than the Chickasaw law allowed, were expelled, and all of them were declared as intruders and as unfit to remain in the Chickasaw Nation; but under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs they were given ninety days in which to gather their growing crops before their final eviction, and since that time there has been no special trouble in that quarter, although I have been officially informed that the parties who were expelled have returned with their cattle and other effects to the Chickasaw Nation, where they now are in defiance of law and the orders of this agency. I have recommended that writs be issued against them under section 2148, Revised Statutes. This, though, is no remedy at all, because the United States district court for the district of Arkansas can not by any possibility attend these cases and do the more serious work before its bar.

When I ejected these intruders two years ago I personally caused process to be issued against parties. Not one case has been settled thereunder. We need a court here. I am also informed that the national council of the Chickasaw Nation will pass an act directing that hereafter no person connected with the seizure aforesaid shall ever receive a permit from any Chickasaw official authorized to issue permits. That the matter did not result more seriously is largely due to the discretion of the Chickasaw militia, and to the patience displayed by Governor W. M. Guy, who preferred to appeal to the Government of the United States for protection rather than appeal to the armed force under his command, as some desired. The presence of a company of troops, Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, under Captain Thomas, to whose courtesy we owe operation I am much indebted, contributed much to the settlement of the controversy, and aided the policemen of this agency in making the order of expulsion effectual without a conflict whatever. It is also probable that the Chickasaw law will be so modified as to prevent a recurrence of similar trouble in the future.

The Choctaw law regulating the practice of medicine caused to be reported to this office quite a number of so-called doctors, who could not pass a decent examination, and has led to the discontinuance of the quack practice, and an addition to the farming class of about sixty persons.

The law has been modified so as to give protection of section 5338, United States Revised Statutes, to Indian land, as recommended by this agency last year, and it has been of great value to the farmer of this country.

The present law regarding intrusion does not in the least protect the Indian country. It is practically inoperative, because we have no court with time to enforce them, and because the penalty is trivial. In the case of the notorious Captain Payne, the Oklahoma boomer, who openly defied the proclamation of the President of the United States and organized raid after raid, a special effort was made to convict him. If on grand bond, attended court, when at last trial came up. The Indians spent thousands of dollars to secure conviction. He was convicted and punished to the extent of the law; that is, by the imposition of the fine of \$1,000. He swore he was not worth it and bade the court good day, and immediately went to organizing some new Oklahoma booms. This was the absurd operation of the law in the most notable of cases. The law should impose an imprisonment in jail, and I respectfully urge this modification thereof.

THE TENURE OF LAND IN THE TERRITORY.

The most peculiar feature in the management of affairs in the Indian Territory is to be found in the land-holding. The title to the land occupied by the several different

civilized tribes is in the nation itself, held by a patent given them by the President of the United States guaranteeing the land to them not only as a nation, but to them as a people in their individual capacity. This patent declares the right of escheat practically, as it is stipulated that in the case of Indian abandonment or extinction, then it shall revert to the Government of the United States. There is not the slightest probability that they will ever abandon it or consent to be extinct. They are alive. They are crossing on the white race and establishing a race of people that will never be extinct while the United States Government exists. These conditions, therefore, do not in any wise invalidate the title or affect it. If there was such a condition, it would be null and void, because the fee guaranteed by the treaty, of which the patent is but the written record, is fee-simple, and has been so held by the Supreme Court of the United States as well as by the lower courts.

In the recent decision by Judge Parker in the case of the Cherokee Nation against the Arkansas Valley Railroad, he made the following declaration: "That the title of the Cherokee Nation to their land is in the Cherokee Nation, with only the possibility of reversion, and not the right of reversion to the United States;" and this in effect puts the whole title in the Cherokee Nation.

The Indian law in all cases gives to the Indian citizen the right to use and occupy all the land he desires to cultivate, only providing he does not trespass on his neighbors and the rights similarly granted them. In all the nations laws have been passed regulating the number of acres which a citizen is permitted to inclose for the purposes of pasturage. This was found to be absolutely necessary, because the more enterprising citizen, not being limited by law or modesty, did not hesitate to inclose enormous areas for the purposes of pasturage, thus cutting off the humbler citizen from the use of the public domain for the purposes of pasturage. The common citizen, while not able to fence large areas for the purpose of pasturage, is able to protect himself through his political rights, because he controls ninety-nine hundredths of the vote. He is the gentleman that makes chiefs and legislators, and his will is very soon formulated into law.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws allow 600 acres to the citizens for pasturage. The Cherokees, being influenced to some extent by indignation against the greedy citizens who are overdoing their rights of using the public domain, cut the right to use the public domain for the purposes of pasturage down to the attenuated limit of 50 acres, and the law so stands now. None of these nations have, however, restricted the amount that a citizen might use for agricultural purposes. The Chickasaws only allow a citizen to have two places; in the other nations they have as many places as they please. In some cases these farms are very large, as I have previously reported.

I sent a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Hon. L. C. Perryman, chief of the Creek Nation, and he writes me back as follows:

I see on page 12 of the Commissioner's report that "one of the Creeks had under fence over 1,000 acres." He did not know that this Creek has in his own family eight children, besides three or four orphan children, minors, and by his own estimate—217 acres to each individual, and under his recommendation to divide up the entire Territory per capita and to the joint owners of the soil—this enterprising Creek has not exceeded what he would be actually entitled to.

This opening up of large farms in the Five Nations I regard as of the greatest consequence to the rapid advancement of the Indian people. It may be said that some individual will get more than he is entitled to. While this may be possibly true in some cases, the enterprising Indian is creating wealth for his community, and therefore contributing to progress. It may be said that his greed will deprive a poorer Indian of the chance to cultivate the land. But if there is one thing that a poor Indian understands better than another it is the value of a vote; and as the poor Indian will always be in the majority, no apprehension need be entertained that he will not provide for his own estate in the matter of securing land for cultivation whenever he gets sufficient ambition to cultivate it. The poorest Indian uses the public pastures, and when he sees the greedy Indian taking too big a slice he summarily restrains the greedy Indian. The Indian domain is very large and will for many years provide ample room for all who desire to cultivate the soil. The cultivation of the land is growing in a rapid ratio, and this Territory will become very wealthy.

There is a peculiar feature as to the manner of cultivating this land to which I deem it proper to make reference; that is, the leasing of land to the United States citizen by the Indian citizen. All the five nations have laws forbidding the leasing of land, and in all five nations the practice of leasing land flourishes like the green bay. This has been brought before the courts several times, but no conviction has been secured as far as I have been informed, possibly because no jury of twelve good and lawful citizens could be secured who did not have in the jury-box a respectable number of those who were similarly engaged, and because the contracts are so shrewdly drafted that a serious doubt arises as to whether or not it is a lease. The matter is this: the Indian citizen enters into what he calls a labor contract, in which he employs the United States citizen to do certain labor, to wit, to break up and put under cultivation 100 acres of land, to

dig a well, put out an orchard, etc. He gets a permit for the United States citizen as a common laborer, and agrees in his contract that the United States citizen shall faithfully observe all the laws of the Cherokee Nation, or the Chickasaw Nation, as the case may be. The Indian citizen further agrees that in consideration of the labor done he will, from time to time, turn over to the citizen of the United States the products of the soil as produced by the labor of the citizen of the United States for a period of years. In this contract he never uses the term "lease," probably introduces a clause declaring that under no circumstances is this contract to be construed as a lease, and that the United States citizen is not to set up any rights to the soil of the Cherokee Nation or its right of use and occupancy in his own name, but that the use and occupancy of said premises is at all times to be his, the Indian citizen's, who is, however, solemnly bound to regularly deliver to the United States citizen the products of the soil during the time on which they mutually agree. At the end of that time the Indian citizen is entitled to unrestricted possession of the premises. Frequently these contracts provide, there being no civil tribunal in this agency, that any misunderstanding arising shall be settled by arbitration of the neighbors.

There seems to be no special objection to this form of contract, for it results in common benefit. The only difficulty is that occasionally Mr. Indian is disposed to act the thief and swindle the white man out of his labor, as the white man is practically at the mercy of the Indian landlord, because under the rule they who make contracts with Indian do so at their own risk, and there is no way to enforce the contract. This dishonesty, however, is not very frequent, and by a judicious exercise of discretion on the part of the agency as to what constitutes a case of intrusion deserving eviction, such cases as do arise are generally settled with a minimum of hardship to the indiscreet lessor.

The cultivation of land by the Indian on a large scale will ultimately result in allotment. The half-breeds are favorably inclined to allotment now, probably in a ratio of a third. The full-bloods are against it, as a rule, as they are afraid it will destroy their present government, to which they appear attached.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The United States district court for the western section of Arkansas has more business of a serious nature in the trial of persons charged with serious crimes against the laws of the United States than it can attend to, although the court is conducted with great ability. As I have previously set forth, it is of the greatest consequence in the changing condition of affairs in this agency that a United States court, with similar and increased jurisdiction, should be established within the limits of the five nations. The number of United States citizens within this agency is growing rapidly. The relations between the Indian and the United States citizens are becoming important in their nature, and of such frequency that some means must be provided whereby they can be adjusted.

This agency is running a quasi court constantly, adjusting all manner of matters from the right of a stolen horse to a dispute over a coal mine, probate matters, etc. A suit was filed in this office last Saturday, involving \$75,000, relative to certain store privileges in conjunction with the Lehigh coal mines.

There are 4,000 citizens of the United States at Lehigh. They have decided themselves to organize a municipal government, and have been given that privilege for the sake of public order, with my assurance that I would do all I could to render effective their rules and regulations when adopted, without assuming to say what the regular statutes of such municipal organizations might be.

The present administration of justice for the western section of Arkansas is seriously defective in one of the most valuable privileges granted by the Constitution of the United States, to wit, a speedy trial. It is almost impossible to get a speedy trial in this court. The witnesses must travel great distances on horseback or in wagons. A witness has to go to a trial before the commissioner first. If the party is bound over, he has to go before the grand jury. Then he has to go to court. It is rare that a prisoner on trial does not find a reasonable ground in the absence of material witnesses for continuance once, twice, or three times. This necessity of attending Fort Smith three, four, or five times is a great hardship, and punishes the witness almost as severely as it does the accused where he has business of importance, because when he goes to court he can not as a rule expect the case in which he is interested to immediately come up; and sometimes a witness is detained a month, only to learn that the case has been postponed and that he must come again. The witness fees never pay a man to make these journeys, unless he is very poor and lives in a very poor way. Witnesses for this reason frequently do not report cases of which they are apprised for fear that they will be compelled to go to Fort Smith as witnesses.

If a court with similar jurisdiction or diminished jurisdiction were located within the center of the five nations it would secure a better administration of the law, save

great expense to the Government, and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency. The stealing of timber, the peddling of whisky, malicious trespass, intrusions on the Indian domain, the unlawful introduction of cattle, etc., would be punished, and in this way would be cut off a class of evils which are promotive of more serious crimes. The people of this agency do not feel that persons accused of crime have a fair chance before an Arkansas jury, but that the jury are inclined to feel when the accused is placed in the box "here comes another Territory desperado," and that the mere fact of residence in the Territory is a certificate of bad character to Arkansas jurymen; that the true meaning of "jury of the State and district" wherein a crime shall have been committed, would entitle them to a trial by jury in the Indian Territory, and that a court should be established which shall give them this privilege. For practical purposes I regard it is very important to the welfare of this agency that a United States court should be located herein, and urge this upon your attention and respectfully refer to my previous reports regarding this matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

The United States commissioner, formerly located at this place, Muskogee, saved an enormous amount of mileage, witness fees, etc., by reaching cases west of this point (Muskogee), instead of having all parties compelled to go to Fort Smith, 80 miles east of here, and return. The office, however, has been abolished under the ruling of Comptroller Durham, who declared that the district was not authorized by law to appoint a commissioner with criminal jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. As the appointment of such officers would save the Government large amounts of money, the law should be changed, if necessary, to meet the ruling of the Comptroller.

Owing to the excessive business of the court at Fort Smith the appropriations have constantly fallen short of the necessities of the court, and the court has been compelled to stop for months at a time, to the great demoralization of this country. If a court was established in this country, the appropriation would probably be enough to secure at least the administration of justice; and I respectfully suggest that the Indian Office should do what it can to have some of "the surplus in the Treasury" devoted to the protection of life and property in this Indian agency.

CURRENT EVENTS OF NOTE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

While many events of consequence have transpired within the past twelve months, to one or two only will I make reference.

On the 8th of December, 1887, I received the following telephone message from Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, to wit:

An armed force of 100 men forced and have possession of the executive department. All offices and departments are exposed to the same violence. Application is now made for protection, guaranteed by the treaty to the Cherokee Nation in such emergencies. It should be as promptly afforded as possible to prevent threatened disturbances here.

D. W. BUSHYHEAD, *Chief*.

On December 9, 1887, I received the following:

The executive department of the Cherokee Nation to Robert L. Owen, United States Indian agent. I was inaugurated principal chief of the Cherokee Nation yesterday evening at 1 o'clock without opposition and in perfect quiet. All is peace and quiet to-day, and the government is proceeding without trouble in all its branches. Should we need the interference of the United States authorities I will notify you.

Respectfully,

J. B. MAYES, *Principal Chief*.

I went over and made a thorough investigation of the difficulty. I found that J. B. Mayes had, with about one hundred men, assumed charge of the executive office against the protest of Mr. Bushyhead, and not in accordance with the forms provided by the Cherokee law. Mr. Mayes justified his action by a statement that he had been lawfully elected as principal chief in accordance with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation. The constitution reads as follows:

The returns of the election of the principal chief shall be sealed up and directed to the president of the senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the national council assembled. The person having the highest number of votes shall be principal chief. But if two or more shall be equal or highest in votes one of them shall be chosen by a joint vote of both branches of the council. The manner of determining contested elections shall be determined by law.

Chapter I, Article I, section 1, reads as follows:

Immediately after the meeting of the first annual session of the national council after a general election, and the organization of the two branches thereof, the president of the senate shall (after

having received the election returns) cause notice thereof to be given to the council that he will proceed to open and count the same at a certain hour, and requesting the presence of that body at that time for that purpose; and at the time designated he shall proceed, with the assistance of the chief clerk of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the council, beginning with the returns for the chieftaincy, if any, to open and examine the returns from each district one at a time in the presence of the two houses, and carefully compute and publish the result, and have a faithful record thereof made upon the journal of the senate.

The law relating to election, Chapter VIII, fixes the election of principal chief on the first Monday in August. Every male citizen over eighteen years of age may vote. The voting takes place before two superintendents and two clerks that are carefully selected; the clerks and superintendents from the two opposite parties. After the polls are closed, and before leaving the room or place of holding the election, the superintendents and clerks are directed to proceed to sum up the whole number of votes cast at the precinct and the numbers for each candidate, and shall continue without adjournment until completed. These numbers shall be stated at the foot of the roll, after which they shall certify as to the correctness of the rolls, sign, envelop, and seal, and the rolls shall by them be carried to the district court-house, and from the district returns the clerk shall issue certificates of election to the district candidates and carefully envelop and seal up in a single package all the returns of the district in a prepared envelope and place them in the hands of the sheriff, and the sheriff is directed to convey them to the office of the principal chief. The principal chief is directed by the Cherokee code to send these returns to the president of the senate immediately after the organization of the two branches of the national council, and the president of the senate is directed, as above set forth, to open and examine the returns from each district, one at a time, in the presence of the two houses, and carefully compute and publish the result.

The Downing party prevented organization for several weeks, upon the ground that they were assured it was the intention of the National party, under pretext of law, to declare J. B. Mayes not elected by throwing out various precincts, and what they saw fit to regard as illegal votes. After three weeks the Downing men consented to organization, on the alleged pledge of some of the National men, that they would count the votes for chief first, as provided by the Cherokee law, and award the chieftaincy to the candidate having the highest number of votes. The Downing men alleged that they had hopes by these delays of persuading the National men to conform to a proper interpretation of the law, and not take unfair advantage of a majority in both houses to deprive the Downing party of the results of the election. The National men insisted that the council had supreme authority to count these votes; that they had a right to count what votes they saw proper first, and argued that it would be necessary to open the official returns in order to determine the seats of contested senators (seven of whom were contested, three on one side and four on the other), and at this issue determine whether or not such votes were legal or illegal; whether precincts should be accepted or rejected; and that those contested cases of senators' seats must be settled before the count of votes for chief could be made. The Downing men protested against this construction as a palpable violation of the Cherokee law in many essential particulars.

Neither party would make any concessions, and finally J. B. Mayes and Samuel Smith, who had received a majority of votes of the Cherokee Nation, as already declared by the clerks and judges of the precincts, and by the district clerks, on the 1st and 2d of August, 1887, took possession of the executive office, after having taken the constitutional oath before the clerk of Delaware district. This caused quite an excitement among the National men, and the leaders of the National party, either from actual fear or as a political ruse, precipitately left the town of Tahlequah at night and fled to Gibson.

General Frank Armstrong was sent out by the Interior Department, at my request, as a disinterested man; both parties gave pledges to preserve the peace; he had all the evidence, pro and con; he urged them to an amicable adjustment of their own affairs, and told them plainly that Mayes, under the Cherokee law, was entitled to the chieftaincy; that the Senate should count the votes, and if Mayes had the highest number of votes, declare him chief, and inaugurate him at once. Both parties appeared to be obdurate, and, finally, General Armstrong left, with the avowed intention of protecting the peace by the use of military, unless the council did its duty.

After his departure I exerted every effort and succeeded in effecting the following compromise:

TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY, December 22, 1887.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, acting as such and as representatives of our respective parties, as far as our influence extends, hereby agree as follows, to wit:

- (1) That by common consent on to-morrow, the national council shall meet and at once count the vote for the principal chief, as by law provided, and inaugurate immediately the persons having the highest number of votes.
- (2) That this session of the national council shall have transmitted to it for its action all the business which but for the interruption of affairs should have been transacted by the regular session, including all elections and confirmations thereto belonging.
- (3) That to-morrow morning Messrs. Mayes and Smith shall leave the executive office after locking the doors and delivering the election returns to the United States Indian agent, as a friendly

reference, to be delivered to the president of the senate as soon as council meets, as before provided, and declares itself ready to count the vote.

(4) That no guard shall enter the capitol or capitol grounds while the national council is counting the vote and inaugurating the chiefs.

(5) That we make these concessions with the spirit of friendly conciliation, for the good of our common country and our people.

J. B. Mayes,
Sam Smith,
S. W. Gray,
J. M. Lynch,
R. W. Lindsay,
D. W. Vann,

L. B. Bell,
Chas. Thompson,
Joe Starr,
R. F. Wylie,
D. W. Bushyhead,
Lacy Hawkins,

S. H. Benge,
George Sanders,
Rich x mark,
Jack-on Christie,
H. C. Ross,
C. L. Lynch.

Daniel Red Bird,
his x mark,
Richard Wolfe,
George W. Benge,
and many others.

Mayes was duly installed and no further trouble was experienced of a violent nature.

Another incident which is yet pending, and which I regard of much importance, is the application of Chas. McClellan on May 21, 1888, for protection against action of W. E. Sanders, sheriff of Cooweescoowee district. The sheriff seized the cattle on the ground that they had been brought into the Cherokee Nation one day after the expiration of a so-called quarantine law of the Cherokee Nation. The law is a violent and arbitrary one, in violation of the Cherokee constitution, the treaties with the United States, and the Constitution of the United States in a number of important particulars. The fourth section of this act declares that, in all cases where the law is violated by a citizen in bringing in cattle after the time fixed by law, the citizens of the neighborhood into which the cattle may be thus driven are—

Hereby authorized to seize said cattle and deliver the same to the sheriff of the district wherein the cattle were seized, and said sheriff is hereby directed to advertise and sell the same after twenty days notice in the Cherokee Advocate or Indian Chief (to be inserted), and to turn over the proceeds of said sale to the treasurer, after deducting 10 per cent. for his services and so much as will be sufficient to pay all costs of herding the same.

McClellan made an appeal to the office under the treaty of 1846, which he had a right to do as a Cherokee citizen, in my opinion. Passing over the various points in which this law violates Cherokee constitution and treaty, this law, I believe, violates the Constitution of the United States in these respects:

(1) The accused may be declared guilty thereunder of a serious crime, with punishment in the penitentiary without a trial by jury, and proposes in this case to impose a fine of \$10,000, denying the right of trial.

(2) The fourth amendment of the Constitution guarantees the right of the people against unreasonable seizure of their effects; that their effects shall not be seized except upon proper cause supported by oath, describing the things to be seized.

(3) It violates Article V of the amendment of the Constitution, wherein it is granted that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation.

(4) It violates Article VI of the amendment of the Constitution in denying the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, etc.; in declaring him guilty before he has been informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; before he has been confronted by the witnesses against him; before he has had witnesses in his own favor summoned.

It violates Article VII of the amendment of the Constitution, in denying the right to trial by jury in the civil aspect of this case.

It violates Article VIII of the amendment of the Constitution, in imposing an excessive fine, a cruel and unusual punishment; for in this case a providential hindrance delayed the shipment one day, and a fine of \$10,000, or a confiscation of so much property, is proposed by this law, and a long imprisonment in the penitentiary.

It violates Article XIV of the amendment of the Constitution in restricting the privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizen and in depriving the citizen of liberty and property without due process of law.

For these reasons and others I reported as my opinion the case warranted the intervention of the United States, and the protection of the individual against the operations of a law so palpably unjust and violative of the Constitution of the United States and of the treaties.

A proper quarantine law is needed in the Cherokee Nation for the protection of native stock, and there is no reason why such a law should not be passed, amply sufficient as a quarantine law to protect without violating those broad and liberal principles of government which are laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and which are made specially binding by treaty with the Cherokee Nation.

In closing this report, I have the honor to briefly recommend, first, in the case of salaries of the Indian police of this agency, an increase to \$30 per month. Second, further legislative protection to Indian police. Fourth, establishment of United States courts at Muskogee with civil jurisdiction in all cases proper to such court and not provided for under treaty and local law, and with an additional misdemeanor jurisdiction. Fifth,

that some steps be taken to relieve the Chickasaw negroes from their forlorn and undetermined status.

With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. OWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX OF IOWA AGENCY,
Tama, July 25, 1888.

Sir: I herewith present my annual report of this agency from May 11, 1888, the date of relieving W. H. Black, the former agent.

To attempt to give "a concise but clear view of affairs at your agency" I will have to say that on taking charge of the business here, the credit and standing of this agency lived only in the past. The Department of Indian Affairs at Washington had ceased all communication with this agency. A few interested persons had petitioned Congress to remove these Indians, without cause, from lands purchased with their own money. This fact being made known to the Indians, caused them to become indignant, suspicious, and distrustful of their own friends. As a result, creditors became alarmed and stopped crediting the Indians, and the outlook was truly deplorable. No friends, no credit or money, neither provisions, rich only in skeletons of ponies that had lived through one of Iowa's terrible winters without food or shelter, and the clear and lingering memories of present, past, and imaginary wrongs. Thus I found them, and under orders from the Indian Department began my work of reconstruction without fear or favor. No school-teacher, no farmer or employe of any kind, no money, except that furnished by myself to relieve the sick, and plow for those who could not help themselves.

Nearly three months of my official work has passed. The credit and confidence with the Indian Department has been restored, and the credit of the Indians is sufficient to obtain the necessaries of life, through the promise of the Department that annuity payment would occur in July or August, for which we are prepared. The Indians are all apparently happy and contented, with all families at work trying to raise something to satisfy their present wants and those of the coming winter.

The lands of this tribe are situated in Tama County, Iowa, near the south part of the county, on the Iowa River, about 5 miles southwest of Toledo, the county seat, a thriving town of about 1,800 inhabitants, and west of Tama City 3 miles, a railroad town of some 1,500 inhabitants. These lands are not a reserve, but lands purchased from the white people with their own money. This tract consists of 1,452 acres, mostly river bottom-land, and cost them about \$40 per acre. This best land is given up to pasturing ponies, while inferior land in or close to the timber is used for raising their crops.

These are raised with a view to supply the home wants, and are located in size and place to suit conditions. The houses the same way—they may be at or near their crop lands or they may be some distance away. Generally, 1 to 4 acres in one patch. They plant mostly sweet or squaw corn, although a few have grown Yankee corn.

Corn is their principal crop, and squashes and beans are raised by all; melons and potatoes, by about two-thirds; onions, by three; turnips, by two. Domestic fowls: six have chickens, three have turkeys, four have ducks. One has 2 hogs, two have cut and harvested hay. Nothing of the cow kind is owned by Indians.

These lands are divided into four parts, to wit: The Iowa River, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner; the Northwestern Railroad, from east to west; Tama City water-power aqueduct, east to west; the Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, from east to west. These railroads are all fenced.

The habits and conditions of these Indians are undergoing a gradual change. A small portion of them are industrious, and all families are trying to raise some crops. The crops were well cultivated, mostly with hoes, and are in excellent condition. They promise very satisfactory returns. The men assist their wives in raising their crops, but generally the women do the most work. Those without families and young men stroll and lounge about without any object of usefulness in view.

The general deportment of all is good, quiet, peaceable; no disturbance of any kind, no drunkenness, no stealing reported.

Progress is noticeable by repairs, changing and rebuilding their houses or huts, and by the enlargements to cultivated grounds.

Their clothing—some wear full suits, some hats, boots, shoes, pants, coats, and vests, but the red blanket they still cling to.

Their houses are constructed mostly of poles set in the ground and boarded up with rough barnsiding put on lengthwise. A degree of comfort and neatness surrounds their homes, occupied by one to four families.

The health of these Indians is generally good. A few are sick with a lung trouble. There have been eight deaths and fifteen births since the 1st of January, 1888, to date.

The school is closed and has been for many months; the house is in fair repair, furnished with school-desks, books, slates, maps, chairs, sewing-machines, and organ. There are 101 Indians of school age. Compulsory education is the only road to success with these people.

Your obedient servant,

ENOS GREEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 6, 1888.

Sir: In compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians and the affairs of the agency for the year ending August 31, last:

As I have had charge of the agency but for two months, during which time I have been almost constantly employed in the performance of routine duties, I have not informed myself sufficiently well on the diversified interests of the agency to justify myself in the belief that I will be able to make as full a report as will perhaps be expected.

POPULATION.

The population of the tribes embraced in the agency, as shown by the census recently taken of each of them preparatory to making annuity payments, is as follows, viz:

Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	496
Kickapoo.....	226
Iowas.....	117
Sac and Fox, of Missouri.....	60
Chippewa and Muncie, or Christian, Indians.....	81

aggregating 1,030 Indians present on the different reservations. I am credibly informed that in addition to these, there are at least 250 members of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies residing in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Indian Territory. Those of the absentees now in the north, it appears, left their reservation, during the war, and having formed family ties with other tribes, especially with what are known as "Old Pottawatomies," do not not care to return to their homes.

An examination of the records of the office show that the number of births in the different tribes during the year has been greater than in preceding years, and that the deaths have been less, and information derived from intelligent members of the different tribes justifies the inference that they are increasing in numbers. These results are, in my opinion, due to better methods of living and to better care and treatment of the sick, in themselves evidence of a better civilization.

FINANCES.

Without entering into details as to the amount of money placed to the credit of these tribes under treaty stipulations, upon which 5 per cent. is paid them for the various purposes stipulated, it may be said that it is sufficient, with careful expenditure, to educate them in all primary studies; purchase supplies for blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and to furnish them with all necessary farming implements and lumber for houses. Independent of these classes of funds, each tribe is entitled to, and receives, payments of annuities semi-annually, sufficient to supply them with a

large proportion of the clothing and subsistence required by them. This is true of all the tribes, with the exception of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, to whom annuities alone are paid.

LOCATION AND ACREAGE IN RESERVATIONS.

The reserve of the Prairie Band, containing 77,377.57 acres, is located within the limits of Jackson County, Kans. The Kickapoo occupy 19,137 acres, located in Brown County, Kans. The Iowas have 16,000, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri, 8,000 acres in adjoining reservations in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. All these reservations contain a fair proportion of excellent farming land, and are held in common. The Chippewa and Christian Indians hold 4,395 acres by certificate title in Franklin County, Kans.

A survey of the Iowa Reservation is now being made with a view to allotting lands to those members of the tribe who desire them, and the sale of that portion that would belong to those who expect to remove to the Indian Territory.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians expect to request legislation during the next session of Congress, which, if enacted, will relieve the Government of their care, but there are no indications that I have been able to observe in either of the remaining tribes in the agency of a desire to change their relations in any degree with the United States. All of the reservations are well watered by streams of running water, on which there is a growth of more or less timber that would yearly be extended if protected more fully from prairie fires. The land not in cultivation or covered by growing timber is made valuable by a heavy growth of grass.

GRAZING AND HAY.

The farmers owning the lands contiguous to the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations having converted nearly all their prairie into cultivated fields, are now and have been for some years greatly pressed for grazing and hay for their stock. In this emergency their attention was directed to the reservations named, which the majority of them attempted to utilize without expecting or intending to return compensation therefor.

The experiences of this class for several years, and the absolute need of the grazing and hay, has brought about a revolution in their opinions on the subject, and I understand there has been but little difficulty in collecting in full, for both grazing and hay, during the past two years. It is shown by the books of the office that \$3,295 has been collected for grazing on the Pottawatomie Reserve during the season of 1888, and that \$3,935 has been received from the same source on the Kickapoo Reserve for that period.

Contracts have been entered into by various farmers for the purchase of about 3,000 tons of hay standing on the Pottawatomie Reservation, for which they are to pay \$1 per ton; none has been sold from the remaining reservations. I am of the opinion that the grazing of an increased number of cattle on these reservations hereafter should be discouraged, for the reason that it destroys the grass, which, if not already so, will shortly be more valuable for hay than grazing.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

Believing the Indians to be better qualified for the pursuits of farming and stock-raising than any others, and in fact that their civilization and fitness for citizenship can only be accomplished by steady application to these pursuits, I have been gratified to note their advancement in these respects. I have visited full-blooded Pottawatomies whose houses were kept as neatly as those of the better class of white people, where all the surroundings of wells, outhouses, fences, and fields indicated calculation and thrift on the part of their owners. Taking the different tribes as a whole, this situation is the rule and not the exception, with, perhaps, the exception of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, who are not well supplied with houses, and care less for them than the others do. The Pottawatomies, Kickapoo, Iowas, and Chippewas, and Christian Indians, live entirely in houses, supplied with stoves and necessary furniture. Of the adults and heads of families, many have thrifty young orchards, and all have farms or fields varying in area from 5 to 150 acres, and a few are even larger in each reservation.

Corn, wheat, oats, rye, pumpkins, beans, melons, and vegetables are cultivated with more or less success. This season having been a favorable one, an average crop of all those named will be realized, and corn will yield an unusually heavy return; sufficient, it is believed, to admit of considerable sales by the Indians of the different tribes.

While a majority of the Indians prepare their ground and plant carefully they do not cultivate as thoroughly as they should. This is especially the case in the cultiva-

tion of the corn crop, which by some of them is not plowed as often as it should be, and in this respect there is room for improvement and instruction. I do not consider that riding cultivators are of advantage to them, and indeed white farmers frequently use them without advantage to their corn in its early growth.

The Pottawatomie own a large number of horses of mixed American and pony stock. Considering the demand for such horses, they are perhaps more profitable per head than cattle. They command, at three or four years of age, from \$10 to \$50, and the better grades even more, while cattle of the same age will not average in value over \$25 to \$30 per head, and cost as much or more for care and feed than horses.

Cattle are owned by a number of these Indians, ranging in number from one to several hundred. They all care for them well and are ambitious to increase their number. There are about sixty pedigreed short-horn cattle and several hundred graded ones on the reservation of these Indians. The remaining tribes in the agency also own and raise horses and cattle in proportion to the enterprise and opportunities of their members. From what I can observe in regard to this industry on the reservations, I believe that many of the Indians have learned that the products of the fields should be realized upon through their stock. Hogs are also raised in moderate numbers by the different tribes.

Though four out of the five reservations in the agency are held in common, the farms and improvements of each individual are occupied as granted in severalty, and for agricultural and stock purposes a patent for land would not insure him greater protection from interference of any kind than he now enjoys. There are no collections of families on any of the reservations; the improvements are all distinctly separated and their ownership is never questioned. I find all of them, irrespective of tribe, are tenacious of individual property rights.

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

But very little intemperance among the Indians has come under my observation, though I have information that the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they readily obtain in Nebraska. I shall attempt to prevent this traffic in the future. The Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Chippewa and Christian Indians are reputed to be, and I believe are, as temperate as white communities of equal numbers in Kansas.

CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

I do not know of any of sufficient importance to warrant mention in this report. The Indians and white people surrounding them trade and visit with each other very much as the whites do among themselves, and appear to sustain very pleasant relations toward each other. A difficulty between a white man and an Indian is almost unheard of here, and whatever misunderstandings may occur among the Indians themselves are settled by appeals to reason rather than to excited argument and violence. In this respect many white men might learn a useful lesson from the Indians.

EMPLOYÉS.

A resident physician has been employed for the Pottawatomie Indians for about one and a half years past. His services have undoubtedly been of benefit to the tribe, not only in the successful treatment of diseases, chronic and otherwise, but in the discredit which has attached to the pretences of "Indian doctors" through such success. In cases of child-birth and chronic diseases, of a scrofulous nature especially, the services of an intelligent physician in an Indian tribe can not be overestimated. The doctor, Wilson Stave, is furnished with a neat office and a good stock of drugs. A physician is employed in special cases for the Kickapoo Indians and the members of the remaining tribes employ such services as they require, at their personal expense.

The blacksmiths and wheelwrights employed for the different tribes perform about the same character of work as is required in white farming communities. I find the Indians generally to be fair judges of the work required by them.

RELIGION.

While I am convinced of the intense religious convictions of all the Indians with whom I have come in contact and am fully satisfied of their sincerity in the methods of worship practiced by them, I am not able to state from actual observation the extent of their knowledge of or belief in the truths of revealed religion. I do know, however, that they all believe in the Creator, in future rewards and punishments, and teach the practice of truth and charity as the greatest of virtues. I believe it makes them better men and women, and that they are earnestly striving to attain to the truth in this vital principle.

EDUCATION.

There are three industrial boarding schools operated in the agency, as follows, viz: For the Prairie band of Pottawatomies on their reserve, near the office of the agency; the Kickapoo Indians on their reserve, 7 miles from Notawaka, Kans., and for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians jointly on the Iowa Reservation, 6 miles from Wilho Cloud, Kans.

At the school for the Prairie band the lack of sufficient accommodations for boarding and sleeping purposes and a supply of pure water is a great detriment. It seems useless to expect a full attendance of the children of school age in the tribe when there is no place to put them. The school-house and other buildings at this school answer the purposes for which intended very well. This tribe has accepted education as a necessity and a duty, and I believe that the attendance will be in proportion to the attractiveness of the accommodations and the character of treatment received by the pupils. The head chief and principal speaker of these Indians have steadily supported the school, not only by advice in council, but by sending their children and keeping them there during school sessions.

The buildings at the Kickapoo school, though unattractive, furnish sufficient accommodation for all the children likely to attend. In this tribe a number of the pupils are children of citizen parents who are gradually receiving their pro-rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe, in addition to allotments of lands already certified to them. The withdrawal of these people from the tribe will of course carry their children with them, and render the accommodations more ample for the children of those who hold in common and are entitled to attend the school. Some additional lots for hogs and cattle are required; otherwise the buildings and yards are sufficient for the present.

The boarding-house at the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school is handsome, commodious, and excellently arranged for the purposes intended. The room is ample for all the pupils that can be brought into the school. The school-houses is poor in structure and contracted in size, and stabling, sheds, and lots for stock are badly needed.

Farms are attached to each of the schools, managed and worked, under supervision, by "industrial teachers and farmers," with such assistance as can be obtained from the larger pupils, which I fear has not been very great. Cattle, horses, and hogs are kept at each of them, and though they have doubtless contributed to the support of the schools, it is questionable if they have done so to the extent they should, when the splendid facilities for farming and stock raising are understood.

The employé force allowed last fiscal year at each of these schools was about the same, and in my opinion is sufficient for their proper conduct, with the exception of a laborer to assist the farmer in making hay, at each of the schools, for a short period. In consequence of the attendance of the Chippewa and Christian Indian children at Haskell University, the school for those Indians was discontinued by the missionary in charge some time ago.

During my short stay here I have seen many evidences of the advantages the Indians are realizing from these schools. These do not consist alone in what has been learned from books, but are to be seen in their manner, mode of dressing, greater industry, their desire for refined associations, and their moral perceptions.

I am under obligations to the office of Indian Affairs, and to the Indians throughout the agency, for kind and courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF MACKINAC AGENCY.

MACKINAC AGENCY,
Ehnt, Mich., September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report of the Mackinac Indian Agency.

Since my last annual report I have made and submitted several special reports in reference to the schools and the results of suits heretofore commenced for the value of timber taken from Indian lands, and which in this report I will again refer to.

When I first assumed charge of this agency, it was brought to my notice that for many years, more particularly since 1870, trespassers had been despoiling the Indian lands on the Isabella Reservation of the timber, much of which was very valuable

plue. I made a sufficient investigation to convince me beyond a doubt that the charges against trespassers were well founded. I reported the same to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who at once directed me to use all diligence in an effort to recover the value of the timber and to bring the trespassers to justice; since which time six suits were commenced in the United States court, for the recovery of the timber, against prominent lumber-men in Saginaw and Mount Pleasant, in four of which judgments were obtained in favor of the United States. Four criminal suits were commenced, in three of which convictions were obtained, and in one the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Although in two of the civil cases the United States consented to a judgment against them, the cases turned on a point of law, there being no question as to the sufficiency of the facts to warrant a judgment in favor of the United States.

In my last annual report I stated that in 1872 and 1875 about 6,500 acres of land were allotted to Indians, but the selections were subsequently canceled by the Secretary of the Interior before patents were issued for these lands. These lands have appeared on the records as vacant; but the claim has been made by parties cutting the timber on them that the title passed when the selection was approved by the Secretary, and that the subsequent cancellation of the selection was void, and that the issuing of the patent, although better evidence of title, was not necessary to vest the title in the allottee. On the trials of the cases above referred to, this question was raised, and relied on by the defendants, but the court held that the title did not vest by the simple allotment of the lands, and that the Secretary of the Interior, acting within the authority given him by the acts of Congress and the treaty under which the lands were allotted, had the authority to cancel the selection and to refuse to issue patent. Thus, by the overruling of the court, this 6,500 acres of land is vacant and subject to selection. Also, during the years 1871 and 1875 patents were issued to Indians for about 4,000 acres, but subsequently these patents were canceled by the Secretary of the Interior and not by a decree of the court; these lands are also on the records as vacant lands belonging to the United States. The two cases above referred to, where judgment was taken against the United States, were cases where patents had been issued and canceled, and by reason of which fact the defendants claimed that the United States could not maintain the action, the court holding that the patents could not be canceled or set aside, except by a suit in equity. Hence, these lands for which patents were issued and subsequently canceled are not Government lands, and the records showing them to be vacant Government lands are incorrect. The result of the above suits should be entirely satisfactory to the Government. Although but a comparatively small amount has been recovered, the result has been to practically put an end to willful trespasses; also to determine the question of disputed titles.

There is now but little green pine timber on the Isabella Reservation, but there is quite a large quantity of dead and down timber, which, on account of scarcity of pine timber in the locality of Saginaw, which is the lumber center of Lower Michigan, is valuable; and the only way in which the dead and down timber can be saved for the Indians is to make an allotment of the lands as soon as possible, thus clothing the Indians with some authority to look after and care for the timber.

I will not, in this report, attempt to go into the question of the frauds and timber steals on the Isabella Reservation, for at best I could only convey a faint idea of them; but had the United States, by its officers, used the means within their power (for the Interior Department had full and complete knowledge, which was unmistakable, of the extent of the frauds between the years 1865 and 1881), thousands of dollars could, and would, have been saved to the Government and Indians.

It will be seen at once that it is next to an impossibility to collect the value of timber that was taken by trespassers so many years ago. Witnesses can not be found in many cases, and in many cases the land can not be identified, because much of the land has been partially improved, thus changing the general appearance to a great extent. Much credit is due to the Indian Department at Washington for the interest and zeal manifested in endeavoring to investigate these matters and bring the guilty parties to justice.

BUILDINGS.

The Government now owns the following buildings in this agency: One school-house at Isabella, one at Middle Village, one at Sugar Island, one at Baraga, and one at L'Anse. The school-houses at L'Anse and Baraga are now, and have a seating capacity of fifty pupils each. Those at Middle Village and Sugar Island are in poor condition. The one at Isabella is small, but in fair condition. It was erected in 1892. The school-houses at Isabella and Sugar Island have not been used for school purposes during the last fiscal year, the schools having been discontinued.

SCHOOLS.

During the last fiscal year 5 schools have been in operation, with average attendance during the year as follows: L'Anse, 19; Baraga, 15; Iroquois Point, 11; Middle

Village, 12; and Saint Ignace, 22. The teachers are, as a whole, very satisfactory. They are industrious, competent, and manifest a desire to make the schools a success. There are about 1,000 children belonging to the various Indian tribes in this agency of school age, and about 100 are attending the Government Indian day schools. Some, however, are attending the public schools of the State, but a very large number of them are not living where they can derive the benefit of the public schools; and it is impossible to maintain Government day schools sufficient to accommodate any great number of these children, for the reason that the Indians are scattered all along the shores of the Great Lakes bordering on Michigan, and not enough of them in any one place to maintain a school outside of the places where schools are now in operation.

During my incumbency of the office I have in my annual reports, as well as in special reports, earnestly recommended that an industrial school be established in Michigan for the benefit of these Indians, and early in the present session of Congress a bill was introduced in both the House and Senate appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing such a school. The present system of educating the Indian children in this agency is far from being perfect, for the reason that only a small portion can have any benefit from it; but an industrial school, I have no doubt, would be cheerfully attended by two or three hundred children. If it is desired to make these Indian children intelligent and useful citizens they must be educated. The hope of these Indians is in the children; the realization of the hope is in the education of the children. The Indian Department at Washington, I know, is in full sympathy with the industrial-school plan, and if it fails the responsibility of the failure should fall upon Congress, where it belongs.

PAYMENTS.

During the last fiscal year payments were made as follows: In October, 1887, clothing and provisions to aged and destitute Indians at L'Anse, amounting to \$390. Issued to L'Anse Indians, in May, 1888, oxen and agricultural implements to the value of \$954.50. In June, 1888, paid Pottawatomes of Huron cash annuity amounting to \$394.88.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of this agency consist of 1 clerk at agency office, at a salary of \$720; 1 physician at L'Anse, at a salary of \$700; 5 teachers, at a salary of \$400 each. When required, interpreters and special clerks are employed at \$3 per day.

SANITARY.

The Indians as a rule are healthy. Consumption seems to be the most fatal disease. The number of births just about equals the number of deaths.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The Indians as a rule (with the exception of some of the older ones and some of the younger ones who are orphans) are self-sustaining. The Indians in the vicinity of L'Anse and Baraga show a marked improvement in industry and sobriety during the last three years; they are working their land better, making improvements; and those who work in the mills and quarries, as well as common labor, are more steady and devote more time to earning money. In the winter they work in the lumber woods and earn good wages. Their families are better fed and better clothed, and I can attribute this improvement more particularly to the fact that good schools have been maintained at Baraga and L'Anse for many years, and to the further fact that their lands have been granted to them with a restriction prohibiting a sale, and it can be safely said that if the schools are continued and the present policy of the administration is carried out with reference to their lands that a few years will disclose a comparatively happy condition of the Indians at L'Anse and Baraga.

As to the Indians on the Isabella Reservation the future is uncertain because of the almost total disregard of the rights of the Indians with reference to their timber and lands; for there can be no doubt as to their rights and interests having been materially disregarded by the Indian Department of former years, for it is true that the valuable timber on over 10,000 acres of these lands was cut and removed therefrom while the lands were yet owned by the Government and being held for the Indians. The value of the timber is many thousand dollars, not a dollar of which was ever collected or recovered prior to the recovery of the money just received in the suits above referred to in this report under the head of "Lands." A large amount of work yet remains to be done in the interest of the Isabella Indians in allotting lands and plac-

ing the Indians in possession, for a large amount of their land is now occupied by parties who claim to be innocent purchasers, deriving their claim through men of whom they purchased, but who had no title whatever and could not obtain title because the lands belonged to the Government.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I feel very grateful to the Indian Office for their manifest interest and efforts in assisting me to restore to the Isabella Indians that of which they have been systematically robbed, and to the employes of this agency I deem it due that I should refer to the fact that they have never been found wanting in their duties and have at all times aided me with their most devoted energies in discharging the duties that devolved upon the office.

MARK W. STEVENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this consolidated agency, comprising the White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake Reservations, with the Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, and White Oak Point Indians included, together with accompanying statistics relating to the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians the past year has been excellent. There has been no epidemic of any description, and as a rule general good health has prevailed among the Indians of all the reservations. The physicians in charge of these Indians, Dr. R. W. Rea, of the White Earth Reservation; Dr. A. M. Hawes, of Red Lake Reservation; and Dr. F. E. Seal, of the Leech Lake Reservation, have been very attentive to their duties in caring for the sick, and have by their untiring efforts met with great success.

POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted (in compliance with information desired) showing the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, and the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen on the different reservations:

Reservation.	Males, eighteen years and upwards.	Females, fourteen years and upwards.	School age, six to sixteen years.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total population.
White Earth.....	481	814	515	1,007	966	1,973
Leech Lake.....	410	536	325	804	761	1,565
Red Lake.....	290	397	267	517	614	1,131
Total.....	1,181	1,747	1,107	2,328	2,341	4,669

The census of the Indians at Mille Lac has not been officially taken since they received their last annuity payment, in the fall of 1885. At that time they numbered 954 persons of both sexes, as shown by the enrollment then taken.

The same may be said of the White Oak Point and Sandy Lake Indians, who numbered that year 679 persons of both sexes, thus making in these two localities a total of 1,533 persons at that date, and a grand total of 6,202 Indians under my charge.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is carried on to a greater extent on the White Earth Reservation than on the Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations. The statistics for the present year show a steady and permanent yearly advancement in agricultural industry. The following table shows the number of acres cultivated on the White Earth Reservation and the various kinds of seeds sown thereon. It also shows the number of acres cultivated on the Red Lake and the Leech Lake Reservations and an estimated yield of the crops on the same:

Character of crop.	White Earth Reserve.		Red Lake Reserve.	Leech Lake Reserve.	Total.
	Area in cultivation.	Estimated yield.	Area cultivated and estimated yield.	Area cultivated and estimated yield.	
	<i>Acres.</i>				
Wheat..... bushels.	3,797 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,977			37,977
Corn..... do	161	4,120	7,000	1,560	13,420
Oats..... do	1,478	53,120			59,120
Barley..... do	80	1,400			1,500
Potatoes..... do	171	12,150	4,000	3,000	19,150
Turnips..... do	261	2,675	300	75	3,050
Beans..... do	46	690	135		825
Onions..... do		431	150	60	631
Herbs..... number.			50	50	100
Pumpkins..... do		3,017	75	75	3,167
Garden vegetables..... pounds.		2,500	4,000	2,500	9,000
Hay..... tons.		5,132	600	600	6,332
Acres cultivated.....	5,778		993	195	6,966

Besides the above table there was, pertaining to agricultural industry, the following amount of work done during the year on the White Earth Reservation: 9,634 rods of fence made, making at the present time a total of 14,917 acres of land under fence. There were also 644 acres of new land broken and the plowing of 542 acres of summer fallow. On account of the lateness of the seeding season the past spring and the prevailing frosts during all the summer months, it was very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the yield in crops at the present time. Although the acreage in wheat is greater by 39 acres than last year, a reduction in the estimate this year shows a decrease of 2 per cent. less than the last year's yield.

No effort has been spared or advice withheld to impress on the mind of the Indian the fact that his future success and happiness depend upon his individual exertions and continued perseverance. The Indian Bureau (upon being notified of the facts in the case) authorized the purchase in open market, as the exigency required, of 300 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of potatoes for seed; this amount was accordingly purchased and distributed among the most destitute. The Rev. J. A. Gillilan and Rev. Father Aloysius contributed liberally of their means towards furnishing seed of various kinds to those most in need. All of the employes who could possibly be spared were detailed by me to visit the several localities, to see that the seeding was properly done and to help the farmer in his work in instructing and encouraging the Indians in their work during the spring seeding.

EDUCATIONAL.

I am forcibly impressed that education and agricultural pursuits are the great factors in civilizing these people, their education to be compulsory, if need be. It matters not where they are educated (on the reservation or elsewhere), only educate them. There are within the limits of this agency six schools, which are located as follows, with the names of the teachers and the salaries paid yearly to them for their services, and the daily, monthly, and average attendance at each school:

Names of teachers.	Salary of teachers.	Number crowded into the schools any one time.	Attended school one month or more.	Largest average attendance.	Number of months the schools were maintained.	Amount of funds expended for the support of schools by Government.
<i>White Earth Reservation.</i>						
White Earth school:						
S. M. Hume.....	\$9.00	153	153	113	10	\$8,745.73
Julia M. Funk.....	4.00					
Maggie McArthur.....	4.90					
Rice River school:						
Mary A. Grove.....	4.60	47	47	17	9	507.68
Pine Point school:						
Lewis Many penny.....	1.00	60	60	24	9	360.00
St. Benedict's Orphan School:						
Sister Lieba Brown.....		25	25	25	12	2,700.00
<i>Leech Lake Reservation.</i>						
W. A. Hayden.....	6.00	50	45	59	10	2,022.24
J. E. Perrault.....	4.80					
<i>Red Lake Reservation.</i>						
William Denley.....	6.00	116	88	45	10	3,962.24
Mary English.....	48.00					
Total.....						18,968.15

I am happy to state that the efforts of the several teachers to bring their schools to a state of perfection have been attended with a decided improvement when compared with former years. The kindness shown by the teachers to their scholars and their patience with them deserve commendation, while these scholars show a willingness to study and to make the school their home, and thus gain the confidence and good will of their teachers, quite cheerfully.

The schools have been filled to their utmost capacity during the greater part of the past school year. The opposition on the part of the parents, which was so determined and made so manifest in the past, has dwindled into insignificance. Every fair and just means has been employed to bring about this happy state of feeling among these Indians. Although a few compulsory and mildly coercive measures had to be resorted to at the beginning, the final result has proven the wisdom of the undertaking. The schools having been well managed, as a general rule were successful.

The gardens attached to the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake schools deserve creditable mention. These gardens are worked systematically by the school boys, under the immediate care and tutorship of their respective principals and janitors. Each of these schools raises enough of garden vegetables to last usually through the entire school term.

While claiming no undue credit for the work done in the several schools during the year within the limits of this agency, it is very gratifying to notice the improvement in the general deportment of these scholars. I am at the present time engaged in helping to collect those children whose parents desire to have sent to St. John's Industrial School at Collegeville or to St. Benedict's Industrial School at Saint Joseph's, both of these schools being in this State (Minnesota). These schools in the past have been largely attended by boys and girls belonging to this agency, and these two schools have been of great service to the reservation schools. Twelve youths belonging to this agency are preparing to start on the 27th of August, 1888, to attend the Catholic Normal School, established by the Rev. Father Stephan in the State of Indiana, where a collegiate course of study will be given them. I respectfully refer to accompanying statistics for additional information relative to the status and progress of the several schools within the limits of this agency.

RED LAKE.

The Indians residing at Red Lake are highly deserving of kind and considerate mention. They are peaceable and industrious, and being expert hunters, they manage to support themselves by their own exertions mainly, in part aided by a judicious expenditure of the appropriations made by Congress in their behalf.

Under the careful management of the overseer, J. B. Laird, esq., no suffering is made apparent among them. I respectfully refer the Department to the yearly statistics accompanying this report for further information in regard to their condition.

THE WINNEBAGOISHII, CASS, AND LEECH LAKE INDIANS.

These distinct bands of Chippewa Indians, known as the Pillager and Winnebagoishii bands, remain in the same condition that they have been in for years past.

Their agricultural development is at a standstill. The several patches or parcels of land which they have been cultivating in the past fail to show progress in their condition, and will, so long as they are permitted by the Government to occupy their old haunts, as they are nomadic in their habits and live mostly by hunting and fishing, occasionally trapping for the few fur-bearing animals yet inhabiting this region, and digging the Seneca snake root. For this last article they realize this present year 25 cents per pound in merchandise from the traders. One principal source of their support is the picking and gathering of blueberries during the months of July and August. They market and sell these berries at an average of \$1.75 per bushel, receiving in exchange provisions, dry goods, or cash, as they prefer. It is a lucrative employment for them while the season lasts. I have made it a special duty during their stay in the vicinity of the white settlements whilst picking berries, to repeatedly visit them and keep them from committing depredations on their white neighbors. I have also caused the arrest and trial of those accused of selling to or procuring intoxicating liquors for them. My efforts in the premises, I am led to believe, have had a very salutary effect. The high water caused by the erection of the reservoir dam on the headwaters of the Mississippi River has been the cause of the total destruction of the wild-rice crops which formerly furnished them the one-fourth part of their yearly subsistence. I am pleased to state that their behavior during the past year has been commendable. If I should find it necessary to estimate for the sustenance of these people through the coming winter, I will do so in time to save suffering.

THE MILLE LAC AND WHITE OAK POINT INDIANS.

I had occasion to respectfully call the attention of the Department to the deplorable condition of these bands of the Chippewa tribe of Indians in my last annual report. Their condition remains the same at this date. I could add nothing relative to these Indians which would be desirable, as year after year the Department has been informed by my predecessors in office, as well as by myself, in regard to their condition. The Rev. Father Stephan, from Washington, has been here, and after a consultation with myself, he has directed his missionaries to go among them and collect as many of their children as may be possible and send them to the various Indian contract schools in this State. I trust these missionaries may be successful in getting a large number of these Mille Lac children for these schools.

LUMBERING.

Authority was granted during the month of December last past by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and instructions to this effect forwarded to me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to allow the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations to cut, haul, and bank dead and fallen timber in the burnt pine and cyclone stricken districts inside the limits of these reservations. The Indians were allowed to enter into contract with T. B. Walker, esq., president of the Red River Lumber Company for whatsoever amount of logs the Indians would be capable of banking ready for the drive in the spring. The total amount of logs banked and marketed was 3,883,410 feet on the Walker Brook and the Clearwater River on the White Earth Reservation, valued at \$20,157.07, which amount was subject to and used for the liquidation of all expenses (incidental and otherwise) incurred in carrying on their logging operations. Owing to the lateness of the season when their camp organizations were completed and the unusual depth of snow, with which they had to contend, and the very rigorous winter weather they had to endure, the result financially to the contractors was attended with but little profit, although 175 Indians employed as laborers were greatly benefited by the logging operations of the season. The Indians of Red Lake cut and banked 858,420 feet of lumber in the log, but as none of this timber has been sold, the logs still remain on hand ready for sale as soon as a purchaser can be found.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The commendable work done by the Rev. J. A. Gillilan, of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and the Rev. Father Aloysius, of the order of St. Benedict, Catholic, in their laudable efforts to Christianize the Indians within the limits of this agency, deserves the thanks of all Christian people. They work with that perseverance and zeal that insures success. They are charitable in the extreme sense of the word, and many are the cases of want which they have relieved and of

grief consoled. In my efforts to benefit and civilize these Indians I am pleased to say that I find in the two reverend gentlemen mentioned steadfast and wise counselors, and ever ready and willing co-workers in the civilization and advancement of the Indians of this agency.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the work of the past year connected with the special and various duties which are assigned to and required to be performed by the agent and his corps of employes within the limits of his agency the task seems at times perplexing, but all questions, however complicated, will always find an intelligent solution. In this connection I would be doing an injustice to the employes of this agency did I not state that their intelligence, capacity, and willingness to comply with any project connected with the welfare of the Indians under my charge deserve honorable mention and due recognition from me. Entering into my plans with hearty good will and spirit, their example must be salutary to the Indians.

The statistics of the different reservations have been very carefully collected, the census is correctly reported, and all the information contained in this report can be relied upon.

The Indians through me return their warmest thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the furnishing to them of 300 bushels of seed wheat and 100 bushels of seed potatoes to complete the seeding of their lands last spring, and also for the late authority granted me for the purchase of \$500 worth of provisions with which to aid the Indians in carrying on their buying and harvesting successfully. With many thanks to the honorable Commissioner and the Bureau in general for the many official courtesies extended to myself the past year.

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

T. J. SHREHAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herein the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1888.

In the month of February, 1887, a treaty was entered into with these Indians, together with the Indians belonging to the Belknap and Fort Peck Agencies, whereby they ceded to the Government the great body of the Blackfeet Reservation, then held in common by said Indians. In May of this year said treaty was duly ratified by Congress, and is now in force and effect. This treaty gives to the Indians of this agency as their permanent home and reservation substantially all that part of the old reserve lying west of a north and south line drawn from the Canadian boundary to the mouth of Cut Bank Creek, a mountain tributary of the Marias River, being a tract of land about 45 miles square. This reservation gives them sufficient land for all their wants. It is chiefly valuable for stock-grazing, the creek bottoms and hay meadows only being adapted for agricultural purposes. The uplands are very much broken and hilly, but being covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, and the nearer the mountains, even to their summits, the same attains its greatest perfection.

The white people who have been successful in making a living in this country out of its natural resources are either miners, who have brought forth the hidden wealth of these gigantic hills by their industry, or stock-growers, who have literally covered its hills and plains with cattle, horses, and sheep. Cattle and horses here are apparently free from disease, and while the weather is severe for about two months in the year, viz, January and February, the business is profitable, and the returns sure. The cold climate and manner of living require for the subsistence of these people a large quantity of beef. This is now, and probably always will be, their principal article of food. They can and ought to raise their own supply of beef. To do this would require the purchase of about 2,000 head of heifers or cows; the increase of which would, in a few years, furnish them not only all the beef they would need for food, but would make them sellers instead of buyers of beef. These Indians like the free, open life of herding. They take good care of their ponies, and if they become, as they ought to be, self-supporting, they must engage in such pursuits

as the country they live in is best adapted to, and that is stock-grazing. Any other means of obtaining a livelihood is uncertain. Early frosts are fatal to the wheat crops about every other year. Oats and barley do well, especially the latter crop, but the nearest market is distant 100 miles.

These Indians are nearly all desirous of owning their land in severally; they want their houses and lands inclosed with good, substantial fences. Many of them have put up good hewed-log houses, which is a marked improvement over the log cabins heretofore put up by them. They are also building stables for their ponies. Their old habits and customs are disappearing.

This year they wholly abandoned the medicine-lodge. It was a partial failure last year. In issuing the blood mares last fall, purchased by the Department for them, the Indians receiving the same were required to pledge themselves to give up this institution, which has proven in the past such a stumbling-block to their progress in civilization. Heretofore these Indians would, late in the spring, commence beating the tom-tom, a kind of a drum, the sound from which goes a long distance. These tom-toms would be heard throughout the different camps, and this noise was kept up most of the nights, together with dancing, the principal dance being the sun dance, in which none of the females were permitted to participate; all of this drumming and dancing culminating in the assemblage of all the Indians at a certain point, and the putting up of a very large wigwam, which they term a medicine-lodge, the word medicine used in the sense of religious. This lodge represents their religion or manner of worship.

In the past they have been worshipers of the sun, and would make what they call sun offerings in the way of clothing, blankets, skins, etc., which they would fasten to the trees, or on some high rock, where they would remain until the destructive forces of nature would dispose of same. Their mode of burial has heretofore been to wrap the deceased in skins and blankets, and fasten the same in the tops of trees, or upon some high butte, or upon a frame above the ground. Now this is changing, and they are adopting the burial of the whites.

These Indians have made commendable progress in their agricultural efforts. Heretofore their farm work was confined to Birch and Badger Creek bottoms. This season about 150 acres on the Two Medicine Creek were plowed and sown with potatoes, oats, and barley. On Cut Bank Creek about 70 acres were broken and planted with like seed, and on both forks of the White Tail Creeks a number of patches of ground have been plowed and planted, all of which promises a fair return for their labor.

The disposition to separate and live apart from each other is constantly increasing, and also the intention to own their own homes is evidenced by the large amount of land by them fenced. They realize that a good fence, built by their industry, puts them in the actual possession of a certain quantity of land.

In the work of farming and fencing they have been materially aided by the farmer and assistant farmers, without whose aid but little progress could have been made. Their services should be continued; their work and example are the best kind of object lessons.

There have been 8,000 rods of fence constructed by these Indians during the past year, and they have plowed and planted 340 acres of land with oats, barley, and potatoes. This year these Indians will cut and put up 300 tons of hay to feed their ponies, and now they are all desirous of so providing for their stock.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school has been maintained at this agency throughout the year with an average attendance of 30 pupils, while 40 pupils attend day school, both of which have made commendable progress.

The want of accommodations for a greater number limits the benefits. A new school building is demanded, and inasmuch as this is contemplated by the terms of their late treaty, it is hoped that this want will be supplied at an early day. These Indians do not want their children to leave this reservation to attend school, but they seem anxious to have better school facilities here. A few years ago quite a number of these children were taken to a mission school across the mountains, and it is said that most of them died, and they are reluctant and unwilling, in fact, to have their children go away to school.

The boarding-school children raise all of the vegetables required for the use of the school. The past year they raised a fine crop of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbages, beets, peas, and turnips. They also milked, fed, and properly cared for twelve cows.

More clothing ought to be allowed these children to keep them plainly and cleanly dressed.

The blacksmiths' and carpenters' apprentices are daily becoming more useful. They learn readily and like mechanical work. As this work is constantly increasing, there should be more apprentices in the shops.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Were it not that this organization exists, the general advancement of these Indians would not be so great. When well organized and composed of good men, their example and restraining power are the most potent factors in the production of orderly and industrious habits among the Indians. The police force of this agency is well organized and composed of the best men of the tribe. Its influence is manifest throughout the camp; order prevails in and around the stockade and business places of the agency. The police of this agency have largely overcome the delinquency existing in making arrests and imprisoning members of their own tribe, and it is only necessary for them to know that a crime or act of violence has been committed to arrest and bring the offender before the proper tribunal. Among Indians, arrest and imprisonment of one another is and always will be distasteful. Their habits of life brook no restraint, nor fetter the licentious ambition of another.

While much good results from this branch of the service, poorly paid as it is, were their salaries such as to make the position desirable, how much more effective would be their work and greater the general advancement of the Indians in the avenues through which they have, in a small way, achieved success. A well-trained force (as a sequence a well-paid force) is demanded by the service as a protection to life and property of the Indians and employes against marauding bands of hostile Indians that are liable to visit us at any time. It is demanded by the citizens living near and even remote from the agency, for without which, situated as we are, it would be unreasonable to expect orderly camps and law-abiding Indians. Hence I would suggest, as I have often suggested to the Department, that the police should be better paid for their services.

It is but due the police to say, that during the year no acts of violence nor crimes have been committed, and but few misdemeanors (principally intoxication), the offenders being promptly punished; that their manly position in refusing to participate in or encourage the "Medicine Lodge" does them honor and largely influenced others to regard it as a thing of the past. Red Head, one of the most efficient men on the force, died during the month of June from hemorrhage of the lungs, contracted in the active discharge of his duties. Many of the police of this, will not be found on the roll of next year, for the reason that they find much more desirable and lucrative work.

MARRIAGE.

There ought to be a better arrangement as to the Indian marital relations. A matter of so much importance to them, their posterity and future welfare should receive proper consideration, and there ought to be some evidence of record of their marriage contracts. Vesting in agents authority to execute Indian marriages would benefit them very much in this respect. It is impracticable to have them conform to the Territorial marriage laws, which would require a couple to travel 250 miles accompanied by an interpreter to comply therewith, whereas a simple form could be adopted, and it is desired by these Indians. The present loose method is wrong in every sense of the word, and is calculated to make anything but a moral people of them. It is, however, gratifying to observe that plural marriages have ceased.

SANITARY.

The Indians of this agency being so remote from white settlements and military posts, are comparatively free from most of the diseases commonly found among other Indians, but many of them are affected with pulmonary complaints, and most of the deaths are from consumption. Their confidence in the agency physician and his remedies is increasing. A good, active physician has the means and opportunity of doing great good to these people.

GENERAL.

The depredations alleged to have been committed by these Indians in the past have ceased. Their industry and interest in other pursuits have operated for their general good, and as a preventive of many crimes and misdemeanors of which they were heretofore guilty. Not a single instance of horse stealing has occurred during the past year, this crime in the past being their favorite pastime. There has not been a depredation claim filed against them by any one for losses occurring during the past two years.

The present employes have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. Their willingness to meet the exigencies of the service in the performance of other duties not in their line, as well as their conduct and example, have aided much in making the progress which I am able to present in this report.

Better dwelling accommodations are needed for their use; their present quarters could be used to advantage as warehouses and are really better suited for such purpose.

For the prompt consideration given to their requests, as well as for the uniform kind treatment shown them, these Indians are grateful, and unite with the employes and myself in tendering thanks to the Department. Herewith find statistical report. Respectfully submitted.

M. D. BALDWIN,
T. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have, as agent for the Crow Indians, the honor to submit my annual report for your consideration. This agency was transferred to me May 10, 1888, by H. E. Williamson, since which time I have endeavored to familiarize myself with the various duties of the office, nature of the reservation, and habits, disposition, and wants of the Indians entrusted to my charge.

It has been impossible as yet to take a census of the tribe; as soon as practicable it will be taken and forwarded. The last census, taken by Agent Williamson, shows over 600 families, aggregating nearly 2,500 Indians. Owing to their constant procurement of abortion the deaths are in excess of births; so that now, from the best information I can get, I consider 2,300 about a fair estimate of their numbers. Hereditary diseases and the abrupt change from a nomadic life and an all-meat diet to living in houses and an almost vegetable diet is causing the enormous death rate.

In disposition the Crows are peaceable, and will make no trouble for the Government if kindly and firmly treated by the agent and his employes. No events worthy of note have occurred since I assumed charge.

Most of the crops were planted before my arrival. Some of the Indians have worked well and made good gardens. Some of the best workers, however, have had their gardens completely destroyed by hail-storms—potato vines, corn, melons, wheat, and oats beaten into the ground and the garden spots left absolutely bare of vegetation. Some of the finest hay meadows were also ruined. This is very discouraging and, I fear, will make them reluctant to plant again next spring.

The scattered condition of the farming makes the duties of the additional farmers employed to teach the Indians how to farm very onerous. Most of the districts are very large, requiring a ride of from 50 to 150 miles to go over them. This renders it impossible for the farmer to give the Indians under his charge the attention that is absolutely necessary in order to teach him to support himself by farming.

Well disposed Indians, desiring to work and better their condition, are subjected to all manner of ridicule from their comrades who compose the idle, shiftless class. These latter will not work, and try to prevent others from working.

The allotment of land to each Indian is too large. In my judgment, the Crow Indian will never use 40 acres for agriculture, yet he is given 160 acres, with an additional 80 acres for each child. If he were given 40 acres of land he could be made to fence it, and if not more than fifty families were put under the charge of each farmer, they could soon be made self-supporting. Arranged in this way, the idle and vicious could be made to work.

A system of irrigating ditches should be put in the valleys of the "Big Horn" and "Little Big Horn" rivers. The cost of ditching would be small in comparison with the benefits derived therefrom.

On the subject of education I herewith inclose report of the superintendent of the agency school, marked "Exhibit A." This school is unfortunately located. Being at the agency, the coming of the "camp" every week for rations has a demoralizing effect on the pupils, practically undoing in one day all the good of six days' teaching. As the building is badly constructed for school purposes and in a dangerous condition, I would suggest removing the school at least 2 miles from the agency and locating it on a section of land set apart for school purposes. With plenty of land for the pupils to work, it could be made almost self-supporting in the way of food.

The Unitarians are doing some good near their location, but the superintendent in charge of their school does not seem to have the knack of getting along with the Indians.

The Catholic school, situated on the "Big Horn," 20 miles from the agency, is doing much good and will prove of great assistance in civilizing this tribe. They are rapidly increasing the capacity of their buildings and filling them with pupils. They are

contemplating the establishment of a branch school on Pryor's Creek for the benefit of the "Plenty Coos" wing of the tribe. I shall do all in my power to encourage and assist them in this work.

The Jesuits are doing the only missionary work now being done on the reservation. As reported a short time since, we have no "court of Indian offenses" on this reservation. I do not deem such a tribunal at all necessary, and will not organize it unless so directed.

Many of the Indians are learning industrious habits and are becoming civilized enough to understand the advantages of having money. Wood and hay contractors are employing them in their business of cutting and hauling wood and hay for the military post. They (the Indians) also make good herders and freighters. Some of the cattlemen grazing stock on the reserve are regularly employing Indians as assistant herders, and I expect to haul from the railroad with Indian teams all the supplies for this agency not under contract to be delivered. This will not alone give employment to the Indians but will enable them to buy sufficient supplies to last them through the winter. This last sentence may seem superfluous, as the Government is supposed to feed the tribe, but in point of fact the amount of meat given them (5½ pounds per week) but keeps them in a half-starved state. They actually need and should have at least 7½ pounds of meat per week. If that is impossible from the annual appropriation, adopt the Indian's own suggestion; that is, use a portion of the money derived from grazing permits in buying more beef. Half-starved men are always dissatisfied and can not and will not work.

The cattle issued to Indians by my predecessors were branded with individual brands and herded by the agency herder with the beef cattle. In June I rounded up the herd, branded all the calves that were old enough to brand, and put each Indian in possession of his own cattle. I particularly instructed them in regard to taking care of their cattle, and so far they are carefully caring for and herding them. In some few cases hunger has driven them to kill a beef or yearling. Early in September I expect to have the "fall round up" and will clear the range of all cattle except the beef herd. This may be a wrong move, as the pangs of hunger may drive the Indians to slaughter many of their cattle this coming winter. In anticipation of this I have issued orders to my police to report all cases of cattle killing, and shall try, by promptly punishing the first offenders caught, to "nip it in the bud."

The fuel supply is a serious question to be considered. The number of persons necessarily here require a large supply of fuel, and its long distance from the agency renders it extremely difficult to keep on hand a good supply. Measures should be taken by the Department to open some of the coal banks within 20 miles of the agency, or permission should be given the agent to buy fuel from the Indians. This latter plan would be the best, as the Indians have plenty of ponies and wagons and it would encourage them to habits of industry. The agent should also be authorized to buy hay and oats from the Indians. The Indians living within 10 miles of the agency could easily furnish a sufficient quantity of oats at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per 100 pounds, and hay at a cost not exceeding \$6 per ton. This would not alone save money to the Government, but would encourage the Indian in his farming experiments.

The presence of a large military post, with its numbers of "hangers on" in the way of sub-contractors and teamsters, and the fact that unlimited quantities of beer and wine are allowed to be there sold, is detrimental to the moral and industrial advancement of the Indian.

The marriage of white men to Indian women on the reservation is another evil which should, if possible, be checked. The white man who would now marry an Indian woman is low and degraded enough to commit any crime. With the exception of Thomas Steward, the interpreter, all "squaw men" should be ordered off the reservation. With their superior advantage of civilization and education they have selected the choicest places of location, and without the consent of the agent or the sanction of the special allotting agent, have caused their lands to be surveyed and platted, putting the whole amount allowed to the head of families and each child, grazing and tillable, in the most fertile agricultural valleys, and then making a vigorous protest against any Indian settling near them. One of these "squaw men" claims the right, by virtue of the interest of his wife and children, to pasture 20,000 sheep on the reservation.

The boundary-lines of this reservation is another important subject and should receive immediate attention. The east line is merely a nominal one, and if protest is made against trespassing the reply is, "show us your boundary-line." The condition is even worse on the south and southwest, where the "grangers" and miners are located. On the southwest there is a strip of land 6 miles in width in dispute, private surveys on the part of the miners placing the line 6 miles north of the point claimed by the Government under the "Blake survey." These points, causing much worry to the agent and the loss of considerable revenue to the Indians, should be settled at an early day.

I would respectfully call attention to the subject of a ferry or a bridge across the Big Horn River. At most times it is impossible to ford this stream, and large numbers of the Indians are necessarily compelled to cross it in coming to the agency. The military, having possession of the desirable point of crossing, have established a ferry, and there is much complaint from them because they have to cross the Indians without pay. The establishment of a ferry across the Big Horn at or near the mouth of Beauvais Creek, that being the most direct route to Pryor's Creek, would be of much benefit.

It would also be of advantage to establish a telephone line between this agency and Fort Custer. I can, without cost to the Department, put in the necessary posts. The Signal Service will furnish the wire, and it would only remain for the Indian Bureau to furnish the telephone instruments to carry the scheme into effect.

Trusting this report will meet the requirements of the honorable Commissioner, I am, very respectfully,

E. P. BRISCOE,
C. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,

August 16, 1888.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I herewith submit my twelfth annual report, with census and accompanying statistics.

The confederated tribes of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and the Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kallispels, who removed here last year, making a total in all of Indians under my charge 2,018, under the following

RECAPITULATIONS.

Confederated tribes: Total number.....	1,767
Males over eighteen years.....	535
Females over fourteen years.....	623
School children between six and sixteen years.....	423
Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads: Total number.....	189
Males over eighteen years.....	56
Females over fourteen years.....	68
Children between six and sixteen years.....	42
Lower Kallispels: Total number.....	62
Males over eighteen years.....	21
Females over fourteen years.....	22
Children between six and sixteen years.....	14

THE PEND D'OREILLES

Are the most numerous tribe of the confederation, and are, as a rule, well behaved and industrious. They are fast advancing in the various paths of civilization, education, and industrial habits. Their homes are principally in the vicinity of the Mission Valley. They have well-cultivated farms, comfortable dwellings, herds of cattle, and a number of them take great pride in cultivation of orchards and gardens. Their chief is an old man, of good character, who cultivates the soil and leads a quiet and unobtrusive life among his people.

THE KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Of the Kootenai Indians who reside on the reservation and who are of the confederated tribes of the reserve, very little can be said in the way of advancement, either in civilizing pursuits, morality, or religion. They live on Dayton Creek, on the border of the Flathead Lake, and are, as a rule, inveterate loafers and gamblers. It is a distance of about 70 miles from the agency to where the Kootenai tribe make their home. They have some land under cultivation, but are so far from the agency that their efforts at improvement can not be well seconded by the employes or the agent. The missionaries at Saint Ignatius are building a church at the Kootenai settlement, and through them and the efforts of the chief, who is himself a progressive

Indian, I hope to report an improvement this year. A resident farmer should be sent to Dayton Creek to aid, direct, and encourage the efforts which are already being made to elevate this tribe from their present condition.

CHIEF ARLEE.

This is the Flathead chief who entered into an agreement with General Garfield on the 27th of August, 1872, to remove from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko Reservation, which he did, and was followed by about twenty-two families. The head chief, Charlot, refuses to sign the agreement and also refused to remove from the Bitter Root Valley. Arlee is now an old man, and respected by the families who followed him from the Bitter Root Valley to this reservation. Those said families are settled around in the vicinity of the agency, and although they have farms and houses and cultivate the soil and raise cattle, are not as well off as they should be. Arlee was second chief when the Garfield agreement was signed, and upon his removal to this reservation was recognized by the Government as the head of the tribe and with his people received all its bounty. This is the great cause of Charlot's bitterness and his refusal to remove to the reservation.

CHARLOT'S BAND OF BITTER ROOT FLATHEADS.

On the 12th of August, 1884, under orders from the Secretary of the Interior, I met Charlot's band of Bitter Root Indians at Saint Mary's Mission, in the Bitter Root Valley, and after a careful census found the following result:

Married men.....	79
Unmarried males above 16 years.....	25
Boys under 16.....	68
Total number of males.....	172
Married women.....	100
Marriageable girls.....	9
Girls under the age of puberty.....	61
Total number of females.....	170

In all, 342 individuals, of whom 101 were heads of families.

At this date, August 12, 1884, there remains of Charlot's band living in the Bitter Root Valley:

Total number of Indians.....	189
Males above 18 years.....	56
Females above 11 years.....	64
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	42

By above figures it will be seen that the band of Charlot's are gradually removing from the Bitter Root Valley and are settling on the Jocko Reservation.

In January, 1884, Chief Charlot and four of his head-men, accompanied by the agent and an interpreter, visited Washington under orders from the Indian Department. Nearly a month was spent at the National Capital, and during that time several interviews were held with the Secretary of the Interior, but no offer of pecuniary reward or persuasion of the Secretary could shake Charlot's resolution to remain in the Bitter Root Valley. An offer to build him a house, fence in and plow a sufficiency of land for a farm; give him cattle, horses, seed, agricultural implements, and to do likewise for each head of a family in his band; also a yearly pension to Charlot of \$500, and be recognized as the heir of Victor, his deceased father, and to take his place as head chief of the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais Indians living on the Jocko Reservation, had no effect.

After returning to the reservation the agent was instructed to use his best judgment in regard to inducing the removal of the tribe. Under the following offer seventeen families removed and settled on the reservation:

- First. Choice of 160 acres of unoccupied land.
- Second. Assistance in the erection of a substantial house.
- Third. Assistance in fencing and breaking up a field of 10 acres.
- Fourth. The following gift: Two cows, a wagon and harness, plows, with other necessary implements, seed for the first year, and provisions until the first crop was harvested.

Having taken advantage of the opportunity, they removed and were settled as agreed, and most of them are now selling a surplus of the productions of the soil.

Other families followed afterwards, but authority has not yet been granted to extend to them the same facilities as were given the original families who took advantage of the offer.

If Congress would give the Indians the right of alienation and to sell and dispose of their possessions in the Bitter Root Valley for their own benefit, or to let the land revert back to the Government, and let it be sold for the benefit of the rightful owners and heirs, with a view of expending the money in giving them homes on the reservation, the question would soon be settled, and the Flatheads would remove to the Jocko Reservation, including Chief Charlot, who has lived to regret his refusal of the generous offer made to him by the Government.

THE LOWER KALISPELS.

On the 27th day of April, 1887, the Northwest Indian Commission on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head-men and other adult Indians of the confederate bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai Indians entered into a certain agreement at this reservation. It was there and then announced that it was the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the United States. As the Lower Pend d'Oreilles or Kalispel Indians expressed a desire and entered into an agreement under certain promises of assistance to be guaranteed by the agreement to remove to the Flathead Reservation, the said confederate bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais agreed with the commission to allow the Kalispels to remove to and settle upon their lands. It seems, up to present date, the United States Congress has not confirmed or passed upon said agreement and it leaves the Indians in question in a very undecided and unsatisfactory condition.

On the 25th of September, 1887, I reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Michael, one of the chiefs of the wandering bands of Lower Kalispels, who met the northwest Indian commission at Sand Point, in Idaho Territory, and who signed the agreement to remove to this reservation with the families who acknowledged him as chief, was at the Flathead Agency; that he came to request transportation by railroad or otherwise, for fifteen families from Idaho to the Flathead Reservation. The chief at the time fully understood that the agreement with the northwest commission, which he signed should be ratified by Congress before it could go into effect, and that there was no means at the disposal of the Indian Office to pay for transportation or to take care of those families until such provisions were made by Congress. But he appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through my office, to grant them the aid and facilities he desired to remove his band while they were anxious and willing to come to the Flathead Reservation, where it was expected they would cultivate the soil for a living and abandon their wandering and vagabond life. The appeal was listened to, and the Indian Office furnished means to bring the band to this reservation, and also provided means of support until the close of the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1888. During the year this band, with whatever aid could be afforded them from the agency, commenced farming in a small way, and gave ample evidence that with proper attention and the assistance promised in the agreement in which they entered with the northwest commission, they would soon become tillers of the soil and placed on the highway to civilization and self-support. The number of Michael's band removed from the Kalispel Valley to this reservation under such circumstances are as follows:

Total number.....	62
Males over 18 years.....	21
Females over 11 years.....	22
Children between 6 and 16 years.....	14

VICTOR, HEAD CHIEF

of this band, after the commission left talked to his people against removal to the reservation, but, as events show, is now solicitous and urgent in his appeal to the Government to carry out the provisions of the agreement with the northwest Indian commission, and to remove his people at once to the Flathead Reservation. In fact, he has asked, and I have made the request from the Indian Office to provide the means of transportation for himself and his band from the Kalispel Valley, in Idaho Territory, to this reservation.

BUFFALO ON THE RESERVATION.

In 1878, one year after I took charge of the Flathead Reservation, believing that in the manner in which buffalo were being slaughtered by white hunters for their

hides, and by travelers and would-be sportsmen, who shot the animals down and left their carcasses to taint the atmosphere where they fell, I conceived the idea that this noble beast, which is now almost extinct on the American plains, might be saved from total annihilation by getting some of them on an Indian reservation, where they could be bred, herded, and cared for by the Indians. There were no buffaloes west of the Rocky Mountains, and the nearest herd was on the eastern plains in the vicinity of Fort Shaw, in the Territory of Montana. At my suggestion, Indians undertook and succeeded in driving two young buffalo cows and a bull from a wild herd, near Fort Shaw, through Cadotte's Pass, and across the main divide of the Rocky Mountain range into the Flathead Reservation, on the Pacific slope. The buffalo have increased from three to twenty-seven head. Besides, several males were slaughtered by the Indians for their feasts, as it was deemed better for propagation not to have too many bulls running in the herd. The buffalo are now owned by two individual half-breed cattle owners of this reservation. Tempting offers have been made to them to sell the herd, but I advise a continuation of ownership. It seems to me that the Government should take steps to secure these buffalo, which are among the last remnants of the millions that roamed the great American plains in former days. They could be herded, cared for, and the number increased in proportion to that of similar herd of stock cattle.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS.

The average of planting has vastly increased this year, and every agricultural valley on the reservation is dotted with Indian homes, well-fenced farms, comfortable houses, cultivated fields and gardens. A majority of the Indians also have herds of cattle, for which they have individual brands, and herd and care for them with the same ambition for increase and profit as the white farmer and stock-raiser.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Since the establishment of this tribunal on the reservation there has been a marked change. Before its inauguration the chiefs were head and front, and their decision and action went unquestioned among the tribes. A small bribe from a cattle-owner secured the right from the chief, without consulting anybody, to drive cattle and herd them on the reservation. Questionable characters in the same way introduced themselves among the Indians in various occupations; gambling and the introduction of whisky with all their attendant excesses and crimes was the rule. But after the court of Indian offenses became established and the induction into office of Indians of character with the elevation and advancement of the tribes in view, a curb was put upon the action of the chiefs, who at first opposed the rulings of the court of Indian offenses and the action of the Indian police. But by promptness and firmness the court was sustained and the chiefs as well as the Indians were brought under its rulings.

It gives me great pleasure to learn that provisions have been made to allow the judges compensation for their service, as their duties entail a loss of time which should be rewarded, as each of them at this agency are tillers of the soil and stock-raisers.

STOCK KILLED AND INJURED ON THE RAILROAD.

Since the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad through this reservation a great number of Indian stock has been killed or injured. I kept a careful list of the stock so killed or injured, with the names of owners, their residence, the date of killing, the value thereof, etc., and on the 11th of November, 1884, D. K. Ford, the general claim agent of the railroad, visited the agency and allowed sixty claims to individual Indians for the killing and injuring of stock, amounting to the sum of \$3,155. Since that date, including the sum allowed for the first sixty claims, the sum paid to the Indians on this reservation for killing and injury to stock to July 1, 1885, is \$11,469.50. The company have made arrangements to put up a wire fence along the most dangerous part of their line running through the reserve. The settlements with the Indians by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have been most honorable and the Indians were satisfied, as they received the full market value of their animals killed or maimed; but it will be a great benefit to the Indians to fence the railroad, as the money paid to them for the killing of cattle or horses is generally spent in frivolous ways instead of replacing the stock killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 31, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics.

CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:

Gros Ventres:	
Males over 18 years	245
Females over 14 years	259
School children between 6 and 16 years	223
Males under 6 years	121
Females under 6 years	116
	964
Assinaboines:	
Males over 18 years	193
Females over 14 years	266
School children between 6 and 16 years	160
Males under 6 years	130
Females under 6 years	81
	830

Total number of Indians of both tribes

1,794

The utmost care was used in the enumeration of the census, and valuable aid was rendered in its preparation through the efficiency of Charles Ohlerking, agency employé, and William Bent, interpreter. The census shows an increase of about four per cent. in the population of these tribes. This increase is due to the births outnumbering the deaths.

THE RESERVE.

The agreement made by the northwestern commission with the Indians, ratified and confirmed by Congress and approved May 1, 1883, throws open to settlement several million acres of land, including the site of the present agency, and necessitating at an early date the removal of the Indians and the establishment of agency buildings upon the reduced reservation, the boundaries of which are described per treaty as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek; thence due south to a point due west of the western extremity of the Little Rocky Mountains; thence due east to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity; thence following the acute; or crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of People's Creek; thence up Milk River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning; and estimated to contain about 840,000 acres of land.

The land on this reservation consists of prairie or bench lands, second to none in Montana for stock-raising purposes; fertile river and creek bottoms, susceptible of producing in abundance all agricultural products adapted to the Territory.

In July, authority was given me to have broken or plowed several hundred acres of land, that it might become mellowed by time and the frosts of winter, thereby rendering it available for crop-raising purposes for the Indians the coming season. In using this authority, I have had the land broken in small farms of from 5 to 10 acres each, with a view of an early allotment of the lands in sovereignty, and had these farms so scattered as to give the heads of each family and their children the requisite number of acres to which they would be so entitled.

Nearly all of the selections made were chosen by the heads of families in person, under the supervision of the additional farmer. A majority of these selections have been made by the Assinaboines. The Gros Ventres, as a tribe, are slow in making their selections of locations. When the subject is discussed with them, as a rule they desire to know where the agency is to be located before selecting sites for their new homes; hence, as the selection of agency site has not been definitely settled and approved by the President, very little land has been broken for them.

When the Indians are removed to their new homes on the reduced reservation, and supposedly to be theirs for all time to come, I believe that their best interests will be served if located upon the lands as selected in sovereignty. They will be better prepared

to acquire their severalty rights at this period than at any other time. Such a course would at once break up the village life for which they have been noted, and give them the idea of ownership, and if carried out would be a rapid stride towards their prosperity and self-sustainment.

AGENCY LOCATION.

As soon as I was officially advised of the ratification and approval of the treaty, thus necessitating the early removal of the Indians, I at once communicated with you, urging that early action be taken; that settlers were pouring in on all sides, and I believed that the best interests of the Indian service could only be served by the early removal of the Indians to the reduced reservation. In July, Special Agent Henry Heth reached this agency, for the purpose of accompanying me on a tour of inspection looking to the selection of an agency site, making necessary estimates for buildings, etc.

Upon that trip every possible available point was visited, and as I had heretofore thoroughly familiarized myself by personal visits and inspection, justice to the Indians, as their agent, compelled me to differ with Special Agent Heth as to location of agency site. When taken into consideration that the cost of erection of all agency buildings, improvements, etc., come from the treaty fund of the Indians, as per treaty, this location should be so centralized as that the greatest good will accrue to the greatest number. I am satisfied that an agency location properly centered would be a great incentive towards inducing the Indians to settle upon their lands in severalty and selecting for their homes such portions of their reservation as to enable them to become "fillers of the soil" and eventually self-supporting citizens.

Special Agent Heth recommended that the agency be located upon Lodge Pole Creek, near the foot-hills of the Little Rocky Mountains. The water on this small stream within a few hundred yards of the mountains sinks or disappears beneath the rocks, to reappear three-fourths of a mile below, and it is well known by those familiar with the situation that in 1886 this stream was dry, from one-half mile below its reappearance to its mouth. The bottom land is not susceptible of being utilized for Indian farms for more than one-half dozen families, and the same may be said of most of the so-called creeks issuing from the Little Rocky Mountains. The timber resources of this mountain are limited. Forest fires of recent years have comparatively denuded it of timber, and the timber-bearing qualities of the same are, and have been, greatly exaggerated.

My recommendation was that an agency site be selected on Milk River, at a point nearly half way between Peoples Creek and Snake Creek. Such location would be convenient to the Indians, and they can locate their farms both east and west of agency; successfully propagate as farmers all cereals adapted to this climate. This valley is 25 miles long and from 3 to 10 miles wide, where, for all time to come, they can find ample land for agricultural purposes and an abundance of hay for stock feeding and utilizing the bench lands in the rear as a summer feeding-ground for stock. I consider the subject of timber a secondary consideration; all "coolies" in the foot-hills are teeming with an abundance of Montana's best coal, giving assurance that for all time to come they will have an abundant fuel supply.

Three-fourths of the Indians will from choice locate upon Milk River, and seven-eighths from necessity, that they may become individual owners of farms and agricultural people, will so locate. It would be an injustice to them to have the agency located at or near the Little Rocky Mountains, and compel the large proportion of Milk River settling Indians to travel the barren, snow-covered, bench lands for twenty-five miles or more, between their Milk River homes and the mountain agency, if so located, for the purpose of receiving their weekly rations (which by treaty they are entitled to) for at least five months in the year. It would be a physical impossibility for even the strong and vigorous ones to make this trip. Justice to their interests urgently demands that I reiterate my former recommendation, "that the new agency be located on Milk River, with a sub-agency situated near the Little Rockies, that supplies may be issued during the winter months from that point to those locating there."

AGRICULTURAL.

The past year shows a decided improvement among the Indians as farmers. They are beginning to realize the results of their labors, by finding a ready market for oats and vegetables grown upon their farms. As a rule the Indian farms have been well cultivated, and will yield this season abundant crops. Their present farms were broken for them in large fields, necessitating to some extent co-operative farming, with as many as twenty families with gardens in the same field, and, as a result, at harvest time, the so-called "chief" usually gets the lion's share. As a consequence many of them have become dissatisfied and are expressing a desire for individual

farms, which are being broken for them at present as heretofore noted, and will greatly aid in obliterating this chieftainship.

STOCK RAISING.

During the year, under the authority of the Department, I have issued to individual Indians 370 cows, calves, and bulls, as a beginning for their future stock-raising purposes. As a rule this stock has been well cared for. Many of them have domesticated their cows and greatly appreciate the milk for family use, and in a few instances they are making butter. I believe it would be a wise investment to purchase and issue to them 1,000 cows, the increase of which in a few years would be such as to tender the annual beef-supply purchase entirely unnecessary.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and thirteen privates. As a rule they are efficient and are quick to respond when called upon to perform the services for which they are appointed.

CRIMES.

The year has been comparatively free from crimes. I have had occasion to arrest but three Indians, and they were placed under arrest and punished for "borrowing" twenty-three horses from their neighbors across the international boundaries. Having no guard-house at the agency they were sent to Fort Assinaboine, where Colonel Otis, commandant, kept them confined in the post guard-house thirty days, with a daily intermission of a few hours at wood-sawing and other labor, as a punishment for the offense. The stolen horses were turned over to the military and through the kindness of Colonel Otis sent to the international line and there delivered to the northwest mounted police, for return to their owners.

Two raids have been made by the Canadian blood Indians upon these Indians this season, and about one-half of the horses stolen by them have been recovered.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good and the medicine-man is gradually losing his influence. A lack of proper transportation greatly hampers the efficiency of the agency physician. The necessary transportation should by all means be furnished him for his use at the earliest date possible, that he may make at least weekly visits to the different settlements. Many of the progressive Indians who have no faith in the medicine-man have expressed this desire to me. The births during the year exceed the deaths, by quite a large number, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the tribes and their healthfulness.

SCHOOLS.

An agency day school has been in operation for the past year. The teachers have been efficient and satisfactorily performed their duties. The average attendance has been twenty-three scholars per day, but like the majority of Indian day schools it does not meet the necessary requirements for the education of the Indian youth.

MISSION SCHOOL.

The advancement made by the pupils at the St. Paul's Mission School, located upon the east fork of Peoples Creek, near the Little Rocky Mountains, under the able management of Rev. F. Eberschweiler, superintendent, assisted by the Mother Superior and sisters, is gratifying. Large additions have been made to the buildings and new ones erected, thereby increasing facilities for the education and training of an increased number of pupils. I am pleased that the contract has been increased to fifty scholars for the ensuing year.

SURVEY.

The boundary lines of the reduced reservation should be surveyed and properly marked by mounds or otherwise at an early date. The ceded lands are being rapidly settled, rendering this survey all the more important. If delayed I greatly fear that trouble may ensue on account of encroachments of white settlers upon Indian grounds.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing my work for the past year, I am pleased to report there is to be noticed in all directions evidences of progress and improvement on the part of these Indians. They are better workers, better farmers, and are showing an increased disposition to help themselves.

Thanking you for the kind assistance rendered me by the officers of the Department, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. FIELDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the last fiscal year.

THE DIMINISHED RESERVATION

for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at this agency, consists of about 1,700,000 acres, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Big Muddy Creek; thence up the Missouri River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk River to Porcupine Creek; thence up Porcupine Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point 40 miles due north in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Big Muddy Creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

These Indians are already beginning to enjoy the benefits arising from this treaty by which in lieu of lands surrendered they are to receive annually \$165,000 for ten years, to be expended for them by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of subsistence and supplies. The treaty was ratified by Congress and approved May 1, 1888, and the few Indians who were somewhat opposed to signing the articles of agreement at the time of presentation to them by the Commissioners, in December, 1886, are now highly elated over the result.

THE CENSUS

was to be taken very carefully this year. Every house and tepee was visited by the commissary clerk, agency interpreter, and police, and particular inquiry made to ascertain facts, so much so, that I believe the report as nearly accurate as it is possible to be, with present facilities for making the count.

Yanktons:	
Whole number of Indians.....	1,178
Males over 18 years of age.....	294
Females over 14 years of age.....	370
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	230
Assinaboines:	
Whole number of Indians.....	713
Males over 18 years of age.....	192
Females over 14 years of age.....	248
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	124

In addition there are perhaps two hundred Indians who are off the reservation (without leave) some roaming around hunting game and picking berries, and others employed during the summer on the cattle and sheep ranches and elsewhere. As suggested in my last report, I believe midwinter, when all are at home, the best time to take the census.

FARMING.

No lands have been allotted among these Indians. They are not yet prepared for allotment, but a majority of them have taken small farms and patches, built cabins,

and made other improvements quite commendable for a people who two years ago were nearly all living in tepees and shifting about from place to place, on the reservation and off, manifesting no interest whatever in tilling the soil. The agency farms were this year abandoned and the time of the farmers and other employes given in instructing and assisting the Indians in cultivating their farms and patches. Owing to the backward season, planting was not begun until the first week in May, finishing the work on the 20th of that month.

The Yanktons put in 200 acres between the Big Muddy Creek, the eastern boundary of the diminished reservation, and the Tonlees, 12 miles west of Poplar River; and the Assinaboines planted 225 acres between the Tonlees and Milk River, the western boundary line. The crops consist of two-fifths potatoes and the rest of corn and garden truck—all Indian cultivation. Last year there were 613 acres cultivated, but 95 acres were in agency farms; and perhaps 100 acres more was land outside the present diminished reservation. In many places Indians removed late in the spring to permanently locate, and no land, save a garden spot, was broken. Many having no oxen or ponies, were dependent upon agency stock to break ground, and we found it impossible, with six head of horses, to prepare fields for all this season.

These Indians are very greatly in need of work cattle and wagons. Among the Yanktons there are only eight yoke of oxen, and the Assinaboines, twenty-six yoke. Both tribes own about seventy available pony teams for light work. One hundred yoke of oxen and as many wagons are needed, and I am glad to say that steps are being taken to purchase one-half this number this season, so that next spring farming and other work by Indians will not be so much an uphill business.

There are 2,000 acres under fence on this reservation; 3,200 rods of fencing being made this season. One hundred and ninety-seven heads of families are engaged in cultivating the soil this year—half of them working with hoes only, as they have no work cattle, ponies, or farm implements.

CIVILIZATION.

It is generally conceded in this vicinity that these Indians have perceptibly advanced the past year in the manners and customs of the white man. They manifest a greater disposition to reside in houses, to wear clothing, to till the soil, to do freighting, to encourage the school, and to work when opportunity offers. Morally, little can be said. Among some of them there has been an improvement, but a majority have made little or no change, and the loafers have rather retrograded, in my opinion. Every effort is being made by all hands to improve the morals of these people, but so far it seems a difficult undertaking.

STOCK-RAISING.

Very little attention has heretofore been given to this industry. The census shows 635 ponies, 761 head cattle, including cows and calves; 8 hogs, 305 sheep, and 1,000 chickens. The heavy loss of stock in the winter of 1886-'87 so discouraged the few who had been induced to raise cattle that they gave it up in the spring of 1887, and only here and there have I succeeded in getting an Indian to take hold of this industry, even on a small scale. They are, however, taking more interest this summer, and have stables and sheds now where they had no shelter heretofore, and I believe they will make a better showing in this important branch hereafter. Their ponies are generally small, inferior stock, and of little value. The cattle are good common stock. Three hundred are owned by J. A. Culbertson, an intelligent and industrious half-breed, who has given special attention to cattle raising the past few years. These Indians more than ever appreciate the value of cattle, and are beginning to take much better care of the little stock they own. They seem anxious to possess oxen, and begin to understand how useless their small, weak ponies are. Much good would be accomplished by distributing a few hundred heifers and 100 yoke of oxen among them. It must not be expected that an Indian will become self-supporting in this country by tilling the soil, as there are too many dry seasons; but, if given a start, there is no reason (if looked after by agent and employes) why he should not succeed as well in raising stock as the white man and largely become, in this manner, self-supporting. This reservation is naturally adapted to rearing cattle and sheep, and it should be so utilized.

THE AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

has been successfully conducted the past year. The average attendance was 193.17. In January last there were 216 pupils enrolled, all of whom were in actual attendance. The employes consisted of superintendent, matron, one principal teacher, two teachers, one industrial teacher, seamstress, laundress, cook, baker, and night-watch-

man. The entire expense of the school was sustained by the Department, the average cost of each pupil, including salaries paid employes, being \$111.38. As a rule, the children have made gratifying progress.

Regular work in addition to study and recitation is provided for the various "details" each day, the usual assembly exercises in the evenings, and Sabbath school every Sunday. The boys are required to care for the oxen and cows, haul water, cut wood, cultivate the garden and farm, consisting of 15 acres planted in corn, potatoes, cabbages, beans, onions, etc., while the girls are taught sewing, kitchen and dining-room details, laundrying, and general house-work. Four boys are apprentices at the carpenter and blacksmith shops, where they devote one-half the time. I do not anticipate these children will become statesmen to cut prominent figures in the great national council at Washington, but I confidently believe they will acquire such habits of industry and gain advantages at this school that will enable them to become self-sustaining when they arrive at maturity.

The school buildings are too small for so many children and the facilities generally inadequate. The superintendent and all employes have labored under many disadvantages, which I hope to see obviated when the new school building is up and other contemplated improvements are made. The present buildings consist of a two-story frame, 35 by 97, intended to accommodate 75 pupils; a one-story frame, 16 by 40, used as a recitation room—in bad repair, an old, old log building, 16 by 160, originally intended for 50 pupils, but now almost worthless; log barn, 16 by 18, log cow stable, 14 by 16, and a log ice-house. Nearly all the log structures are unfit for use, but we can not dispense with them until something better is provided, which we hope for next year.

POLICE.

The police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 13 privates at Poplar Creek for service among the Yanktons, and 1 captain and 5 privates at Wolf Point subagency for service among the Assinaboins, have not been as efficient as I could wish, and several changes during the year became necessary. Their intentions are good and will do anything, if told and directed, but some of them failed to take proper interest in the discharge of their duties and were not sufficiently aggressive. The force is distributed in the various neighborhoods throughout the reservation, and no doubt their presence has a beneficial influence in preventing crime. It has been difficult to obtain suitable policemen who own ponies, and it is useless to enlist one without a pony. Many do not care to enter the service and furnish and feed a pony for \$8 a month. They have recently been supplied with new revolvers, and belts and holsters, to take the place of arms and accoutrements practically worthless. They feel encouraged and there is prospect for the betterment of this service.

FREIGHTING AND LABOR.

These Indians hauled with their own teams 160,000 pounds of Government supplies from the agency warehouse, at Poplar Creek, to Wolf Point subagency, 25 miles, and 125 tons of hay from the Toulces, 10 miles east of Wolf Point, to agency and school at Poplar Creek. For this service they were paid \$900. They were also employed by contractors and others to freight supplies and goods from the Missouri River steamboat landing and from the railroad station to agency warehouse, military post, traders' stores, etc., also to haul wood for contractors, and other transporting, amounting in all, to perhaps, \$2,500. Indians have been paid during the year for labor about the agency \$1,230.25, and I estimate they have received for various kinds of work about the railroad and for individuals not less than \$2,000 more.

AGENCY BUILDING.

There are forty-seven buildings, so called, carried on the rolls at this agency. Eighteen of these are frame, the rest log structures; one-half of the log buildings are of little or no value, save the timber in them suitable for fuel. Some of them I shall ask to have condemned this season. Those needed and of some value I have repaired and put in shape. The frame buildings (those needing it) have been painted and otherwise improved. A new dwelling should be erected for the agency farmer, as his house is an old tumble-down log building, unfit for occupancy.

MISSIONARY WORK AND RELIGION.

Rev. George W. Wood has been at this agency nine years, engaged in missionary work. He conducts an interesting and instructive English and Dakota service every Sabbath, but I can not say that his efforts are converting many of the natives. These Indians trouble themselves very little about religious matters. Many are Mormons,

with a strong belief in polygamy, not, however, because they have any profound religious convictions. Polygamy suits their tastes. The medicine men have lost their hold and there are few cases of killing ponies and destroying property of deceased Indians. The practice of burying blankets and presents with their dead still continues. The great hope of overcoming these superstitions is in the education of the young, which is being realized to some extent already.

SANITARY.

Fully 30 per cent. of these Indians are afflicted more or less with rheumatism, scrofula, consumption, and constitutional diseases of a venereal character. They are learning the value of the white man's medicine and have patronized the agency physician much more this year than last.

It is noticeable that the "medicine man" is rapidly losing his grip. His tom-tom is not heard about the sick so frequently. He is consequently becoming despondent, a chronic grumbler, and imagines the red man and his wild West are going to the "dekeens."

One thing greatly needed is suitable hospital accommodations at the agency for the benefit of the school pupils and others whose cases can only be properly treated at such a place.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employes have generally been faithful and rendered good service, as good, according to report, as ever had at this agency. Most of the exceptions have been in the police force.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by my superiors in the service, and the faithfulness and industry of employes.

I herewith transmit agency statistics.

Very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 18, 1885.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The Indians belonging to this agency are located in Montana Territory, about 50 miles north of the Big Horn Mountains, 40 miles south from the Yellowstone River, and 30 miles east of the Little Horn River, on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, and some small tributaries of those streams. The general face of the country is very much broken, comprising a part of the Wolf Mountains. The northeast corner of the reservation is one of the best timbered sections of this country, being covered with a good growth of pine. A saw mill is located and in operation near the line of the reservation. In the absence of maps of the surveys made in 1836, I am unable to decide whether it is on the reservation or not. Where the land is not so broken as to show the bare rock, it is covered with a growth of blue-joint, bunch, and buffalo grasses, all of exceedingly nutritious character, which euro on the ground, thus becoming a species of standing hay, which, when not covered by too great a depth of snow, affords pasture to cattle, horses, and sheep, and with ordinary winters the appearance of stock in the spring on the range astonishes people who live in the South and East.

The soils of the narrow valleys is generally of a yellow color, containing a considerable amount of alkali; produces good root crops, and is thought capable of producing good crops of small grain. Corn with good seasons produces well, but with the short period between frosts does not always mature; the stalks growing very small afford but little fodder. A portion of this country south of the reservation and north of the Big Horn Mountains, near the Wyoming line, is irrigated, pretty well settled, and is said to produce fine crops of small grain and all the root crops and garden stuff usually grown. The little valleys on the reservation, however, are too narrow to afford much cultivatable land, and in dry years, without irrigation, would probably produce nothing even with the best cultivation. I am unable to form any correct

judgment of the amount of land which can be irrigated by the Rosebud, Muddy, and Lamo Deer, all small streams.

The want of a market for any agricultural products is a great drawback to the reservation. Without a market and with little taste for vegetable food, there is very little incentive for these Indians to do any very laborious farm work. When there is a prospect for a speedy and certain return in money or its equivalent, they, or many of them, work very well, as is evidenced by the labor in cutting and hauling and building for the agency.

These Northern Cheyennes would care for stock, and with proper means make a success of the business of raising cattle and horses. If supplied with a number of good stallions and cows, and given a sufficient ration to keep away the temptation to kill the cattle for food until the increase in cattle would furnish them beef, and the proceeds of sales of horses provide other necessities, they would become self-supporting much earlier than by any other course in this country. This plan would have a much better prospect of success (though it might not meet with it as early as expected) than an entire reliance on agricultural pursuits for that object.

There are generally plenty of applicants for any Government work which I may have on hand. The Indians have hauled from Rosebud Station during the fiscal year 167,431 pounds of freight, for which they were paid the sum of \$1,265.61. The freight came in good order, not a single article missing.

These Indians were located on the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers by the military authorities about the year 1851. The buffalo had not then been wiped out. The reservation was set apart November 26, 1884, by Executive order. Several settlers had previous to the date of the order settled within the boundaries of the reservation and occupied some of the best lands.

These Indians have been affiliated with the Sioux in many of their operations, and have many of their characteristics, but their language is entirely dissimilar. They have for some fifty years ranged from the Black Hills to the Little Horn, and south to the North Platte, following the buffalo. Many of those from thirty to thirty-five years old were born on Tongue River and the Rosebud. They are very much attached to this country.

My observation of the characteristics of these Indians for the past two years and a half has not materially changed my opinion of them, as expressed in former reports. They are generally lazy, headstrong, hard to control, dirty in their habits and persons; will pay their debts better than any people I ever saw; and the women are chaste. Dr. Burgen, agency physician, does not report a single case of venereal disease among them. Promiscuous intercourse does not exist among them; and I know of only one half-breed whose legitimacy, according to their ideas of the marriage relation, is questioned. These are cases of bigamy, and they have not yet been convinced of its evil effects on their social relations. This, I trust, will appear to them upon further teachings by the priests.

The men are brave, easily excited, and, being well armed and living in a country admirably adapted to guerrilla warfare, could hold a considerable regular force at bay for a long time. An outbreak would, however, hardly occur, unless precipitated by some excited fanatic committing an overt act, who would be joined by his relatives, and in the end by the tribe. The removal of all who are disposed to foment trouble to some remote point whence they could not communicate with the tribe, seems to me the very best possible means to dispose of the wordy demagogues who retard progress and lead to most of the troubles we have. One or two such Indians can, by producing dissatisfaction, organizing Indian public sentiment against schools, steady labor, and other civilizing influences, and fostering feeling in favor of dances, Indian medicine, and other debasing influences, do more harm than can be remedied by the best management for years.

Their improvement has not met my expectations, which were, perhaps, too sanguine. The amount of patience necessary for intercourse with them is beyond the comprehension of any one who has never been subjected to the necessity.

I believe that a small military force near the agency as a support for the Indian police until they have become accustomed to discipline and the Indians to submission to their authority would be of immense advantage.

Since my last report three store-rooms, a school building for a day school, a house for physician's quarters and dispensary, and a slaughter-house have been erected, principally with the labor of Indians. Quarters for farmers, additional farmers, herders, and school employes are needed, and in the construction of which Indian labor could be advantageously employed at very small expense.

The materials for plow harness were not received until after the season for breaking land had passed, and, in consequence, the acreage of cultivated land has been increased but little. The mowing machines came in time, and there has been a considerable increase in the amount of hay cut and cured, estimated at 237 tons. The potato bug injured the small crops planted very much; one or two, however, saved theirs by the use of Paris green. A very severe hail-storm passed through the

north end of the reservation, extending to Tongue River, sweeping away all the crops in its track; otherwise the season for cultivated crops has been very favorable, more rain having fallen than has been known for years. A late frost killed all the wild plums and choke cherries on the Rosebud, Muddy, and Lamo Deer, thereby depriving the Indians of one small source of sustenance. The small amount of game on the reservation is reduced to still smaller proportions, and it is almost impossible to keep the Indians in the limits while the ration is so small and the temptation to seek game outside is so great.

The number of visitors from other agencies has been very much reduced, with decided benefit to all concerned, but I am besieged with importunities for passes, and they feel very badly treated in not obtaining them, no reasons for not granting them being accepted as good, and when a positive denial is given they return to the charge with the pertinacious reiteration of the boy begging to go swimming, as if no denial had been made with the best of reasons for it, until patience is exhausted by the demands of the unreasoning creatures.

The religious instruction of these Indians has been conducted by Rev. Father Vanderveldt, a Jesuit priest, for the greater part of the year, but he has been called away, and there is now no one in his place. I am quite anxious that he may return at an early day or be replaced as soon as possible, and that a confessor be given him; one man can not attend to all their wants. I am of the opinion (though a Protestant) that the Roman Catholics have more influence and better success with these Indians than any other denomination, but they need more priests to make their work effective here.

The boarding-school conducted under a contract with the "Bureau of Catholic Missions," in charge of the Ursuline Sisters at "Saint Labre's Mission," on Tongue River, with a capacity for 50 boarders and 20 day pupils, has not progressed very favorably; the attendance not exceeding, if equaling, that of last year and a very great falling off having taken place this spring, a vacation of quite a period was taken. Every effort is being made to fill the school to the maximum allowed by the contract. The personnel of teachers is the same as last year, to wit: Sisters St. Ignatius, "Mother Superior," Sisters St. Angela, Santa Clara, and St. Ursula, and Mr. John Mahoney, industrial teacher. The sisters receive no pay, Mr. Mahoney \$40 per month and board.

The day school at the agency was organized, with Mrs. Mary P. Cox as teacher, on the 1st of May last. The attendance so far has been very meager, but the improvement of those who have been anything like regular attendants has been marked. The school has been in operation so short a time that recommendations as to its improvement would be premature, but I think there should be two teachers, one for the boys and one for the girls. The Indians have an aversion to mixing the sexes in school, and the subjects should be different. There is ample room in the school building to make the separation very conveniently.

I am decided in the opinion that some method of compulsory school attendance will have to be resorted to. The parents of children, when they send them to school, speak of giving their children away, and expect compensation and demand it, never recognizing the great boon they receive in the education of their children, for whom they in other respects evince the greatest affection, never punishing them.

No whisky or alcoholic liquor is sold on or near the reservation, and I have not had reliable information of any being sold to these Indians at any place. Their white neighbors deserve great credit for this exceptional state of affairs.

At the fall term of the United States court at Miles City, Big Back, a Cheyenne, was convicted of resisting a United States marshal and given a term of three months in the penitentiary. He served his time, has returned, and makes a better Indian now.

No other offenses against the laws have been reported to me, though there has been some little trouble between the whites located on the reservation and some of the Indians in regard to land lines which have not been settled on account of the want of maps of the surveys made in the summer of 1886. When they come to hand all such disputes may, I think, be readily settled, though there may be some friction, and some cases may have to be referred to Washington or the courts for final adjudication.

A "court of Indian offenses" has not been organized for want of proper material, who would act without pay. An act providing for the pay of such a court having become a law, a selection of members will be made as early as possible; but where the only communication possible with the body of these Indians is through an interpreter, the selection will be a grave matter and requires great consideration.

Until the 1st of last November, the agency has been without a physician and I have been without a clerk. At that date Dr. W. M. Burger reported to me by order of the Indian Office to fill both positions. I find him capable and industrious. The Indians apply to him for treatment and are gaining confidence in the white man's medicine. But we are sadly in need of a hospital for the care of chronic and other cases requiring continuous treatment; for many reasons, among which is the fact that if an Indian does not receive immediate relief from the medicine administered by the physi-

can he or she will allow the Indian medicine-man to treat her, who will, if he does no other harm, in many instances destroy by his nostrums the effect of the medicine given by the physician, the physician has so very little opportunity to observe the effects of his medicines and no power to take any of the sanitary measures usually adopted for the sick by civilized people even without the order of the physician. Many of these Indians certainly die for the want of the small expenditure necessary for the erection and maintenance of a small hospital.

The Indian police is not as efficient as might be; being few in number and having no support near them, they are timid in the execution of unpopular orders. Several changes have been made with a view to increase their efficiency, and it is confidently hoped they will improve. One of the best, if not the best member of the corps was unfortunately killed by a stroke of lightning a few days ago.

Dr. Burger having now become acquainted with the methods of conducting the clerical business of the agency, I shall have an opportunity to give my attention to many matters outside the office which have been heretofore necessarily neglected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. CUSHAW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

September 10, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. A careful census shows:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	341
Females above fourteen years of age.....	417
Children between six and sixteen years.....	256
All other ages.....	170
Total.....	1,207

The past year has been one of partial success, but has had its discouragements and serious drawbacks. Adverse circumstances affect these people more than their white neighbors. It is not a subject of wonder that they are not prepared to battle with adverse circumstances with less than a generation of real development while a hundred generations of advancement enables the white farmer to look beyond temporary discouragements and rally from partial defeat.

Our season for planting was very unfavorable on account of continuous rains and cold beyond the average of this latitude. When planting was done, much of the seed was washed away by dashing rains. This must be replanted. The consequence was that most of the planting was later than it should have been. Notwithstanding this the cultivated land was nearly all planted and fine crops are the result, except the wheat, which promised fair until near maturity, when it rusted badly, resulting in about a half crop. The acreage of corn is larger than last year by at least 10 per cent, and the aggregate will be equal to last year. While the spring was backward the growing season was excellent and the fall has been all that could be desired for ripening. Much of the corn is now safe from frost with everything favorable for ripening. The foregoing includes both the Omaha and Winnebago tribes.

The Winnebagos have suffered on account of the suspension of allotment. While many of them knew where their land was to be, others did not, and many disputed claims were unsettled. Under these circumstances new improvements could not be pushed as we had hoped. Few indeed realized that they were finally settled. Under this condition there was not so much new land broken as I hoped for. Frequent changes of farmers during crop and breaking season was also a serious drawback. When a competent farmer is found change is always to be regretted, as much time is lost while a new man is acquainting himself with his business, the Indians, their lands, etc.

I was authorized to expend \$3,000 in purchase of oxen for breaking new land. This was a timely aid, although on account of the lateness of the season and difficulties stated above we did not get as much breaking done as I desired; yet many have made a good start, and when the people get settled, I hope to demonstrate fully the wisdom of this expenditure. For the \$3,000, I purchased twenty-six yoke of

good young oxen, 4 to 6 years old. These will last for several years and their work will be of great value to these Indians in opening farms. Their horses are generally too light for breaking new land. These Indians have many very good colts from the mares purchased for them two years ago, and they are getting a good start in hogs, fowls, etc., and some have a good start in horned cattle. I can safely say that these people are making substantial progress in self support and toward wealth.

IMPROVEMENTS, AGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The agency buildings have been repaired and are in fair condition. At the school a good substantial bath, 21 by 50 feet, has been completed. A commodious wood-house, 30 by 40 feet, an ice-house, a system of water-works by which water can be carried to all rooms in the house, also a complete sewerage from kitchen and laundry. Repairs have been made in all parts of the building, and with a trifle of additional work the whole will be in excellent condition and will accommodate about 100 pupils.

EDUCATION.

The educational school has been more successful than the preceding year, although not the complete success desired. The Indians have done their part and kept the school full, but the management of the school was not a complete success, as was finally brought to notice of the Department by reports of inspectors, and near the close of the term a change was made. A decided improvement was an early result of the change. Under the present management I confidently expect good results for the ensuing year under the new superintendent.

MISSIONARY WORK.

It occurs to my mind that if these people did not succeed better in caring for their bodies than the churches are doing for their souls, they would long since have been leaner than Mrs. Potiphar's three lean kine. I repeat what I reported in my last annual report: "These people are suffering from neglect in this important aid to civilization." Why is it that these people, in the midst of civilization and almost under the sound of church bells on all sides, for all these years are without even a place of worship? Their medicine lodge is the only place of religious pretense or worship. This I would break up if we had anything better to offer them. It is true that one church occupies the ground by a resident minister without a place of worship. On this account the minister can accomplish almost nothing. We have not even church organization.

CRIME.

These people are remarkably free from higher grades of crime; not even a serious case of assault in the past year or theft of anything of value except their own timber. This I have under control now except in a few cases. There is a marked public sentiment against the looseness of the marital relation and obligations. As they are now under the law of the State, a case or two of enforcement of local law will finally settle this evil. This I intend to do as soon as a good case presents itself.

CLERICAL FORCE.

I have had no occasion for complaint in the last year on this account. The office work has been well kept up by my present clerk, as returns to your office will show. The clerk is aided by school superintendents in making up their reports and by Dr. Hamblin, who acts as issue clerk. W. A. McKewen is a very competent and faithful clerk, and I am under obligations to him for his faithfulness and very efficient services in aid of my work at this agency.

WORK-SHOPS.

With only Indian employes the shops have done good service and are quite equal to shops conducted by white men. They are really skillful in work. These mechanics have also aided materially in the improvements for agency and school.

OMAHAS.

A complete census shows:	
Number of males over eighteen years of age.....	287
Number of females over fourteen years of age.....	361
Number of children between six and sixteen years.....	314
Number all other ages.....	173
Total.....	1,135

This shows a decrease of 40 during the last year on account of the terrible scourge of measles, the whole number of deaths being 87, most of which was children who died of measles. Notwithstanding the heavy loss it was made up largely by births, the number being 62.

I can not pretend to make a tabulated or statistical report of the Omahas, as I have no means of collecting the facts in detail. I have traveled over a large part of this reservation during the summer and very recently. I can safely say that upon the whole they have made quite substantial gains over any former year. The broken land is about all in crops; the land broken last year is added to the acreage in crops, and at least 500 acres of breaking has been done the past season; quite a number of substantial frame houses have been erected, some of which would be creditable for thrifty white farmers. Their corn crop is good, but wheat, as stated previously in this report, an average of one-half crop or eight to ten bushels per acre.

Schools.—The industrial boarding-school was quite successful until this breaking out of measles. By strict quarantine as we could enforce, we kept the scourge from the industrial school for a long time after the mission school was broken up from the sickness. We dismissed the school as soon as the disease made its appearance, about June 1. I reported this action at the time to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I could not hold the children when the disease broke out. It must be remembered that we have no police force there and parents take their children at will. Notwithstanding this condition the schools are well patronized. The average attendance at the industrial school was about 65 pupils, and at the mission school about 40. Both of these schools have been well conducted during the year. I should probably make special mention of the mission school, as it has done excellent work. This school has attained a high state of perfection, and the management is deserving of praise.

Morals.—I am sorry to report that the morals of these people are hardly keeping pace with their advance in other respects. While these people are placed under the laws of the State they are almost without law. They find no encouragement from the counties to which they are attached to enter the courts even for the punishment of high crimes, for the reason that they contribute nothing towards the expenses of government, as they have never been taxed. The result of this condition is that the evils of bigamy and kindred evils are on the increase. Besides this there are some cases of petty larceny, etc. But when one considers that they are without law it is rather remarkable that there is so little crime. The public sentiment is healthy and discommutations wrong in every form. In my opinion some means should be devised to afford these people better protection of law. It is not reasonable to expect the counties to take interest in bringing offenders into their courts when the expense must be borne by such counties.

For further report I refer to accompanying statistics, all of which is most respectfully submitted.

JESSE F. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for consolidated Santee, etc., Agency, consisting of Santee Agency in Nebraska, and Ponca and Flandreau Agencies in Dakota.

The population of this consolidated agency is 1,234, as follows: 857 at Santee Agency, Nebraska, 221 at Flandreau, Dakota, and 217 at Ponca, Dakota.

The Santee and Flandreau Sioux are the same people. From 1847 to 1875 the Flandreau Indians took up homesteads about 40 miles north of Sioux Falls, Dakota, on the Big Sioux River. They were mostly the more advanced Indians that went, being persuaded to take the step on account of the uncertain tenure with which they held their lands in Nebraska at that time. At present there is little difference in their advancement; those at Santee being as fully advanced as the Flandreans.

CENSUS.

Santee Agency:	
Males over the age of eighteen	211
Females over the age of fourteen	279
Children between the age of six and sixteen	215

Flandreau Agency:	
Males over the age of eighteen	54
Females over the age of fourteen	77
Children between the age of six and sixteen	75
Ponca Agency:	
Males over the age of eighteen	56
Females over the age of fourteen	67
Children between the age of six and sixteen	59

AT SANTEE AGENCY.

These Indians are living on lands allotted to them as per sixth article of treaty of 1863, (and so far as they have complied with the treaty have received patents for them, 151 in all), and treaty of 1863, which provides that 80 acres shall be allotted to each Indian; but no provision is made in either of the treaties for the lands that are allotted to women over eighteen or children of either sex under eighteen years of age to be patented to them, no matter how much improvements they may have made. Should one of these women or children die it is questionable whether any of their heirs could claim the property unless it had been patented. Many widows and maiden women at Santee have lands allotted to them who live upon and cultivate the same, and have made valuable improvements, sufficient to entitle them to a patent, but I know of no law that will give them one. These lands could not be re-allotted to the same persons under act of February 3, 1837, and patents issued as provided. That act only gives children 40 acres each and authorizes patents to them for that amount, while these under treaty of 1863 have received 80 acres each. Section 7 of an act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota, should it become a law, provides that all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed, but does that authorize the General Land Office to issue them a patent? If not, legislation should be effected whereby patents could be issued without delay to all who have received allotments. In view of the tendency to legislate regarding Indian lands I deem it very important that all Indians, both young and old, have lands secured to them with out delay, so far as existing laws and treaties make provision for lands to Indians.

Nine homestead entries were made at the local land office during the year as per sixth article of treaty of 1863.

About 100 children have been born at Santee Agency since lands were allotted. As all unallotted lands were thrown into market by Executive order dated 15th April, 1885, these children can receive no lands here. They should be provided with lands on the Sioux Reservation in Dakota where they have rights. (See my letter dated April 6, 1888, making request for lands for these children.)

AGRICULTURE.

At Santee Agency the Indians cultivate lands as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	1,162
Oats	792
Corn	1,502
Barley	3
Flax	196
Sorghum	1
Potatoes and other vegetables	229
Broken during the year	2104

The land was all prepared and planted in proper season and with an energy that was very commendable. That planted to small grain looks very well, indeed, comparing favorably with their white neighbors. Their corn and vegetables are a very good crop, but not as good in proportion as their small grain. The cultivation of corn here should be done in about seven weeks' time, from about the 15th of May to the 12th of July, after which it is either too large to cultivate or too far gone to receive. While upon the whole their farming for the present year was satisfactory, some did not cultivate their corn as thoroughly as they should have done. The two most notable instances in which the Indians under my charge have failed to come up to my expectations is in the cultivation of corn and the saving of a sufficient quantity of seed. I have called their attention to this, and while they have improved over former years there is yet left room for improvement.

The energetic and prompt manner in which they gather their ripe crops is very gratifying indeed. They never allow grain to become overripe unless it is unavoidable, always commencing preparation as soon as the fields begin to turn yellow, asking for machines long before they are needed and arranging what machines will cut

their grain in due season, which action on their part greatly facilitates the work of preparing the harvesting machinery.

The Indians are very careful of the machinery put into their hands, especially the reapers and mowers, and if each one was allowed a machine to do his work and then put it away, as most white farmers are, I think they would be as well cared for as their white neighbors' machinery. Instead, as soon as one field is out the machine is taken to the next, often cutting the grain of several farms with the same machine and often as many different persons in charge of it. This system often puts machines in careless hands, as some do not understand as well as others. Considering the number of persons who use a machine during the season of harvesting I think the machinery is remarkably well cared for. We have mowing machines that have been in constant use, doing good service, since 1868.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty frame houses, 26 by 16 feet, three rooms, ceiled and painted—two coats inside and out—were built at Santee Agency during the year, the carpenter work, masonry, and painting being entirely by the Indian mechanics, for which I have paid them as follows: For carpenter work, per house, \$13; for foundation, \$7; for chimney, \$4; for painting, \$10; cost of material, \$249. Total cost of house, \$313.44, or \$6,268.80 for Indian houses at Santee, making substantial, neat, and comfortable homes. These houses are all built on their farms or allotments. At Santee fifteen of the number were built on lands that have been patented and five on allotments, the owners of which have not yet applied for patents, not having complied with the treaty stipulations.

At Ponca Agency six frame houses were built, 21 by 12 feet, one story high, two rooms, ceiled, and painted two coats, costing as follows: For carpenter work, \$33; painting, \$9; foundation, \$5; chimney, \$1; or \$60 for labor per house. Cost of material, \$181.17, a total cost of \$241.17 per house, or \$1,447.02 for Indian houses at Ponca. These were placed on separate 160 acres that had been selected by Indians, so as not to interfere with each other when allotted.

Twenty-seven Indian houses were plastered at Flandreau Agency, at a cost of \$761.92, as follows: Cost of material, \$167.17; lathing, \$127.41; plastering, \$339.76, this last item being the only amount expended for white mechanics during the year by me.

The physician's and agent's offices, interpreters', teamsters', and engineers' dwellings, jail, ice-house, grist-mill, engine-house, smoke-stack, carpenter's shop, and stables were painted outside and the agent's dwelling and physician's dwelling inside, the painting being done by the regular Indian employes when not busy in their own departments, and many of the Indian houses were painted both inside and out. I have endeavored to keep paint on hand to always enable me to supply the Indians whenever they may wish to paint their buildings (requests are frequently made for paint to paint floors), as it is an economical improvement that should always be encouraged. Eight thousand six hundred rods of fence were built by the Indians at Santee, 700 at Flandreau, and 1,800 at Ponca, beside many minor improvements around the Indian homes.

MECHANICS.

About 33 Indians connected with the agencies under my charge are mechanics—blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, harness-makers, millers, engineers, and masons. Some of them have become very proficient in their trades, doing good work. All the mechanical industries connected with this agency are under the management of Indians, who attend to their duties, both as superintendents and assistants, satisfactorily, and by their industry earned during the past year at Santee, \$1,908.14; at Ponca, \$297.92; and at Flandreau, \$127.41; total amount earned by Indian mechanics of the consolidated agencies, \$6,633.47, exclusive of outside jobs that have not been reported. Except physician and clerk no white persons are employed at any of the agencies under my charge. With the above exceptions all employes are Indians.

POLICE, AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The police force of Santee consists of five privates, and at Ponca three, from which at Santee three have heretofore been detailed to act as judges of court of Indian offenses. These officers have hitherto served in the double capacity for \$3 per month, which pay was insufficient for the labor actually rendered. The force has not been kept on duty steadily, but always responded readily to orders, and by their watchfulness and readiness to report all misdemeanors prevent much misconduct. I believe that they, in connection with the court of Indian offenses, have prevented much more misconduct than they have corrected. The court had many cases before it, some of

a trivial nature, which were settled by common consent of the parties after telling their grievances before the court. Few fines were collected. The sentences imposed were imprisonment in most cases, as not having the money they are locked up, which has a much more beneficial effect on an Indian than paying a small fine.

TEMPERANCE.

A temperance society was organized about one and a half years ago, at Santee Agency, the idea originating among the Indians themselves and composed wholly of Indians. It was their idea to organize with some State organization, but upon inquiry they found the charter, etc., to be more expensive than they anticipated, and concluded to organize under by-laws of their own, imposing a fine of \$5 on any person who should break the pledge. They number twenty-nine members, who each wear a badge of white metal with the word "temperance" engraved thereon. One member was expelled, much against his wish, for breaking the pledge. All the Indians under my charge are generally temperate, a few of the Indians of each of the agencies getting some liquor, but cases of drunkenness are rare.

For sanitary see report of W. McKay Dougan, M. D., agency physician, herewith.

DANCING.

These Indians lived in Minnesota prior to 1862, and quite a number of them remained there. They should be restrained from following their Indian customs. Last winter in West Saint Paul they held their regular Indian dance as when uncivilized. Some Indians from this agency on a visit to Saint Paul reported their conduct as quite disgraceful. Others took part in the dance. Some restraint should be put upon them to prevent them from practicing their barbarous customs. They are credited with breaking away from the reservation and becoming self-supporting, yet their conduct, as reported, is more uncivilized than many reservation Indians. This action of the Minnesota Indians has become generally known and is having a bad influence on a few of the least progressive ones of this agency and influencing them occasionally to leave their homes to visit them, taking part in their dances.

FLANDREAU INDIANS.

I consider the Flandreau homestead settlement has been more of a success than a failure, demonstrating that the Indians can go among white settlements and support themselves. Had they equal chance they would have fully coped with the whites, but they have been a constant prey for the white people. Having fine lands, every device known to sharpers was used to induce them to part with their lands, mortgaging being the most successful, and was legal, as many of their lands were patented before the restrictive clause became a law. A settlement of white people would have advised and helped each other through difficulties while the Indians received the reverse treatment. While nearly all the white people were willing to take advantage of them in a pecuniary way there were a few exceptions, when encouragement and assistance for their best interest was rendered.

It is estimated they will raise this year as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	5,600
Corn	540
Oats	4,300
Potatoes	800
Onions	45
Beans	60
Tons of hay	700

The Flandreau Indians all farm lands.

Those who built houses or did lathing worked at the buildings when they were not busy on their farms, and are competent and always ready and willing to do such building as is required of them.

Pipe Stone Quarry, located about 15 miles from Flandreau, furnishes a red stone soft enough to work into pipes and many fancy articles, which they sell at the stores, railroad depots, etc., near there, selling \$2,250 worth last year.

Twenty-four mares were furnished these Indians during the year.

PONCAS.

The Poncas made much better progress in farming the present year than the year previous, their crops, both of small grain and corn, being far ahead of last year. Some of their fields are a credit to any community. This is owing to the fact that they

have taken more interest in their crops and the season being more favorable. I made a special effort to have them take more interest in their farming. They did more fall plowing last fall than ever before.

They take very good care of their stock, both horses and cattle. Twenty four American mares and 25 cows were furnished them under contract during the year, making a total of 136 head of horses and 266 head of cattle, which are looking well. I have steadily refused to allow them to sell their cattle, except undesirable ones or steers. The greatest encouragement is derived from the rapid advancement of many of the young men, they doing very good farming.

Not many of the Poncas have become mechanics, owing to lack of opportunity. One in the blacksmith shop is doing very well, and bids fair to be able to take charge of the shop soon. Two have built foundations. One of them I appointed on the police force; the other built the foundations and chimneys for the six houses built at Ponca this season. Besides this he farmed in a very creditable manner about 24 acres of land, doing some new breaking. No better civilizing influence could be thrown about him.

The Poncas have considerable timber, which they sell from \$2 to \$3 per cord at Niobrara at any season of the year. This has in one sense been an injury to them and kept them from giving as much attention to farming as they otherwise would have done, knowing they could cut a cord of wood to purchase groceries and other necessities, instead of depending on farming or stock-raising. If they had their lands allotted, and each had an individual interest in certain lands that he would protect, this wood-selling would be curtailed and farming stimulated.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That patents be issued to all the 80-acre allotments made under treaty of 1863, at Santee Agency, Nebr., and if necessary, that legislation to that effect be secured.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 15, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for schools:

Number school children between six and sixteen at Santee Agency.....	216
Number school children between six and sixteen at Flandreau Agency..	75
Number school children between six and sixteen at Ponca Agency.....	59
Number school-houses connected with the agency.....	6
Schools in operation.....	6

With attendance as follows, viz:

Pupils.	Santee.	Ponca.	Others.	Total.
Santee Industrial School, Santee Agency.....	66	24	2	92
Normal Training School, Santee Agency.....	53	6	114	173
Hope, Springfield, Dak.....	9		29	38
Flandreau day school.....	31	12		43
Ponca day school.....		12		12
Total.....	159	42	145	346

SANTEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Located adjoining the agent's office; commenced school September 1, 1887, under very promising circumstances. The main building had been enlarged and a new building, 41 feet by 26 feet, for class rooms, built, taking the school out of the upper story of the main building. The school filled up rapidly, enrolling 92 pupils. At 12 o'clock Sunday, October 23, the three main buildings were destroyed by fire. Just how the fire originated can not be definitely stated, but the most plausible theory seems to be the bursting of a coal-stove. The fire originated in the boys' sitting-room when the pupils were at dinner. The superintendent and about 20 boys were in the room where the fire originated and went from there to the dining-room, where

they remained twenty-five minutes, and returning, found the room all on fire. A wind was blowing and it was impossible to get it under control, at twenty minutes to 12 I was within 100 yards of the part of the building and in plain sight of the door of the room where the fire originated and saw the boys passing in and out; every thing seemed all right; walked home and in a short time the alarm of fire was given.

After the fire the only school building left was the new building, 26 by 41 feet.

It seemed as though the school would have to be closed for the time being, but that would have caused a scattering of the pupils; many would not have attended school during the year. I determined to keep as many as possible. By moving a granary, 30 by 18 feet, for dining-room and kitchen, building a log building, 27 by 18 feet, for superintendent, industrial teacher, and sleeping-room for boys, roofing the cellar under burned building for laundry, using the new building above mentioned for girls and matron, and making use of an agency building, 41 by 18 feet, with folding door, two rooms for class-rooms, I was enabled to accommodate about 65 pupils the balance of the year, making an average attendance of 67.85 for ten months.

As per instruction dated April 6, 1888, I was authorized to submit plans for a new building, provided the Indians would set aside \$1,000 of their own money, which they readily assented to, and under date of May 12 I submitted plans and specifications for a new building to accommodate from 100 to 120 pupils; steam-heated; to cost \$8,84.86. The plans were referred back to me under date of July 3, suggesting certain changes, which were made, and returned to your office under date of July 13. The changes suggested improved the general plan. I hope authority for the construction of the above building will soon be granted, in order that it can be plastered before cold weather.

I endeavored by all means at my command to keep up the efficiency of the school. The farming was increased and made as efficient as possible, 12½ acres being added to it, by renting from a blind Indian who had a surplus, making 37 acres in all, and planted as follows:

	Acres.
Corn.....	24
Oats.....	4
Peas.....	4
Potatoes.....	4
Sorghum.....	1
Tomatoes and cabbage.....	1
Other vegetables.....	3½

Nine and one-half acres of the corn is the finest I have seen this season; the balance looking well. The tomatoes promise a very fine crop, estimated at 150 bushels. Should the estimate on tomatoes hold out I expect to sell 100 bushels to the canning factory at Niobrara, Nebr.

The boys got good training in farming and care of stock, and during the winter a regular detail of the larger boys was kept in the agency shops, blacksmith, carpenter, harness shop, and mill. I also had a shoe-shop for repairs at the school, in which all the shoes were kept repaired, being a great benefit to the school. The girls made fine progress during the year, both in the class-room and their industrial duties, receiving instructions in sewing, cutting, and fitting (making 1,495 new garments), mending, darning, crocheting (48 collars, 36 toboggans, and 50 yards of lace), cooking, dining-room work, laundry work, and dairy, sewing 264 pounds carpet rags and 160 previous year, from which 175 yards carpet were woven to be used for carpeting the girls' and boys' dormitories.

EXHIBIT TO CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES.

As per your request, letter dated June 14, 1888, inquiring as to the practicability of preparing an interesting exhibit from Santee Industrial School for above exposition, I had prepared and forwarded in July specimens of work by the pupils who had attended this school. It consisted of two board specimens of work in the carpenter and blacksmith shop, one wagon wheel, and four glass cases, filled with samples of class-room work, garments made by the girls, crocheting, collars and lace, toboggan, worsted boot, specimens of laundrying, bread, and pastry. The four cases were made by the mechanics to form a part of the exhibit instead of purchasing them.

The exhibit was very creditable, the work being done in a very neat manner, proving beyond a doubt that the reservation Government boarding-school is not a failure. Much of the work would have done credit as the handiwork of skilled artisans.

PONCA DAY-SCHOOL.

located at Ponca Agency, Dak., has a small attendance, owing to the fact that the Poncas are living on farms and too remote for many of their children to attend school.

All within walking distance attended and advanced well for that grade of pupils, some of them not having attended school before.

A night-school is held during the winter months, which gives instruction to young men and larger boys, but no record is kept of them on the register as they do not attend during the day. The night-school is valuable to a class of Indians who would not attend a day-school in learning them the use of figures, to count, and in some cases to write their names.

Mr. Smith, the teacher, introduced repairing harness as an industry, devoting a couple of hours to it each day. The larger boys became very much interested in it, eagerly waiting their turn to work. Their interest in the school was stimulated, and many of the Poncas' harness were repaired without cost to them.

FLANDREAU DAY-SCHOOL.

located at Flandreau, Dak., reports an average attendance of 21½ for ten months. Many of the pupils attending this school live from 10 to 15 miles distant, and could not attend the school without provision being made for their boarding near at hand. The board of fifteen pupils was paid from November 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, at a cost of \$840. These children were boarded with Indian families living near enough to the school for them to attend. The attendance has been very regular for a day-school, the pupils rarely absenting themselves without cause. They are a bright, intelligent class of pupils who learn rapidly. The total cost of maintaining the school, including teachers' salary, was \$1,431.41. The school building was repaired during the year. New shingles and doors, windows repaired, and building painted inside cost \$24.80.

The American Missionary Association is engaged in school and missionary work here. They have two churches at Santee, one at the agency, and one about 10 miles southwest, on Bazille Creek. They also pay Rev. John E. Smith, teacher at Ponca, Dak., \$200 per year for missionary work at that agency.

Their school (Santee Normal Training) has accommodations for 150 pupils, which is being enlarged by a building 66 by 26 feet for large boys. The industries connected with the school are farming, blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, and painting. The shoe shop is made the most practical in a pecuniary way, making and repairing all the shoes worn by the school. In the carpenter and blacksmith shop the intention is to give them training in these branches, omitting any pecuniary benefit they could be made to the school. The faculty of this school consists of a well-trained corps of white and native teachers, 22 in number.

This mission has a day school at Ponca Agency, Dak., "Upper Ponca day," which is taught a short time each year. I append report of Rev. A. L. Riggs, principal, herewith.

The Episcopalians are engaged in missionary and school work. Hope school, located at Springfield, Dak., under the direction of Bishop W. H. Hare, has comfortable accommodation for about 40 pupils, which is being enlarged by the use of another building. This school is doing good work, especially in the school-room. The pupils are carefully trained and kept under good discipline. The building and surroundings are kept neat and orderly. See report of Walter J. Wicks, principal, which I desire incorporated with this.

The missionary work at Santee Agency being under the immediate charge of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, a zealous and energetic worker, who is doing much to improve the spiritual and moral condition of these Indians. The mission has three churches at Santee and one at Flandreau. At Santee their churches are located—one ¼ miles east of the agency; one, 7¼ miles southeast; and one about 10 miles south on Howe Creek. The churches have orderly and respectful congregations, averaging about 120; at Flandreau Agency a native pastor is in charge. See report of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, herewith appended.

Respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 18, 1888.

MAJ. CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent for Santee Indians:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I can report to you that the church work among our Santee Indians is prospering in a very promising and gratifying manner. The services are well attended, and we have even found it necessary to enlarge one of our three chapels to accommodate all the regu-

lar attendants. Religious earnestness is also manifested by an increased attendance of those who partake of the Holy Communion. Although I have only been in this work since last fall I can truly say that I am earnestly interested in it and enjoy it. The Arealian simplicity of most of our people, and child-like confidence in the truths of the Christian religion and the reverence paid to the church and her ministers, is very refreshing and encouraging to one who has seen so much of the indifference, skepticism, and irreligiosity that prevails in many of our American communities, and even so-called Christian congregations. I have also been much pleased to find that many of our Santee homes are neat and clean, and would put to shame many homes of civilized whites of all nations.

If the author of "The Land of the Pueblos," Mrs. Wallace, could see, or ever had taken the trouble to see, our missions among the various Sioux Indians, as well as the missions of other Christian bodies, she would not have written harsh and unjust criticisms upon the religious condition of our Indian people. The Literary World's reviewer of her book justly says that "Mrs. Wallace does not know what she is talking about."

Whenever opportunity offers, either in public or private, I endeavor to convey to them, besides religious teaching, some practical instruction concerning their daily life and labor, and I have found them very willing to learn and grateful for such instruction. Many fully understand their need of all kinds of knowledge, and they quickly manifest their appreciation of the labor of those who take trouble to teach them.

We have three chapels and over 500 Indians of all ages on roll. The average attendance at the Holy Communion, i. e., of those who participate, is over 100. The rite of baptism was administered to 23 persons and the rite of confirmation to 52 persons during the past year.

I have also observed an increasing desire among the people to be married "in the church," instead of adhering to their old tribal form of marriage.

What our Christian missions and clergy now have to fear, to a great extent, is the evil influence of white settlers on the frontier, who, by their indifference to religion and irreverence to nearly everything religious, and also by their habits of drinking, profanity, and unfitness in business transactions, act as a neutralizing force to much of the work that is done by the church and her clergy for the civilization and Christianizing of these children of the wilderness.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

CHAR. R. STROH,

Missionary in Charge of the Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church Among the Santee Indians.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Santee Agency, Nebr., August 21, 1888.

CHARLES HILL, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebr.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you concerning the condition and progress of our Normal Training School for the past year. To do this better I will call attention:

First, to our object. This is to make of our pupils self-helpful men and women, having the ability and ambition to help their own people. It is for this ultimate missionary end that the American Missionary Association maintains and conducts this school. But more particularly, we aim:

(1) To train them to have the best use of their bodies, and to bring their bodies into subjection to them. For this end we have all forms of manual labor, calisthenics, and military drill.

(2) To be able to think, to grasp the knowledge within their range understandingly. Parrot learning weeds in worse than useless. That they may understand and know, and so be able to think, we believe in explaining things, when necessary, in their own language.

(3) To be able to give expression to their thoughts, to talk, to write, and this in two languages, English and their own, that they may go forth among their people walking on two legs. To this end we train them in talking, in composition, in translation from one language to the other, and in comparative grammar.

(4) To have a heart trained to all true sympathies. We endeavor to develop in them kindness to the whole living creation and courtesy one to another.

(5) To have a conscience governing all their acts under the eye of God. For this end we make them familiar with the Bible, and put all our discipline upon a moral basis, bringing everything back to conscience and having everything rest upon responsibility to God.

Second, *Debita progressus* has been made in the character of the work of our pupils, both in industrial and school-room work. In the shops the product shows more thoughtfulness and care. There is smoother forging in the blacksmithing; more perfect joints in the carpenter work; more independence, too, the ability to lay out work for themselves and to work by a scale. This work also shows a large variety of lessons in the iron-work, hooks, bolts, clevises, foot-screws, ice-tongs, ox-chains, fire-shovels, horse-shoes, wagon-wrenches, singletrees, and neck-yokes made in wood-work, stools, tables, window-frames, window-cash, panel work, wheelbarrows, box cases, lath-work, miniature bridge and chairs, leather-work, stitching and pegging in shoe-making and shoemending and repairing of harness. The school makes and mends all its own shoes. Those who work any considerable time in the carpenter and blacksmith shops are ready to go out as assistants in those trades, and soon can become independent workers. The same discipline is going on in regard to the care of stock, the milking of cows, and in regard to all domestic employments of the girls. The great object of all this is to make them able to care for themselves when sent back to their own homes; and by their example to teach others how to work and live by their work. Yet after all, this is only a subordinate end; for life has no meaning except as it has an intelligent moral purpose.

We note similar progress in the school-room. English composition presents very good work, and this by the whole school except a very few. The language used is for the most part correct and idiomatic. It is freer from mistakes peculiar to Indian pupils than is the case in schools where the help of the vernacular has not been had. Drawing is a branch in which our pupils have always worked with credit. We here mark now more patience, carefulness, and thought. The normal class is coming nearer to the idea of such a class, and its pupils are now capable of rendering good assistance as teachers from time to time. We have given a good deal of attention to history, United States history and Bible history. Classes in physics and book-keeping have done very well in the elementary lessons. The subject of school and navies has had faithful presentation in the whole school, in connection with physiology and hygiene.

We have now entirely prohibited the use of tobacco in the school.

We have taken two new steps this year. (1) We have uniformed the boys and young men, and find great advantage from it in their better bearing and discipline. It has also been quite a help in their

military drill. (2) We have established a printing-office, with a cylinder press and good outfit of type. It is under the charge of an excellent superintendent, thoroughly trained in all branches of his art. Already the printer boys are showing proficiency in type-setting.

During the year we have had under our instruction 157 Indian pupils, all but 2 of these being boarding scholars; also 13 white day scholars.

We have given industrial training to the boys in the—

Blacksmith shop	37
Carpenter shop	32
Shoe shop	49
Farm	72
Printing office	8

The girls in the various forms of domestic work, 74. So far as they are able to receive it, we trained each one in all the lines of work.

In the school-room we have given instruction in the following branches:

Arithmetic:	
Primary	52
Intermediate	75
Advanced	28
	155
Book-keeping	9
Botany	20
Drawing	156
English composition	142
Geography	47
History, Bible	30
History, United States	29
Music, vocal	119
Music, instrumental	22
Physiology and hygiene	164
Physics, elementary	15
Reading, English	158
Writing	122

Thanking you and your associates at the agency for your unflinching interest in our work, I am,
Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. HIGGS,
Principal.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF HOPE SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, DAK.

During the past year the progress of the children at Hope School has been such as to give encouragement and satisfaction to those in charge.

(1) The attendance has been very good, only one child having been called home during school season; another, a boy who had been in school three years without going home, was allowed to go home two weeks before school closed in order to take advantage of an escort convenient at that time. The parents or friends of the children have given very little trouble, though a number of them have visited the school. They seem to have learned that it is wise to have their children constant in attendance at school, if possible.

(2) The health of the children has been very good. Out of the thirty-nine who have been on the roll, not one has had anything approaching a dangerous illness. The only cases causing any inconvenience to the scholars were those of three boys who were troubled with acrofulous sore eyes in the case of two, and scabies in the third case. These cases received the attention of a physician, and two were entirely restored, the third going home at the end of the year very much better, though not entirely well. But there was no child confined to the bed during the year for a single day by sickness.

(3) The behavior and work of the children in the school-room has been very encouraging. They have readily complied with the regulations of the school, and have, with very few exceptions, required but little disciplining in this respect. Every child has been instructed in reading, writing, spelling, and numbers from youngest to oldest; also in singing. The more advanced pupils, as their abilities permitted, have been instructed in geography, history, and physiology, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics. Some of the pupils have also been instructed in drawing and music.

(4) Considering the extreme difficulty of obtaining from conversation in our native tongue, the children have done very well the past year, in observing the rule forbidding the use of Dakota. The progress of the children, therefore, in the English language has been very marked.

(5) In regard to industrial instruction, the effort has been made to provide for the future welfare of the children by teaching them such things as will be most needed in their respective spheres. The girls have done a large share of the house-work, the work on which every girl's name appears, being changed once a month, so that each girl has an opportunity to learn such work about the house as she is strong enough to undertake, sweeping, dusting, making beds, tidying up rooms, scrubbing floor, washing, starching, and ironing clothes, making dresses, aprons, etc., crocheting, darning, mending, making bread, pies, and cookies, preparing vegetables, etc., for the table, setting and caring for the table, dishes, etc. All these, besides making butter, planting flower-beds, and kitchen gardening, keep the girls pretty thoroughly employed when out of the school-room.

The boys are likewise kept employed at useful labor, and once a month their work is changed, so that they may become familiar with a variety of duties. As they are able, each is taught to use the hoe, the rake, spade, shovel, and pick-ax, also the use of the common tools used in carpentering, such as the saw, plane, square, hammer, and chisel, and the use of the ax in cutting and splitting wood. But two of our boys are large enough for the heavier kinds of farm work, and they have been instructed in the use of the cultivator, etc., also in handling horses and other stock.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

W. J. WICKS,
Principal.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
August 21, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs and workings at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

AGENCY.

This agency is comprised of two reservations, viz, Pyramid Lake and Walker River, both of which have been set apart from public domain by Executive order for the sole benefit of the Pah-Ute tribe of Indians, who are estimated to be 4,500 in all. The area of land, including two large lakes, Pyramid and Walker, thus set apart contain, as per survey, 610,815 acres, divided as follows: Pyramid Lake Reservation, 322,000 acres, and Walker River Reservation, 318,815 acres. Yet it is estimated that there is only about 5,000 acres of tillable land on both reserves, some 1,200 acres of which are occupied by whites, living on the bottom-lands on the Truckee River, for a distance of 8 miles down the river from the southern line of survey, or from the town of Wadsworth, Nev., which is situated within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

Some of these people claim that they have a title from the State to the land they hold, while others claim their title by location prior to the Executive order setting apart this land from public domain for Indians. As a re survey has been made within the year, no doubt, if it is approved, there will be some litigation involved before these people will consent to abandon their lands. Yet, outside of the town of Wadsworth, there has been but little improvements made, the lands having been used principally for pasturage, in raising hay, etc., with which to fatten cattle for the market and raising stock. I would here respectfully recommend that those people who have located and made homes upon these lands in good faith, should they be removed, be remunerated for the improvements they have made.

The town of Wadsworth should be cut off from the reservation and the money derived therefrom applied for the benefits of the Indians in purchasing cattle, sheep, or otherwise.

POPULATION.

The Indians residing on the two reservations, as shown by census recently taken, are as follows:

Walker River Reserve:

Males above eighteen years of age	129
Females above fourteen years of age	158
Number of school children between six and sixteen	108
Number of children below six years	36
Total	431

Pyramid Lake Reserve:

Males above eighteen years of age	140
Females above fourteen years of age	156
Number of school children between six and sixteen	96
Number of children below six years	62
Total	454

Making a grand total of 885 Indians on both reservations, leaving 3,615 Pah-Ute Indians who reside off of the reservations, and do not avail themselves of the benefits and advantages afforded them.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PAH-UTES.

The Pah-Ute Indians of this agency are, as a rule, a hard-working, industrious set of people, ever on the alert to make an honest dollar when the opportunity presents itself. Their principal industries are farming, ditching, cutting wood, and fishing. The fishing season lasts from October 1 until about the middle of April. It is estimated

that the Indians caught and sold 60,000 pounds of fish last season, from which they realized \$3,600. They were paid by the Government \$325.50 cash for irregular labor, and put in about 3,500 days' work on dam, ditch, roads, chopping wood, etc., for rations. They have also hunted this year from Wadsworth, Nev., to Nevada Agency, from Wadsworth, Nev., to Walker River Reserve, and from Nevada Agency to Walker River Reserve, 268,677 pounds of various kinds of supplies, and the amount of cash earned by them by such freighting was \$1,251.99, and received credit on their wagons for \$15.80.

INDIAN STOCK.

The only stock of any consequence owned by Indians on Pyramid Lake Reserve is horses, for which they still have a great native pride and love, while at Walker River Reserve the Indians own about 100 head of cattle in addition to their horses. On both reservations about 450 chickens are owned by them. The Indians have had two or three opportunities to sell their ponies in lots at the nominal price of \$7, \$8, and \$10 per head, but none of them would part with these ponies at this low figure. I encouraged the sale of these horses, and urged and advised them to sell and replace their ponies with cattle, but all to no avail.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are two schools at this agency supported by the Government, one a day-school at Walker River Reserve where there is one school-house calculated to accommodate 24 pupils. The other is a boarding-school at this Pyramid Reservation, with a school-house intended to accommodate 48 pupils; there is also a small school-house here which is utilized as a sewing-room for the girls, affording us more room in the main building.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

The boys under the guidance and supervision of the industrial teacher have raised a fair crop of cucumbers, tomatoes, corn, and other vegetables, besides melons, pumpkins, cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, and potatoes. You will get a correct idea of the quantities raised from the statistical statement accompanying my report.

I appointed during the year two school-boys as apprentices, one to the blacksmith and the other to the carpenter. Both are pleased with their occupations and are learning their respective trades very fast.

The boarding-school girls under the supervision of the matron and seamstress have made good progress in learning the duties incident to house keeping, cooking, cleaning, etc.; and take an appreciative interest in learning to sew both by hand and on the machine. During the past year there have been manufactured in the school sewing-room 103 dresses, 24 sheets, 90 shirts, 31 bed-ticks, 33 towels, 18 suits, 132 skirts, 20 aprons, 116 chemises, 20 pillow-cases, 7 window curtains, and 25 pants; and the following articles manufactured at Walker River day school: 28 dresses, 19 suits, 29 chemises, 31 skirts, making a total of 729 articles manufactured at both schools.

PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING-HOUSE.

The pupils at this school averaged 51.6 in attendance for the ten months school was in session during the fiscal year, and during that time have advanced very rapidly in their studies, which consisted of hygiene, geography, arithmetic, reading, writing, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. Many of them have excellent voices and pick up and carry a tune readily, and as there are several boys who play on the organ, one is always called upon to play an accompaniment while the balance sing.

Finding that more can be accomplished with these children by treating them kindly than by attempting to drive them, we have adopted the policy of humoring and affording them pleasures and amusements when circumstances would admit of it.

AMUSEMENTS AND PLEASURES.

A few days before Christmas we took up a collection from the whites at this reservation to purchase presents and toys with which to adorn a Christmas tree, and by this means we raised \$26. This amount, however, being insufficient, and the pupils having raised a surplus of potatoes for the year in the school garden, I told the Indian farmers that for every dollar they would subscribe for the tree I would issue them 60 pounds, or one bushel of potatoes for planting when the time came to use them. The Indians favored the arrangement, and by this means we raised \$32 more, making a total of \$58, being \$8 more than we called for. The potatoes were issued as per agree-

ment and planted, and the contributors are now reaping the benefit of their investment. The ladies selected from catalogues what articles they thought would suit the children best for the money and placed them on a beautiful tree in the school-room, all the presents being properly labeled. At night the room was well lighted, and when the children were allowed to enter I never saw such an astonished and pleased lot of human beings together in my life. The room was filled to its utmost capacity with parents and friends of the pupils, while a large number of Indians had to content themselves standing on the outside and looking through the windows, owing to the lack of space to accommodate them in the school-room. After singing a few hymns appropriate to the occasion the presents were distributed by "Santa Claus," as usual, personated by Eli A. Hirschfeld, formerly agency clerk, each child coming forward when his name was called. It was, indeed, a happy evening for the children, as well as the Indians and whites who witnessed the pleasure and enjoyment on that occasion, as we had plenty of candies, nuts, apples, etc., for all hands. After reciting the Lord's Prayer and singing the Doxology, the happy throng dispersed.

Washington's birthday, Arbor Day, and Memorial Day were each celebrated in an appropriate manner. Again, on June 3, the teacher, industrial teacher and agent took the Indian girls to Mud Lake, 7 miles distant, where we had a good dinner on the shores of the lake, plenty of boats and good fishing. We all had a very pleasant day, and on our way home, the girls after talking among themselves for awhile, one of them rose and said, "Mr. Agent, we girls all want to thank you for the good time we have to-day." I was much pleased at this unexpected courtesy and gratitude expressed as it was by them, and remarked that we might have a good time again soon.

They did not forget my remark, as they had a talk, and a few days afterwards five of them waited on me and asked me if I would not please give the whole school another picnic before school closed for vacation. I promised them I would, and accordingly I visited Wadsworth and purchased a good supply of fruits, candies, cakes, etc., and selected Sunday, June 21, as the day. At 5 o'clock a. m. sixty scholars had eaten their breakfast and loaded five teams with supplies, ready for a start to Mud Lake, where we arrived at 7 o'clock a. m. All the employes accompanied the children excepting the carpenter and blacksmith, who remained to look after the buildings, property, and farm. By noon there were as many Indian women and men on the grounds as there were school children. We had dinner and lunch, plenty of boats to ride in, and good fishing, and indeed it was a gala day for all who participated on that occasion. All arrived home at 8.30 o'clock without accident.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

That the efforts of the management of this school have been crowned with success is without question, and all the employes connected with the school are deserving of and merit the approbation of those interested in the civilization of the Indian, and the credit of the service.

The following constitute my present force of school employes with salaries attached thereto:

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Helen M. Gibson	Principal teacher and superintendent	\$720
Julla H. Doano	Teacher	600
Sarah Dimlopo	Matron	540
Angeline Ayer	Seamstress	480
James A. Gregory	Industrial teacher	600
Ann Green, Indian	Cook	360
Sarah Natches, Indian	Laundress	360

WALKER RIVER DAY-SCHOOL.

This school has had a daily average attendance of 33 pupils for the ten months it was in session. Reports of advancements of scholars is very encouraging, but as I have not visited the school but twice during the year I cannot give much account of it from personal observation. On my last visit there, however, Mrs. Genty, teacher, had them spell, read, and write for me, all of which they accomplished exceedingly well. How she has managed to do so well with the children at a day-school is more than I can tell, as I have had little faith in Indian schools where the children go home to their Wic-a-ups every night to sleep; yet it is one stepping stone toward civilization.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency consists of one captain, one sergeant, and nine privates. The captain and six privates belong to Pyramid Lake Reserve, and the sergeant and three privates are stationed at Walker River Reserve. These are prompt, reliable, efficient, and sober men. Captain Dave Numana, the captain of the force, especially deserves credit for the temperate, brave, honorable, and zealous manner in which he has acted on all occasions where his services were required. The force on a whole gives me perfect satisfaction. Owing to the quiet and peaceful dispositions of the Indians at this agency, the police have little to give them trouble, and their police duties are correspondingly light. Their presence has a beneficial influence upon the unruly and law-breaking Indian, and I consider this police system conducive to best interest of the service and welfare of the Indian.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There have been six criminal cases brought before this court during the year, viz: for drinking whisky, three; for wife whipping, one; willfully killing a horse, one; murder, one. The three were convicted for drinking intoxicating beverages and sentenced for thirty days' imprisonment each in the guard-house; one for wife-whipping convicted and sentenced to five days' imprisonment and broke away from policemen after receiving sentence, was recaptured and sentence doubled by agent; one for willfully killing a horse, with a pitchfork, which had broken into his hay-yard and was eating his hay. The horse had done this before, and the Indian who owned the horse had been notified to keep him away. No evidence except the acknowledgment of the defendant, who was found guilty and sentenced one hour to prison and fined \$15, the value of the horse; refusing to pay the fine, he was remanded to jail for seven and one-half days. After remaining in prison three days, he was allowed to compromise the matter, and relieved by giving the plaintiff another horse.

The other and last case before this court was for murder. On the 11th of June, Willie Dunn stabbed Charlie Winnemucca, a fellow Indian, with a pocket knife, in the neck, killing him instantly. He was arrested and brought in by the police and lodged in jail. That night the Indians assembled at the camp where the deceased was killed, some 2 miles from the agency buildings, and sang all night over the remains. Next morning about 9 o'clock I was informed by a school boy, relative of the deceased, that the Indians in council had decided to bury the murdered man in the school burying-ground, and that they would stop at the jail on their way and kill the murderer before they had buried his victim. This timely information gave me an opportunity to prepare the employes and police for the protection of the prisoner. An hour afterwards the funeral procession arrived, with several wagons loaded with women mourners, Indians on foot and horseback. When they halted at the office, directly opposite the jail where the prisoner was incarcerated, they were told that they could not kill the prisoner until he was tried and found guilty by the court of Indian offenses, and that I would convene the court that afternoon. With this assurance they moved on and buried the deceased, but decided at the grave to kill the prisoner on their return. I was duly informed of their intentions and designs, and we were better organized to receive them on their return than before. Finding that they would have trouble if they undertook to kill the prisoner, after some talk among themselves they dispersed, concluding to await the action of the court, which convened at 3.30 p. m., C. W. Jones, jr., acting as clerk. All the witnesses to the killing were summoned and gave in their evidence, the prisoner being allowed to ask any questions he desired after the prosecution had closed. The prisoner did not wish any witnesses to be summoned in his behalf and was therefore allowed to make his statement under oath, which he did without the aid of an interpreter, as he spoke and understood English quite well. He then proceeded to give his statement in a cool, positive, and clear manner, which I had interpreted back to the judges. His own statement was sufficient to convict him before any competent jury, as he had premeditated the act several weeks before it was committed. He had no cause for committing the crime except that his victim had on several occasions called him "Tallie," and he being short in stature concluded he was making fun of him. They had married sisters. The court, after due deliberation, found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and wanted him hanged immediately.

It being Tuesday, I told them that they could not hang him until Friday, by which time I would hear from the Indian Office at Washington, and had no doubt but that their verdict would be confirmed. I then put a guard over the prisoner and dispatched C. W. Jones, jr., clerk, to Wadsworth, Nev., with a telegram to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving a detailed account of the proceedings, and in reply thereto was instructed by him not to permit the Indians to hang the prisoner under

any circumstances, but to turn the prisoner over to the United States marshal, and to call on the military if I deemed it necessary.

Following these instructions I telegraphed the United States marshal, who arrived here, with deputy, on Thursday afternoon. I then sent for the brothers and other relatives of the deceased, and a few of the leading Indians, and read them the instructions of the honorable Commissioner, after which they concluded to allow the marshal to take him without offering any resistance. The marshal lodged the prisoner safely in jail at Carson, Nev., and after a hearing before a United States commissioner he was held to answer before the United States grand jury on a charge of murder.

Afterwards the Indians made threats to kill Capt. Dave Numana, as he was an uncle of the murderer, and he (Dunn) was too small a man to amend the death of Charlie Winnemucca. I ascertained that this was true, and I thereupon armed the police and ordered them to arrest any one they heard making these threats and place them in jail, and that I would recommend that they be sent to Fort Alcatraz for the remainder of their days. I have heard nothing more of such talk since.

I have no doubt but what the establishment and existence of this court of Indian offenses prevented much bloodshed and loss of life on this occasion, and probably saved the loss of property sufficient to pay the court salaries for forty years to come.

Farmer Genty, in charge of Walker River Reserve, reports that there were three cases of drunkenness, all of which were punished by the police by tying them to trees for twenty-four hours, as they have no jail at that reservation.

AGENCY BUILDING.

The agency buildings have been kept in constant repair by the carpenter, and are in good condition at present.

GOVERNMENT STOCK.

The stock is all in fair condition considering the amount of work they have to do.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Inasmuch as my term of office has expired and my successor has been appointed, and I am about to retire from the service without any expectation of ever entering it again, I, for the welfare of the Indians, in whom I feel a deep concern and interest, for the benefit of the service in which I have been engaged four years, and especially for the convenience of Indian agents, respectfully and earnestly recommend that the agents be given more latitude to carry on their workings, and where there is harvesting and irrigating to be done by Indians for cash, that authorities and funds be furnished them as early in each quarter as possible, as an Indian can not work without food, and where rations are not issued for labor, funds should be furnished agents with which to pay Indian laborers every week at least, if not every night.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion please accept my thanks for the many courtesies and each and every kindness and favor shown me during my four years of service.

Very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,
September 1, 1888.

Sir: In accordance with recent instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

POPULATION.

As shown by the census, the number of Indians on this reservation has somewhat increased since my last report was rendered. The population now is as follows: Shoshones, 335; Putes, 140; total, 475; a gain over last year of 61.

LAND.

A marked feature of progress among these Indians is an increased desire on their part to have their lands segregated in allotments. The unallotted land is a source of great perplexity to me, and of dispute and contention among them. They are, without exception, so far as I can ascertain, anxious to have their lands allotted to them under the severalty act, and have frequently requested me to urge the Government to take some action in the matter. If this policy is carried out I think they will eventually become self-supporting; but, for fear of "solving the Indian problem," I desist.

AGRICULTURE.

There are between 10,000 and 12,000 acres of land on this reservation which can be put under cultivation, but owing to the misfortune that a number of Indians met with last year in having their crops almost totally destroyed by ground-squirrels many became discouraged and could not be induced to seed their lands in grain this spring. Had it not been for this I think a large portion of the arable land on the reservation would have been made to yield a large return. By the timely and judicious use of strychnine during the season just past I succeeded in killing large numbers of the squirrels, saving about two-thirds of the Government and Indian crops, which would otherwise have been almost wholly lost. I am in hopes that the benefit derived from the use of the poison will stimulate the Indians to engaged more extensively in farming next year. It is impossible at this time to estimate with any degree of certainty the quantity of grain that will be produced on the reservation this season, but I will state that the crop is reasonably fair.

Before leaving this subject I am impelled to testify to the remarkable efficiency of the Indian farmer now in my employ. His indefatigable zeal and energy have surpassed anything I ever before witnessed, and were all Indians to follow his creditable example there would be no necessity for Indian agents.

POLYGAMY.

When I assumed charge of this agency I found plural marriages very common among the Indians. They believed in it, and practiced it without fear of molestation. I have succeeded, to a certain extent, in putting a stop to this vile custom, and trust that by properly handling the matter it will soon disappear altogether. The more advanced among them do not sanction the practice.

GAMBLING.

This vice exists here to an alarming extent, and I find it an utter impossibility to suppress it. They will undoubtedly persist in the habit so long as the Government continues to support them. Gambling has more of a tendency than any other vice to which they are addicted to retard their progress, and I believe if it could once be broken up they would make much greater advancement in the direction of civilization. I am pleased to state that there are a few honorable exceptions among them, nearly all of whom are highly prosperous, and I am of the opinion that where such cases are found they should be given every aid and encouragement.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Indians have built for themselves during the year five comfortable log cabins and two frame houses, the Government furnishing the lumber, shingles, windows, etc., at Elko, Nev., from which place those desiring to make such improvements were required to haul it. These houses were erected, for the most part, with Indian labor, under the supervision of the blacksmith, and in some instances without any assistance whatever from that employé.

In addition to this, they have constructed 1,250 rods of wire fence, involving the cutting, hauling, and setting of 2,500 posts. This represents a vast amount of labor, and, considering the difficulties to be encountered in procuring timber of any kind on this reservation, is withal very gratifying and encouraging.

Under this head I will state that I have had the old store-room repaired and quite an extensive addition made to it, which now gives me sufficient space for the annuity goods and supplies that will soon be coming in. I have also had a large shed erected for the protection of farming implements, and the boiler and engine at the flour-mill have been put in thorough repair at a trifling expense.

Our mill is now in condition to turn out as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the State, though for several years prior to my arrival here it was operated without

the assistance of the smutter, which I find one of the most important parts of the whole machinery. For some reason or other it was not utilized, and since bringing it into service there have been no more complaints from the Indians as to the poor quality of the flour furnished them.

A good corral has been built at the agency and two windlasses and a chute put into it, whereby the slaughtering of beef has been greatly facilitated. Heretofore the cattle were roped at random, and their existence brought to a sudden termination by coming into contact with the butt end of an axe. Now they can be killed, quartered, and issued in a very short space of time, and moreover the Indians consider this mode of butchering far more civilized than the old style. This improvement was made without any expense whatever to the Government.

For an expenditure of something less than \$100 I have caused a dam to be put in the river, above the agency, and a ditch to be constructed of more than a mile in extent. The labor employed was exclusively Indian, and the work was performed in a most satisfactory manner. This ditch enables me to irrigate about 300 acres of land that formerly yielded absolutely nothing. It can now be made to produce almost anything, and is a source of considerable profit to those who are fortunate enough to own ranches along its course.

EDUCATION.

Considering this one of the most important features of an agent's work, I may be excused for dealing with it at some length. I am highly gratified to report the flourishing condition of affairs that existed in the day-school at the close of the fiscal year just past. From an average attendance of 35 pupils in the corresponding month of 1887, it has now increased to 53, and the number can be made to grow much larger if the suggestions which I have repeatedly made in regard to establishing a boarding-school on the reservation ever engage the favorable consideration of the proper authorities in Washington. The present school-room affords seating capacity for about forty pupils, those over this number being crowded into it, as the dimensions of the room are only 28 by 16 feet.

There is also a decided lack of school material on hand, although a requisition for such supplies was submitted to the Indian Office early in May. To send third and fourth readers for the use of children who understand hardly a word of English is like "casting pearls before swine." What they need are more maps, charts, works on object-teaching, and things of that sort; for, by learning the names of different objects thus presented to them, they rapidly manage to master our language, without which knowledge all other teaching amounts to naught.

I find a universal desire on the part of the older Indians here to have their children educated, and one instance is on record where a mother actually conducted her child into the school-room at the point of a rod. Such things are very encouraging to those interested in the advancement of Indian civilization, and in my opinion every incentive should be given them to place the coming generation upon a higher plane of moral and intellectual enlightenment. The pupils have been remarkably regular in their attendance during the past year, and have shown a uniform spirit of obedience, industry, and willingness to be taught.

Outside of the school-room the boys have been instructed in farm work, gardening, and such other industrial pursuits as the facilities of the agency will permit. The girls are required to assist in the kitchen work, and in the event of a boarding-school being established here at an early day I hope to be able to secure the services of a matron and seamstress who can instruct the girls in their different departments.

Owing to the exhaustion in the store-room of certain sustenance supplies, I was compelled to close the school at the end of July, but it will be re-opened on September 1.

POLICE.

The police are as efficient as can reasonably be expected, and never fail to respond when called upon.

SANITARY.

I respectfully call attention to the accompanying report of J. J. Robertson, agency physician, with the request that it be embodied in my statement of affairs at this agency.

CONCLUSION.

The year has passed with the usual monotony incident to a life of this kind, though every day brings with it its cares and responsibilities, and the agent who personally supervises the work of his agency will find that "from the rising up of the sun until the going down of the same" his time will be fully occupied. I am much gratified

with the advancement made during the past year, and trust that the experience gained will enable me to make still greater progress in the year upon which we are now entering.

Allow me to return thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which have been extended to me by the Department in my official duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
C. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
August 15, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as agent for the Mescalero Apaches.

There are, according to a census taken in June last by the agency physician and interpreter, 131 Indians on this reservation. Of these 153 are males and 248 females. This census shows a slight decrease from that of last year. There are only 69 children within the school age, and about one fifth of these, from disease or deformity, are unfit for school. The disparity in number between males and females is accounted for in that many more men than women have been killed while raiding and in drunken brawls.

These people continue to be what are known as "blanket Indians." The men all wear civilized clothing in part, that is, they wear shirts and vests, but still adhere to the blanket, breechcloth and leggings. The women wear a kind of blouse made of calico or gingham, and a short skirt of the same material. They have no head covering except their blankets, which they sometimes use as Mexican women do their serapes.

Some improvement has been made this year in the matter of farming. The Indians have worked better and hired less help than heretofore. The present prospect is good for a yield of about 75 bushels of grain to each able-bodied man. The yield of potatoes and pumpkins will exceed that of any former year. I estimate that the result of their labor furnishes 25 per cent. of their subsistence.

The proportion would be twice as great if ordinary thrift and economy were observed. These are virtues, however, that precept and example, and even hardship and want, have failed thus far to teach these Indians. Their farm products and other earnings would go largely toward sustaining them if they could be prevailed upon to make a prudent use of them, but in most cases this can not be done. The supply of grain required to feed the agency teams is purchased of them, but the money paid is too often gambled away, or spent for gewgaws or other useless things.

Several new farms have been fenced, broken, and planted, and preparations made to build houses. A few houses have been completed. The logs were cut and hauled by the Indians, but the rest of the work was done by the employes. An effort was made last winter by settlers to have a large part of the reservation thrown open to settlement. The Indians are steadfastly opposed to this, and, becoming alarmed, were informed by me that if they wished to retain their land they should begin at once to open farms and build houses at all the good springs on the reservation. This they began to do, and some settlements were made. As yet none of them have deserted their tents to take up their abode in houses, but promise to do so when the cold season comes.

The police force at this agency during the year past has consisted of 2 officers and 20 privates, but believing that a smaller force can be made quite as efficient, I have asked for only 12 for the present fiscal year. They have done good service in herding beef cattle, driving intruding stock from the reservation, patrolling the camps, etc., and have well earned the pittance paid them.

The cattle of the Indians do not increase much, owing chiefly to the fact that a large percentage of the calves are eaten. They do not often kill a cow, as such a thing is not so easily concealed as the killing of calves. Some, however, are taking good care of their little herds, and I notice that some of them are milking them, a thing never known of them until recently. Several have small flocks of goats and sheep, of which they are taking good care. Their horses are improving both in quality and numbers, and an unusual number of them have been broken to the wagon and plow this year.

I am sorry to be unable to report much abatement in the vice of drunkenness among the Indians. A whisky shop was opened last fall upon the line of the reservation, which for a time gave me considerable trouble, but through the efficiency of two policemen, who were employed as detectives, I succeeded in procuring an indictment against the whisky-seller, and the saloon was closed soon afterward. The most of the drunkenness, however, has arisen from drinking tiswin, which the Indians make themselves. The police, under the direction of the chief of scouts, have destroyed large quantities of this liquor and punished those manufacturing it. But it is utterly impossible to secure the hearty co-operation of the principal men in suppressing its manufacture; and even the police, through their fondness for it and their reluctance to arouse the ill-will of their people, often fail to destroy it when discovered or to report its existence to the agent.

In March last a fatal affray occurred in one of the camps on account of a tiswin brawl. It happened in this way: A short time previous Zacate, a man who was troublesome as a maker and drinker of tiswin, had had his camp raided by the police and his drink and utensils destroyed. On this occasion two policemen, who were on herd in the vicinity, hearing a row in the camp at night, went to see what the trouble was. Zacate and his son Tomas, seeing the policemen approach, attacked them and stabbed one of them fatally. The other policeman then shot Tomas, inflicting a mortal wound. Zacate, seeing his son shot down, became wild with fury, and, procuring a Winchester rifle, declared his purpose to kill the surviving policeman and the entire camp. Every one ran for life, but two women and a child were shot before they could escape. The murderer then fled into the mountains and eluded pursuit for a week, when he was trailed down and captured by a posse of Indians. They were restrained from killing him only by a promise from me to pay them a reward for delivering him alive. He is now in jail at Las Cruces, N. Mex. In July another murder grew out of this bloody affair. The mother-in-law of one of the men killed was stabbed to death by the mother of the other. They had been drinking. Both these Indians will be tried at the October term of the Federal court. In the past they have been allowed to compound crimes of this kind among themselves, and a few ponies have been considered a fair equivalent for a human life. No Mescalero Indian has ever been punished by law for taking the life of another.

Last year several horses were stolen from the Indians by Mexicans and taken into Mexico. The stock were found near Paso del Norte, and after long delay and much trouble recovered for the Indians. The thieves were also captured and indicted, but could not be convicted, as witnesses from Mexico could not be induced to come into the United States to testify.

In the matter of education very satisfactory progress is being made. At least three-fourths of the eligible children on the reservation are in school, and the number will be increased as soon as additional accommodations can be provided, which will be before winter, as the employes are now engaged in the construction of the buildings. There are 35 pupils—all that can be accommodated in the agency boarding-school, beside a few in the Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools. Several others will be sent to Albuquerque in the fall, and the number in the agency school increased to about 45. Then, I believe, every child on the reservation who is a proper subject to educate will be in school.

The industrial training of the children, which I regard as of greater importance than book education, has been carefully looked after. The school farm has been greatly increased in size. I estimate that there will be made this year 125 bushels of wheat, 360 bushels of oats, 270 bushels of corn, 109 bushels of potatoes, and 10 tons of hay, besides a sufficient supply of vegetables for the fall and winter use of the school. Over 70,000 pounds of vegetables were produced by the school last year—much more than could be consumed or sold. A brief report of the superintendent and principal teacher appended.

In the way of missionary work there have been regular monthly services held in the boarding-school building by a minister of the Methodist Church. We have also had sermons in Spanish, all of which the Indians are invited to hear. The superstitions of barbarism, however, still hold unbroken sway over these people.

The court of Indian offenses has not been regularly organized during the past year, though, at my request, some differences have been adjusted among the Indians by former judges, and it is proposed to re-establish the court at an early day. Competent persons dislike to serve as judges without compensation, as matters of a delicate nature have often to be decided. I believe that when the judges are paid a small salary for their services these courts will become much more effective for good than they have been hitherto.

The agency buildings are in a fair state of repair. There is need of more quarters for employes, otherwise the agency is well supplied with houses. In November last the blacksmith-shop and its contents were burned. The fire occurred at night, and was undoubtedly accidental. A new and much better shop was erected at once by

the employes, at no cost to the Government, except for windows and doors. No other agency buildings have been erected since my last annual report was written.

The Indians began last fall to do the freighting of the agency supplies from Las Cruces, a distance of 100 miles. They hauled 91,453 pounds, earning \$720.18, but owing to the fact that the transportation contracts provided for the delivery of most of the freight at the agency instead of Las Cruces, they were poorly paid by the forwarding agents. The contractors received an average of over \$1 per hundred from the Government for the hauling, while the Indians did the work for barely 70 cents, and were paid in merchandise at that. All contracts for transportation should provide for the delivery of goods at Las Cruces, so that the Indians can do the work and not have to divide their earnings with the contractors. Every opportunity possible should be made for them to earn money by honest hard work. It is the best civilizer in the world.

The report of the agency physician upon the sanitary condition of the Indians is as follows:

The general health of the Indians, both in the camps and school, has been excellent, and the same is true of the white employes and their families at the agency. I note with regret one death in the school from tubercular disease, the first death that has ever occurred in the school from any disease whatever. The remarkable healthfulness of this locality would warrant the Government in making an appropriation for a large Indian school, in which the children from less favored reservations might be educated.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that the entire population of the reservation has been free from any of the severe contagious diseases, such as small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or measles. But it is even more pleasant to note that not a single case of syphilis in any of its stages has been seen or treated, and that the more distressing forms of scrofula—joint disease and Pott's disease of the spine—have been entirely unknown, so far as new cases are concerned. These Indians have undoubtedly learned that scrofula, in its incipient stages, is in considerable degree amenable to treatment, and they have cheerfully and readily brought in such cases to be treated.

Some slight advancement has been made in the wearing of civilized clothing, and apparently some approach towards decency, in respect for the institution of marriage; but there is great room for improvement. A very favorable sign of progress is the settling of the Indians all over the reservation, the lands breaking up into little groups of a few families, and occupying nearly all of the available water. More advancement in this direction has been made in the past year than ever before. It points towards land in severalty, decency, independence, and civilization, and can not fail to have a good effect in the direction of sanitation. During the past winter a large number of Indians were vaccinated, but owing to some fault in the virus no results were obtained. However, nearly all of the Indians, except those under three years of age, have been successfully vaccinated, some of them twice.

In conclusion it may be truly said that to any one intimately acquainted with these Indians in all their filth and squalor, their improvement in manners belonging to my work has been such as to give courage and hope for the future, but there is still a great deal to be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD THOMSON,
Agency Physician.

In conclusion, I will say that the condition of these Indians is better than ever before. They have done more labor, made better crops, built more houses, earned more money, and deported themselves better than in any previous year. But they are far from civilization yet. Their progress is, of necessity, slow, and can never amount to a great deal, so far as adult camp Indians are concerned. I believe, though, that by continuing an aggressive policy of civilization—peaceably compelling them out of the ways of barbarism—and by a gradual withdrawal of Government support, those able to work may be made self-sustaining in the course of a few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLEICHER J. COWARD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL.

MERCALERO BOARDING SCHOOL, NEW MEXICO,
July 1, 1883.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of the school in my care for the year ending June 30, 1883. During the past year there have been 53 pupils in regular attendance. With the exception of one, who died, the school has averaged the whole number of pupils enrolled. The vacancy caused by the death of the one referred to was immediately filled by another from camp. Allowing for the disadvantages under which we have labored, I think the pupils have made fair progress. The school room is too small to well accommodate the number in attendance, and a portion of the boys' dormitory is scarcely any improvement on the wigwams formerly occupied by them, either for health or comfort.

Four boys have been serving apprenticeships, two at blacksmithing, one at carpentry, and one at shoe and harness making. All of these have made satisfactory progress, except the last, who has not had sufficient employment to learn much about his trade.

All of the male pupils have had some training in farming. There are 42 acres in the school farm, all of which is in cultivation. Most of this is planted in corn, wheat, and oats, the remainder in potatoes and vegetables. The corn and oat crops promise to make a good yield. The wheat is not so promising, which is due to blight and insufficiency of water for its irrigation. The prospect for

vegetables is the poorest we have ever had. The plants have been infested with destructive insects since they came up. Every precaution is being taken against the ravages of these insects, but seemingly without avail. The cultivation of the farm and garden is done by the school boys in charge of the industrial teacher. The boys show no lack of energy or aptitude in the use of farm tools, but it requires constant vigilance to make them perform their work properly.

The girls in charge of the kitchen are taught nearly all kinds of domestic work which their ages will permit. Their work consists mostly in making and mending of garments for the school children, house-keeping, and some kitchen-work. Their advancement is as good as could be expected.

All the male pupils that are large enough are taught the management and care of horses and cattle. The school herd now numbers 35 head. In December, 1882, there were only 13. There are now 12 cows being milked, which furnish a plentiful supply of butter and milk. The milking and butter-making are done by pupils regularly detailed for this purpose.

Five hundred pounds of butter were made during the year. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Only one died during the year; this was a little girl of a very weak constitution. No other deaths have occurred in this school for three years.

The deportment of the pupils has been much better than in the year previous. They seem more disposed to do their duties and to take more interest in their studies. I seldom have to punish any one for disobedience, although it is necessary to keep some of them constantly impressed that they will be promptly dealt with for any violation of rules. We have tried to imbue them with a love of knowledge, to disgust them with the customs of their parents, and to teach them to regard civilized life more favorably.

I find that their progress in learning to speak the English language does not compare with that made in other studies. I am now enforcing such rules as will cause them to make more improvement in speaking English than heretofore.

One of the most difficult things we have to teach them is economy. They seem to value nothing, except for its temporary use. They have to be kept under very stringent rules to make them take care of their clothing. With the small supply allowed by the Government it is impossible to keep them as neatly attired as they should be, notwithstanding the most rigid requirements have been adopted to compel a regard for their clothing and personal appearance.

Very respectfully,

W. C. SANDERS,
Superintendent and principal teacher.

FLEICHER J. COWARD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
September 1, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency, as follows:

CENSUS.

Owing to the nomadic habits of the Navajo Indians and their constant moving about, with their herds and flocks, over a vast territory, it is absolutely impossible to obtain a correct census under the present provisions provided by law for such a duty. Yet, from a careful estimate made by many of the various heads of families or bands of relationship, as near as can be ascertained, both on and off the reservation, the population may be safely put down at 15,000, of which there are—

Males, over eighteen years of age.....	6,520
Females, over fourteen years of age.....	4,575
Number of school children between six and sixteen.....	5,000
Increase since last census.....	162

SANITARY CONDITION.

As a general rule the tribe is healthy and rugged, with a moderate annual increase. During the last year they have been free from disease of an epidemic character. They may be considered moderately cleanly in their habits. It is a practice among them to take a hot-air bath about once a week. This is done by means of a little house of circular form about 6 feet in diameter, built by sticks and mud, very low, with an opening large enough for a person to crawl in and out. They place stones upon the bottom, which are heated by a wood fire as an oven. At a proper temperature they go in, close the door and remaining from ten to twenty minutes, then emerge therefrom dripping with perspiration, throw themselves on the ground, covering their body with sand, then plunge into cold water, rubbing themselves dry. This bath is also resorted to in cases of rheumatism and other chronic diseases as a part of the system of practice advised by the Indian doctors.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of many of the Indians to receive medical treatment from the agency physician in preference to their own medicine man, often coming 100 miles to the agency for such treatment. In support of this the agency physician, in his sanitary report of June, says:

Judging from the frequent numbers of calls I have in the same bands or families, besides coming from a great distance, I am led to believe that the Navajos are seeing the folly of the native manner

of treating the sick and are more than anxious to receive rational treatment in serious cases. Many of the old and infirm persons, and those suffering with chronic complaints, express a desire that I should treat them, but owing to the great distance they live from the agency are unable to come regularly for medicine. They frequently say if I could furnish them a place to stay and something to eat they would remain for treatment, a thing I can not do unless there were hospital accommodations.

During the year the agency physician has treated 867 persons.

STOCK.

Like the white citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, the principal pursuit of the Navajo is stock-raising. On a careful estimate, as near as can be ascertained, they own in kind and number as follows:

Horses and ponies.....	245,000
Mules.....	300
Cattle.....	3,500
Sheep.....	800,000
Goats.....	300,000
Burros.....	500

Some of the Indians under the advice of the agent are exchanging their horses for cattle, making an increase of cattle over that of last year.

The wool clip amounted to 1,200,000 pounds, averaging a pound and a half to the fleece. Of this, they sold the different traders both on and off the reservation 800,000 pounds, at prices from 8 to 10 cents per pound—sold 300,000 sheep pelts, at 10 cents each; 100,000 goat skins, at 25 to 50 cents each. The sheep are deteriorating and should be improved by the introduction of a good grade of Mexican merino bucks, native to New Mexico and Arizona, to increase the yield of wool.

Owing to the deep snows and prevailing cold weather of last winter, the Indians were compelled to move their stock from the mountains to the low lands for better grazing. In this, many of them moved out of the reservation, especially on the east and south sides, but returned again in the spring; this necessarily may not occur again soon, as it was said that it was the hardest winter experienced in this country for twenty-five years.

The rainy season usually begins in July and continues to the middle of October. This season has been unusually dry, very little rain having fallen since July; by reason of this grass is very short, which I fear will render feed for stock scarce through the winter.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

The irrigating-ditch work commenced last year and was continued a part of October, November, and December, and the fore part of April last, when the work was stopped by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Ten days in October were put in at the agency dam, in repairing a breach made by the floods of last fall. Three ditches, aggregating two miles in length, and a dam were constructed thirty and thirty-five miles north of the agency at Whiskey and Chasen Creeks. These improvements made so far are intended to open up and irrigate 10,000 acres of new tillable lands where no cultivation has heretofore been done. At some of these places Indians have located and built houses of stone and logs with a view of permanent location, but from the want of plows, harness, and other implements, have done very little towards bringing these lands under cultivation thus far. The total amount expended in labor and material in these improvements since commencement is \$10,150. Much more work of this character could be well expended throughout the reservation.

Instead of prosecuting this work under the supervision of superintendents as heretofore, which has not been entirely satisfactory, I think the best method would be by contract under bond for faithful performance.

Some of the dams constructed last year have washed out; in fact it would be difficult to make a dam in this country to withstand the terrible floods during the rainy season, without a great outlay of expense. For this reason the construction of dams, except for temporary uses, should be abandoned and the work directed to reservoirs, ditches, and the developing of springs.

HOUSES.

The Indians are still possessed with the desire, mentioned in my last annual report, to build better houses of stone and logs and to live more like Americans, with permanent homes. Their demands continue to be incessant for lumber, doors, and windows. They themselves build the walls and do the work. This I consider an advanced step forward in the civilization of these people. A saw-mill, provided by the last appropriation bill, will be the means of supplying their demands in this respect; it will also answer the purpose of furnishing lumber for fencing their corn and wheat fields.

AGRICULTURE.

The "additional farmers" have not been able to render much service to the Indians, mostly for the reason that there are very few plows and agricultural implements among the Navajos by which they could be properly instructed in modern and practical farming. The farmers can give them no instructions in the use of the hoe, and without proper implements, such as the plow and plow-harness, the position of a farmer is practically useless.

From my observation and experience in planting corn here, the best method is to plow deep, sow the corn in the furrow, and plow it under, then harrow the ground well and roll it. The corn raised on the school garden this year was planted that way as an experiment, and, without irrigation, was the best corn grown on the entire reserve. From this experiment I am led to believe that very fair corn can be raised in many parts of the reservation without the use of water. This system will be more fully tested next year.

By reason of the numerous patches of land that may be considered under cultivation, ranging from a quarter to 10 acres each, it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of acres filled, but I think it safe to say 10,000. The usual crops grown are corn and wheat, also pumpkins and melons to some extent. Of these they raised this year—

Wheat.....	bushels.....	6,000 to 8,000
Corn (on cob).....	do.....	65,000 to 75,000
Pumpkins.....	.....	15,000 to 20,000
Melons.....	.....	12,000 to 15,000

About one-third of the corn is consumed when green for roasting ears, some of it they sell to traders, and grind the remainder into meal for their own use. It would be a good thing if grinding-mills, with horse-power, be furnished them; at least, there should be one situated at the agency.

The only place on the reservation where peaches grow is in Cañon Du Chelly, where there are several orchards from one to three hundred trees each. These peaches are small and uncultivated, but yield an annual average of 150 to 200 bushels. In the peach season it is not unusual to see two to four thousand Indians at a time gathered at the orchards to eat peaches, making it a season of festivals and dances.

NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

During the past two years many of the Indians residing out of their own country, chiefly in New Mexico and Arizona, have been induced, by the advice of the agent, to return, but there is still from one-fourth to one-third of the tribe remaining permanently on the reservation, having done so for the past twenty years or more. Some of these have permanent locations near springs and watering places, with their herds, while others are congregated along the railroad.

Early in July last, under your direction, I called a council of the Navajos for Special Agent H. S. Welton, for the purpose of laying the matter of restoring these Indians to their own country before them, and to allow those of them who desire to remain permanently outside to take up homes under the severalty land act. At this council there were present about two hundred chiefs and representative Indians. Their proposition to the special agent was, that if the Government would give them land on the south side reaching to the railroad, 10 miles on the east side, and 10 to 15 miles on the west to the Little Colorado River, they would bring them upon the reservation. This proposition I deemed absurd and impracticable. With the present reservation limits there is sufficient territory to accommodate the entire tribe for years to come. I am heartily in accord with the policy of the Indian Office, encouraging the Indians to take up land under the law who desire to remain out of the reservation. The difficulty I see, however, growing out of this is, that in the near future, as settlements progress, white people may crowd in upon them, cut off their ranges for pasture, and compel them to abandon their homes. This will evidently be the case so long as the Indians continue in the business of stock raising, as no considerable amount of stock could subsist on 100 acres in this country.

The conflicts heretofore existing between whites and Indians along the borders have almost subsided during the past year. I think both Indians and whites are learning the fact that peace is better than constant trouble. Many complaints, however, are made to the agent, of Indians stealing and running off horses belonging to white ranchmen. In such cases the agent always renders aid that lies in his power to assist in the recovery of lost stock, but he finds in many instances where the Navajos are charged with stealing horses, the animals have only strayed from their owners. Very few Indians permanently reside over the San Juan River, the northern boundary, although they sometimes make temporary raids to the annoyance of the

ranchmen of that section. I am still of the opinion, as often before stated, that it would be better, looking to the promotion of peace and harmony between the Indians and whites and for the better government of the Indians themselves, if the Navajos were all confined within a certain boundary, where the encroachments of the white settlers would be entirely prohibited among them.

NAVAJOS ON MOQUI RESERVATION.

For many years a considerable number of Navajos resided upon what is known as the Moqui Reservation, attached to this agency. The Moquis sometimes complain of depredations made upon their crops and stock. There has been, however, fewer such troubles the past year than formerly. These troubles are scarcely over of a serious character, and are always easily adjusted. While there is not a very friendly feeling existing between the two tribes they get along remarkably well together. The efforts of the agent have been constantly directed towards keeping the Navajos away from the Moqui farms and watering places; yet, when the independent and roving character of the Navajo Indian is considered it is no easy task for one man to accomplish. It would be better if the Navajos could be excluded entirely from the Moqui Reserve, but that would be a more difficult problem even than the question of bringing the outside Indians upon the reservation.

WHISKY DRINKING.

Every summer there is more or less whisky drinking among the Indians; a little more this summer, probably, than last. This may be accounted for by there being a greater number of white people engaged in the traffic in the growing towns along the railroad and other places. This traffic I have determined to abate. To accomplish this I invoked the aid of a company of cavalry from Fort Wingate to be stationed at the agency for thirty days, to co-operate with the Indian police in the undertaking. For drinking I caused several Navajos to be locked up in the guard-house as a punishment. In August I sent the chief of police force to arrest a man for selling whisky to the Indians at the town of Gallup, on the railroad, and had him indicted for the offense. Have also Indian testimony sufficient to convict two other men (Mexicans) residing on the east side. Am glad to say, now, the whisky traffic is completely wiped out among the Indians in all parts of the reservation. Much credit is due to General Carr, of Fort Wingate, for his prompt co-operation with the agent in this matter, and to Chief of Police C. E. Vandever.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Very few cases of crime or misdemeanors have occurred among the Indians requiring punishment. In March last I investigated a case of killing between two Navajos named John and Cabello Blanco. I caused the guilty one, John, to be arrested and brought to the agency. On hearing, it was found that the act was clearly a case of self-defense. Having been committed off the reservation he was turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

About the 8th of June two Indians, Piscalayze and Piscalayzee, respectively, were apprehended by the military under a charge of stealing twelve sheep from the post butcher at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. These Indians, after a preliminary hearing before a justice court at Gallup, N. Mex., were bound over to the district court at Albuquerque, and in default of bail were sent to the Albuquerque jail to await the action of the grand jury, September term.

In the month of June I received information that a white man engaged in peddling whisky to the Indians had been murdered by two Navajos on the San Juan River in April last. I immediately dispatched the chief of police with ten policemen to arrest the two Indians and bring them to the agency. Their friends had received notice of their coming, and collected in a body of one hundred or more to resist the arrest. Under these circumstances force was not resorted to, and the party returned reporting the facts to the agent. A council of the chiefs and head-men was called, at which a demand was made upon them to bring in the two murderers within a reasonable time. Up to this date they have failed to do so. I thought it best to exhaust all peaceable means to secure the guilty Indians before resorting to military force; still have hopes that they may be so induced to give themselves up. Had it not been for the encouragement they and their friends received from certain white persons, telling them they did a good thing by killing a whisky peddler and they should not be punished therefor, there would have been no obstacle in the way of their apprehension. While it might be said that the deceased received his just deserts, for pursuing the unlawful and infamous business of dealing out whisky to Indians on the

reservation, yet it will not do to let such acts pass without a hearing to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused parties, to teach them obedience to the law. These embrace all the acts of a criminal character occurring during the year.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Indians during the past year was uniformly good. They are usually busy attending their herds, flocks, and crops. The habit of industry is becoming more fixed among them. Their desire to accumulate wealth is fully equal to that of the white race. They have natural business habits, and are generally inclined to settle their disputes on business principles. They like to counsel with the agent on matters pertaining to their individual and general welfare. Scarcely a day passes without one or more coming in, oftentimes from a great distance, to see the agent concerning something of interest to them. Generally, when disputes arise over the property of a deceased relative, the distribution thereof is left to the agent for settlement, which is usually final, as of an appeal to a court of last resort under civil procedure. It is gratifying to note the peaceful and prosperous condition of this great tribe.

THE SAN JUAN SETTLERS.

In obedience to your instructions, the white settlers located on parts of sections 14, 15, and 16, on the San Juan River, within the reservation, were, by the assistance of a company of troops, in September last, ejected by force from the disputed lands. Under authority, a special police force of six Indians, stationed on the vacated premises from December to June, had the effect of preventing a return of the settlers. I am now pleased to say that the troubles, leading at times to the verge of serious and bloody conflicts for nearly two years between the settlers and the Indians, are at an end, and peace and good order prevail in that section. Thanks are due to Gen. R. H. Grierson and Lieutenant Scott for prompt and efficient co-operation in the removal of the settlers and maintaining the peace.

IMPROVEMENTS AT AGENCY.

The improvements on agency buildings and repairs commenced the year previous were completed June 30 last. The employes' quarters consist of four buildings, 20 by 60 feet, of three to four rooms each. Two of them, with the dispensary building of same size, have been completely overhauled, new shingle roofs have taken the place of the low flat ones of logs and dirt, the old adobe wall repaired and straightened, new ceilings, flooring, doors, windows, and painting. The police and visiting chiefs' quarters have been made more comfortable and respectably by new floors, ceilings, and other repairs. These buildings, with their white fronts, give the agency a neat, cheerful, and improved appearance, greatly in contrast with its former condition. New outhouses were also erected and repaired, the whole at a cost of material and labor of \$2,400, in addition to labor performed thereon by regular employes.

WATER.

An abundant supply of pure water was had at the agency during the summer. A current runs continuously round three sides of the plaza, besides feeding an artificial lake of 10 acres in extent at the agency. This lake has recently been enlarged and the banks made higher by the agency employes and teams so as to give a uniform depth of 3 to 4 feet. The lake will accommodate all Indian stock adjacent to the agency, besides that needed for irrigation and ice.

EMBARRASMENTS.

Since the commencement of my administration I have been placed at a disadvantage compared with the means at hand and resources of my predecessor, Mr. Bowman. He was provided with large quantities of annual supplies for issue, such as wagons, harness, plows, hoes, axes, scrapers, wheelbarrows, cook stoves, overcoats, boots, tools, etc., placing something in the hands of nearly every family, while I have had but a handful of small things to give, reaching to the benefit of a few persons only. In this there has been much discontent and grumbling, putting the agent upon the defensive to explain as against the accusations that he is not as liberal in the distribution of supplies as former agents were, and they think for this he is personally to blame; not capable of understanding the cause of limited appropriations, are inclined to blame the agent personally.

MY AUTHORIZED ASSISTANTS.	
	Per annum.
Whites:	
Physician.....	\$1,200
Clerk.....	1,200
Blacksmith and carpenter (one man).....	900
Two additional farmers (\$75 per month).....	1,800
Farmer for Moquis (\$75 per month).....	900
Indians:	
Two laborers (\$15 per month).....	300
One watchman (\$15 per month).....	180
Mail-carrier (\$12 per month).....	144

EMPLOYÉS FURNISHED BY PREDECESSOR.	
	Per annum.
Whites:	
Physician.....	\$1,200
Clerk.....	1,200
Blacksmith.....	1,200
Carpenter.....	900
Farmer.....	900
Assistant farmer.....	720
Teamster.....	660
Farmer for Moquis.....	900
Indians:	
Four Indian laborers (\$180 each).....	720
One watchman.....	180
One mail-carrier.....	144
One herder.....	180
Total.....	8,814

Leaving me with six white assistants to Mr. Bowman's eight, and two Indian laborers to his four. A carpenter and an agency farmer for all work in addition to the employes allowed are indispensable to a proper management of this vast agency, and thereby giving the agent more time to get over the reservation. Owing to the limited force a great portion of the additional farmer's time was brought into requisition to perform regular work.

When the pay of employes, medical stores, and forage for three teams are taken out of the annual allowance of \$7,500 very little is left for the Indians. To repeat the language of my last report, economy is a good thing when properly applied, but the purse strings may be so tightly drawn as to work an absolute injury to the accomplishment of an object sought to be obtained. Liberal aid extended towards the improvement of an uncivilized people who have inclinations to advance their condition should not be overlooked by a generous government.

EMPLOYÉS.

The conduct of the employes, with a few exceptions, during a part of the year was not entirely satisfactory. Frequently an unaccountable jealousy or ill-humor exists between the agency and school people. In the latter part of winter and early spring a bitter feeling was engendered between the two divisions, growing out of a gross misconduct on the part of the superintendent and other school employes, which for a time disturbed the equilibrium of the agency. The troublesome element was removed, giving way to harmony and good order.

As a general rule employes do not exercise that care and interest in agency affairs that should be expected of them. A careless disregard of the care of property for which the agent is responsible on his bond is often noticed, requiring the utmost diligence on the agent's part to prevent shortages in his accounts. This should not be. An agent should be surrounded by a corps of personal friends who would take as much interest in the management as the agent himself. I believe the rule of allowing agents to select and nominate will work a reform in this respect.

SCHOOL.

After the hard and incessant work of 1887, in bringing the school up to the highest standing ever reached, I looked forward to the accomplishment of greater results during the fiscal year last past, but was doomed to meet disappointment. Instead of an average attendance of 43 in 1887, the 30th day of June closed with an average during the year of 35. This falling off was attributed mainly to a loss of that interest on the part of the superintendent and matron which characterized their conduct the

previous year, together with an exhibition of disgraceful behavior heretofore fully reported to your office and not necessary to be detailed here. This brought the school into a state of confusion and disorder. The superintendent left on the 26th of January. Additional Farmer Jenkins acted as superintendent until the end of February; during March the agent assumed charge; on April 2 the matron left and the 4th the industrial teacher resigned, and the teacher was relieved by transfer on the 9th of the same month. Additional Farmer Foster and the seamstress, Miss Taulbee, acted as superintendent and matron, respectively, from April 1 to 19, when the new superintendent and matron, Mr. Mooney and wife, took charge. Mr. Cookerly's place was filled on May 27 by James F. Boyle as industrial teacher, and the vacancy of the teacher was filled by Benjamin Damon (half-breed), a former student of Carlisle. The present corps of employes and salaries are:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
B. J. Mooney.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$1,000
Janet J. Mooney.....	Matron.....	720
James F. Boyle.....	Industrial teacher.....	720
Benjamin Damon.....	Teacher.....	650
Emma Rossow.....	Seamstress.....	480
James Seward.....	Cook.....	480

The school had a vacation from July 1 till the first Monday in September.

General repairs on the building and grounds were begun in June—cleaning, kalsomining, whitewashing, and painting most of the interior, and wainscoting the halls; also a new stone fence was erected on the front yard, made low with a view of placing an iron railing on top. It is intended this fall to eed one of the school-rooms and kalsomine the walls; wainscot floor, and plaster the boys' sitting-room; wainscot the dormitories; make a large wardrobe, with compartments under lock and key, for each pupil's clothing; add new steps to the hall stairs, a new floor in the laundry-room, etc. When completed the building will be a credit to the service and in keeping with the other agency repairs mentioned in this report, at a cost of about \$300. Under the present superintendent and employes a good showing is expected this year.

The industrial branches taught are gardening, on a limited scale, dairy work, and care of cows, for the boys; sewing, cooking, and house-keeping, for the girls. I still incline to the belief that if instruction in the trades of blacksmith, carpenter, shoe and harness making were made part of the practical education of the Navajo scholars the school would soon be filled to its utmost capacity.

Gardening for two years being a failure, little more than paying for the seed, this year I concluded to plant nothing but Indian corn for winter fodder for the cows. Four acres were planted by plowing deep, sowing the seed in the furrows and covering with a plow. A fine crop was raised without rain or irrigation. If this method of planting proves successful another year, the secret of raising corn crops in this country will be made known.

Three new school-houses should be established on the reservation—at Pueblo Colorado, 30 miles west of the agency, at Chin Lee, 50 miles northwest, and one on the San Juan River, all excellent places for a school.

Encouraged by your instructions to set off 80 acres for the use of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, this agency was visited in March last by some of the ladies and friends of the society with a view of planting a mission school, and chose Pueblo Colorado as the place. This movement has my hearty co-operation; the Navajo Reservation presents a good field for missionary work.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I beg leave to call your earnest attention to the true condition and needs of this large and well-disposed tribe. That they are on the road towards civilization is beyond question. To strike while the iron is hot is the old maxim. Help them while they are in the humor, and not wait till the iron cools. To their credit and the administration it is safe to say that never in the history of the Navajos have they approached so near the degree of prosperity, peace, and happiness, that surrounds them to-day. Their true condition should be better known to the country, and well directed efforts, vigorously applied, towards lifting them up to a higher plane. Home missions should be at work, new schools established throughout the reservation to remold the character and habits of the rising generation and put them in the way they should go. Their mania to build better houses and create permanent homes should not be permitted to wane. Tools to assist them in building, more wagons, plows, harness, and other useful and necessary farm implements should be placed in

their hands, and, with a continuance of a steady development of the water-supply, then it will be that the seed sown under instructions of the practical farmer will yield a hundred-fold.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.,
September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Moquis Pueblo Indians under my charge at this agency.

CONDUCT.

Like the Navajos they have enjoyed a peaceful and quiet year, nothing happening to disturb the even tenor of their ways except an occasional wrangle with some neighboring Navajos, growing out of trespass upon stock, crops, and watering places. These troubles, however, are usually of slight character and easily adjusted. There were fewer disturbances this year than last. Heeding the advice of the agent, the Navajos are learning to respect the Moquis' rights. As a means of preventing these occurrences it might be better if the Navajos could be excluded from the Moquis country altogether, but this would be a difficult thing to do. For years a considerable number have lived there with established homes and farm improvements, which they are loath to leave. As a general thing the two tribes as a whole get along very well together.

The Moquis are naturally industrious, and with the annual aid from the Government in wagons, tools, and farm implements are enabled to make a fair living from the products of the soil and stock. Their annual wool-clip is about 20,000 pounds; of this one-half is sold, and the balance fabricated into wearing apparel and blankets. The crops are estimated as follows:

Corn	bushels..	10,000
Melons		15,000
Wheat	bushels..	75 to 100
Pumpkins		5,000
Squash		5,000
Peaches	bushels..	300

The corn is mostly ground into meal for bread—grinding it by hand with two stones, in the old way. I think a small horse-power mill would please them.

HOUSES.

The five families who moved down from the rock-ribbed mesa top have completed new houses by aid of the lumber furnished them; in time, others will desire to follow their example.

ANNUITY GOODS.

The annual supplies were issued in May. Some of them make good use of the wagons, hauling freight from the railroad to Kean's Cañon. The agent labors under a great disadvantage by not having a store-house for the safe-keeping of these goods until distributed.

Superintendent Gallaher, of the school, has no room to spare; in fact not enough for his own uses. I have twice estimated for a suitable building for the purpose. The agent can ill afford to have property for which he is responsible exposed to unnecessary waste.

SCHOOL.

The school opened at Kean's Cañon last fall is a complete success, as I had anticipated it would be. Under Superintendent James Gallaher it could hardly be otherwise; he is the right man for the work. This school is already a credit to the service, and if continued as begun will soon be among the best. These Indians take more readily to education than the Navajos.

CENSUS.

The census, as near as can be found, is as follows:

Total	2,215
Males over eighteen years of age	716
Females over fourteen years of age	701
School children between the ages of six and sixteen	420

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 1, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of my official conduct of the affairs at this agency, together with a statistical report of stock, crops, etc., belonging to the Indians of the agency, having heretofore forwarded a census for year 1888.

During the past fiscal year I have visited the several pueblos (nineteen in all) under the care of this agency from one to five times (the one visited but once, Zuñil); and while upon my visits have endeavored to give them such instructions as I thought would be of benefit to them.

I have had much trouble in adjusting matters of difference between them and settlers in and near their villages, growing out of alleged trespassing upon the lands of one or the other, or in reference to the use of acequias (water ditches), and in some instances for cutting timber, making new roads, and for various other causes. Lawsuits have grown out of some of these disputes and have been adjusted by the courts or are still pending.

LANDS.

The lands occupied by these Indians upon which their pueblos (villages) are located are owned by them in fee-title, derived by grant from Spain, and dating back from one hundred to three hundred years. Some of these pueblos have purchased additional grants, and to some the United States Government has, by Executive orders of the Presidents, reserved certain lands, for grazing purposes principally. The grants, as well as the reservations, are very vague and indefinite. The boundaries are not described with any particularity, and can not be satisfactorily located; no corners or marked lines exist, and it would be a great task for a surveyor, without any information but the grant, to locate the land described. Usually certain ranges of mountains, certain mesas, or arroyos are described as the lines. The mountains, mesas, and arroyos are all alike, or frequently so, and a certain arroyo may be the line, or one distant 5 miles be it; they frequently bear the same name. A range of mountains may vary the line from 1 to 5 miles. The boundary line of these lands is a matter of constant and continued dispute between the Indians and citizens. Were it not for the docility of the Indians it would lead to serious differences. The grants purchased by the Indians in most cases may possibly cover and hold land, but in some of them the same land is covered by other grants.

I made a special report of one of said grants, *i. e.*, to the pueblos of Jemez, Santano, and Zia, granted for grazing purposes. I find that the greater part of said land is covered by other grants and claimed by other parties, some of them confirmed by Congress. Wherever there is water on said grant, it is occupied or claimed by citizens, some of them having grants as aforesaid. The pueblo of Santa Clara has a large grant purchased by them unconfirmed, and parties have for several years been trespassing upon it. Having no police or authority to remove the trespassers, I am powerless to protect them—the Indians.

While the original grants cover (in most cases) a large territory, the greater portion of the land is worthless and of no practical benefit. The lands that can be irrigated, and hence cultivated (without irrigation there can be no crops raised), is very limited indeed. To illustrate, the pueblo of Pojuaque has a grant that calls for 13,620 acres (one of the smallest pueblos and smallest grants); of this there is not exceeding 600 acres of cultivable land, and of this 600 acres the Indians only possess about 100, the other having been in possession of Mexicans and other settlers for many years either by purchase or occupancy. The balance of said land is only

fit for grazing purposes and very poor for that. Some of the other pueblos are alike situated. Citizens and Indians are in frequent disputes over the water ditches, and law suits result therefrom.

In several instances I have called upon the Hon. Thomas Smith, United States district attorney, to look after the interests of the Indians in their suits before the courts, who has invariably given prompt attention to the matter when possible, and who has always courteously and promptly responded when possible. But on account of the Territorial courts sitting at two or more places at the same time, at one of which he is obliged to attend, it has been impossible for him to attend to all of these suits. I would respectfully ask that I be authorized to employ counsel for Indian suits when it is impossible for the United States Attorney-General to attend the court in which they have a suit. And in view of the confusion of land titles, I would urgently recommend that the Indian lands be surveyed and permanent corners and marked boundaries be established; it will be the means of stopping much annoyance and many disputes.

ACEQUIAS.

The Indians are ignorant of engineering, and hence expend a great amount of use less labor upon their ditches, which frequently prove to be entirely useless. They also cause many disputes and quarrels by running said ditches across the land of others. A small amount expended by Government for a survey, where needed, would be of vast and lasting benefit.

FARMING.

While these Indians have made some progress in their tanning and evince a disposition to learn the use of the few agricultural tools and implements furnished them by the Government and the few they buy, and in some of the pueblos have added to the area of territory cultivated, the great majority are forced to use the means they have for hundreds of years, and eke out a miserable existence, barely enough to keep body and soul together, frequently for months at a time living on bread made from corn pounded by hand, no game to be found, and many of them without sheep or cattle.

I would respectfully recommend that these pueblos be thrown into convenient groups, and practical farmers be appointed for their instruction. It is a matter of impossibility for the agent to give much instruction on account of the location of the pueblos, Taos, in the extreme northeast of the Territory to Zuni, in the west, bordering on Arizona, a distance of about 350 miles, the others between varying in distance from 10 to 200 miles from the agency. If the agent was furnished with a team he could give much aid to the nearest pueblos--Tesuque, Pojuaque, Nambé, Hilefonso; but without a team he can not. I think if a farmer was appointed for Zuni; and one for Acema, Laguna, and Isleta; one for Sandia, San Felipe, San Domingo, and Cochiti; one for Jemez, Zia, and Santano; one for Tesuque, Pojuaque, and Nambé; one for Hilefonso, Santa Clara, and San Juan; one for Picuris and Taos, that such instructions could be given in a year or two that would advance these Indians much.

And a further measure that would be of incalculable advantage would be the fencing of their agricultural lands; all of the pueblos would furnish the posts, do the work, if the Government would furnish wire necessary for fencing. If instructed, I will furnish estimate of cost. I would also recommend a small outlay for each pueblo in the purchase of fruit-trees of improved kinds.

MATRONS.

I would also recommend that matrons be appointed for the home instruction of these Indians, believing that more advancement would be made thru by schools.

SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1888 there were two day schools, the salaries of whose teachers were paid by the Government. At the close of the first quarter, 1888, upon recommendation of Inspector Gardner, these schools were discontinued by your order. While it appeared to the inspector that the cost was too great for the number of pupils, I believe it was a mistake to close the school. I think if proper persons for teachers were appointed, then much good could be accomplished. These schools were located at San Felipe and at Laguna. I would recommend the re-establishment of these schools.

The contract boarding school under supervision of Presbyterian Board Home Missions, for the second time, had the misfortune to lose their building by fire. In June previous to this misfortune the school was in a prosperous condition and bid fair to accomplish good. I have had no report for last quarter from this school.

The Ramona School, for benefit of Jicarilla and other Indians, located at Santa Fé, has for the greater part of fiscal year had in attendance the maximum number under contract. On account of a large death per cent. among the pupils, some dissatisfied faction has existed among the parents of the pupils. I do not know the cause of the mortality. I have visited the school very often during the year, and have always found the pupils well clad and well fed. The parties who control the school have had two additional buildings erected, and it is hoped that there will be no further cause for complaint. I understand that there is a disagreement among the parties in control, and this may result in serious injury to the school. I suppose the matter has been placed before you ere this.

The boarding school under contract with the Catholic Bureau Indian Missions, located at Santa Fé has had a successful year. The buildings are large and commodious, pupils are well cared for, and have steadily progressed. It is under good management.

The boarding school for girls located at Bernalillo, under supervision Catholic Bureau Indian Missions, has had the maximum number of pupils called for in contract, and has made marked progress. It is a model school and buildings perfect.

The various day schools under contract Presbyterian Board Missions and Catholic Bureau have been more or less successful. The work to be done has been done under many disadvantages, but some good has been accomplished.

Thinking you for your uniform kindness and courtesy, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

M. C. WILLIAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY.

Albany, August 31, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter dated July 1, 1888, I have the honor to submit this semi-annual report of the condition of the affairs at this agency.

POPULATION.

From the census prepared as best I could by correspondence with the chiefs of the several tribes residing on the different reservations in this agency, I find the total number of Indians in this agency at this time to be 5,063, composed of--

Senecas.....	2,683
Oneidas.....	242
Onondagas.....	511
Cayugas.....	165
Tuscaroras.....	109
Sam. Regis.....	1,043

I do not wish to guaranty this to be an accurate census, as some of the reservations are so far distant from the agency office that it is impossible for me or any of the employes of this agency to take part in the enumeration, but it is done wholly by Indians who receive no pay for their services, and consequently are not very particular or very exact in the information requested of them.

SCHOOLS.

The Indian schools in this agency are supported and maintained entirely by the State of New York. The only assistance rendered by the Indians, as I am informed, is the furnishing of the fuel necessary for heating the school-houses. These schools are managed by seven local superintendents, one residing near each reservation, and all under the direction of the State superintendent of public instruction.

From the reports of the local superintendents, I am led to believe there is a slow but continued improvement in the schools. The schools have been kept open through regular terms and regular hours. Appropriations have been made, and the school-houses upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations put in thorough repair, and three new school-houses have been erected. The following statistical table shows

the attendance, etc., of the several Indian schools on the different reservations, and also the cost of maintaining the same to the State:

	Num- ber of dis- tricts.	Num- ber of pupils of age.	Num- ber of weeks taught.	Num- ber at- tending school during some portion of the year.	Aver- age daily attend- ance.	Num- ber of teach- ers.	EXPENSE.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	15	709	32	528	218	15	\$9,419.19
Onondaga	2	34	29	29	11	2	411.03
Saint Regis	1	104	20	45	24	2	293.16
Shenectady and Westport	4	265	12	145	12	1	1,145.09
Tonawanda	2	114	12	124	25	2	757.53
Tuscarora	2	175	19	161	14	2	672.79
Total	26	1,395	104	1,029	414	26	16,578.15

The Thomas Orphan Asylum upon the Cattaraugus Reservation is also maintained by the State at an annual expense of about \$10,000. It has 100 orphan Indian children, who are boarded, clothed, and educated under its care, from the several reservations in the State. This institution in my opinion is doing a lasting good among the Indians of these reservations, by training the young and ingrafting into their minds habits of cleanliness, industry, labor, and of obedience to laws and rules, as well as giving them an education and teaching them the ways of civilized people.

CIVILIZATION.

Through the efforts of Hon. Andrew S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, in the State of New York, a resolution was introduced into the assembly of the State of New York of which the following is a copy:

Whereas this State has upon its hands what the Hon. Andrew S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, in his annual report, very properly terms an "Indian problem," which, he says, is of no small importance, and one which, on being examined, becomes decidedly interesting; and

Whereas the said report calls the attention of the legislature to the importance of taking such action as will improve the condition of the several tribes of Indians in this State, and to the necessity of an investigation of the condition and affairs of the several tribes herein; and

Whereas the exact status of the reservation land titles involves much history, and raises law questions of no little difficulty and of grave importance, not only to the Indians but to the white people as well; and

Whereas we believe the subject to be one of vital importance, and the problem one which must be met and solved in the near future; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this assembly be appointed by the speaker, which committee shall sit during the interval between the adjournment of this legislature and the convening of the next, at such times and places, within this State, as such committee, or a majority thereof, may deem best for the proper discharge of its duties.

Resolved, That said committee is hereby charged with the duty of investigating the whole Indian question; with investigating and ascertaining the social, moral, and industrial condition of the Indians; with ascertaining the amount of land cultivated and uncultivated on their respective reservations; with the investigation of their several tribal organizations, and the manner in which they assume to allot the land among the members of their tribe; with the investigation of the title to the land on their several reservations; with the investigation of the claims of the Ogden Land Company to said lands, and the claims of any other companies or organizations or individuals; with the investigation of all treaties made between this State and the Indians herein, and of all treaties made between the United States and the Indians within this State; and with the investigation of such other matters relating to said Indians as will afford valuable aid to the legislature upon which to base future action.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to administer oaths and to examine the officers of any company or organization, or any public officer of this State, or any county thereof, or to examine individuals under oath whenever, in the opinion of said committee, it may deem necessary, and to compel such companies, organizations, public officers, or individuals to produce before said committee, for its examination, any books, papers, documents, or sworn copies thereof, relating to the title of the lands on said several reservations, or relating to any other subject of inquiry or investigation by said committee.

Resolved, That said committee shall have power to employ an attorney, whose fees shall not exceed \$3,000, and a stenographer; and the expenses thereof, together with the disbursements of said committee, shall be audited and paid by the comptroller on vouchers to be presented to him by the chairman of said committee.

In pursuance of this resolution the committee have visited the several reservations in this agency, investigated the condition of the Indians, and their report is anxiously awaited by the Indians and others who are interested in their welfare, as it is hoped and expected that something will be done by the committee, or the legislature upon their recommendation, to settle forever the question of the title of the Ogden Land

Company to the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations. This disputed title is the cause of a great uneasiness among the Indians, and I think somewhat impedes their progress towards civilization.

One other great impediment to the Indians' advancement in civilization and general improvement is hard cider. This is furnished to the Indians principally by farmers who reside near the reservations, who employ the Indians and pay them in hard cider; and if the Indians come to them with money, they willingly sell them all the cider they can pay for. This produces much drunkenness among the Indians, and has a general demoralizing effect.

CAYUGAS' STATE ANNUITIES.

The Cayugas residing in this agency, together with those residing west of the Mississippi River, have heretofore received, annually, since about the year 1812, annuities from the State of New York amounting to \$25,000, in accordance with treaties made with the State of New York in 1789 and 1795. It seems that some time previous to the war of 1812 a large part of the Cayuga tribe removed to Canada, and continued to receive their portion of the annuity. But in the war of 1812 the Canadian part of the Cayugas took up arms against the United States, and after that time they received no part of these annuities. Several attempts have been made by the Canadian Cayugas to have their annuities restored to them, but each time have failed. By chapter 81 of the laws of the State of New York of 1858, it was enacted that the supreme court of the State appoint a commissioner to ascertain who are the payees under the above-mentioned treaties, and to modify said treaties, etc. This act allows that portion of the Canadian Cayugas, in case they prove that they are the posterity of the original American tribe of Cayugas who made the treaties aforesaid, to receive their proportionate share of these annuities, of which they have been deprived since about the year 1812. The commissioner appointed under this act now has the matter in hand, and will probably soon make his report to the court.

HALF-BREEDS.

One other important matter which I desire to mention is the subject of half-breeds in their relation with the Senecas of this agency. Those whom the Indians call half-breeds are children of an Indian father and a white mother. It seems it is an ancient custom of the Senecas that the lineage of a child always follows and is governed by the mother. Children of an Indian mother and white father are considered Indians, while those of an Indian father and white mother are half-breeds or whites, who are deprived of the privilege of drawing annuities or taking part in the public affairs of the nation, and considered incapable, either by will or descent, of taking title to any part of the property of the father. This rule also applies in their intermarriage with other tribes of Indians. The children of a Cayuga or Onondaga mother and a Seneca father are Cayugas or Onondagas, while the children of Seneca mothers and Cayuga or Onondaga fathers are considered Senecas. From the attempted enforcement of this rule has lately arisen much trouble and litigation among the people of the Cattaraugus Reservation. Many of the better class of the Senecas are of the opinion that the rule is unjust and should be abrogated, while some others claim it should be upheld as one of their ancient customs. In consequence, battles have been waged between these two factions, sometimes bloody and again in the courts. The matter has been before the courts in several different actions, and they have, I think, in every instance, held and decided in substance the same as the ruling lately made by the Department—that where either parent resides (or resided during his life-time) with the nation and is recognized as a member of it, the children should also be recognized as members of it, and that such children are entitled to inherit from either or both parents.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not very good; consumption and scrofula are prevalent. These diseases are hereditary and largely attributable to the Indian mode of living, loss of outdoor exercise, lack of sufficient food, and intemperance. The Indians being poor, in cases of accident, injury, or severe diseases they are unable to procure necessary medical or surgical treatment, nursing, or attendance; consequently almost every case of severe sickness or injury results fatally.

AGRICULTURE.

In the matter of farming, the Indians seem to be making slow progress as a whole, but there are exceptional cases, and some of the farms look prosperous and thrifty,

and the crops during the present season on the whole will, I think, be as good as usual. They have not sufficient tools or energy, as a general thing, to make farming a success. Their surroundings rather induce indolence than labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Charleston, N. C., August 8, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

No material changes have taken place during the year. The Indians seem to be improving every year in their pursuits of life; most of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. A sufficient quantity of corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, etc., will be raised by the Indians this year for their support. The land owned by the Indians in the counties of Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham, being about 100,000 acres, is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, cabbage, and almost all other vegetables. Grass is also well adapted to the soil, and can be raised with considerable profit. The Indians are beginning to raise stock more extensively than they have in the past. Horses, cattle, and hogs are raised with a large profit.

As the lands owned by the Indians are well adapted to agriculture it is natural that they engage in agricultural pursuits. They are fast losing sight of their old customs of hunting and fishing, and are seeking the civilized pursuits of life. Many valuable farms are now in good state of cultivation and still improvements are being made; new houses are being built and old ones repaired, and in general neatness seems to prevail in their homes.

The Eastern Cherokees are surrounded by white people and are daily associated with them, hence they have adopted the habits and customs of the whites. Many of them speak the English language fluently, almost, as white people. Their dressing is also similar to that of the whites. The Indians of this agency are making sure and steady progress. They seem to have an ambition to become self-supporting and live a free, independent life.

The educational interest is quite flourishing at this agency, under the control of the Society of Friends. There is a training-school and five day schools carried on at this agency. The training-school is located at Cherokee, Swain County, N. C., and in this school 40 children—20 boys and 20 girls—have been boarded, clothed, and instructed during the year. They are taught the English branches, and have made rapid progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and other similar branches of study. This school will now be increased to 80 pupils instead of 40, Congress having appropriated \$10,000 for the boarding, clothing, and instructing 80 Indian children. This school is carried on by the Government under contract with B. C. Hobbs, of Bloomingdale, Ind. The boys in the training-school are also taught to work on the school farm, and the girls are taught the various household duties.

The five day schools are carried on by the interest of the educational funds belonging to the Eastern Cherokees, and are located at Cherokee, N. C., Big Cove, N. C., Macedonia, N. C., Birdtown, N. C., and Robinsville, N. C. These schools are also under contract with B. C. Hobbs, and are run seven months in the year. The schools are well patronized, and are doing much good among the Indians. It is evident that the mind of the Indian is susceptible of great improvement, and will make a good citizen when he is educated.

The missionary work is on a fair basis. The Indians have established churches, and many of them are professors of religion. They have ministers of their own who are engaged in the missionary work; most of them adhere to the Baptist and Methodist denominations. The whites also aid them in their missionary work.

There is no "court of Indian offenses" established at this agency, all offenses committed by and against the Indians being cognizable in the State courts. The Indians of this agency are all civilized, and perfectly harmless. It is a rare thing for an Indian to be indicted in the courts for crime.

I think fair progress is being made among the Indians of this agency, but there are some things that greatly tend to destroy their peace, quietude, and general prosperity, that perhaps could be remedied. I will mention one evil among them that is apparent to every one, and that is a few white men who want to live off what belongs to the Indians. They have by fraud and deception procured their own names

to be enrolled as Indians. It seems to me an Indian ought to be recognized by his color, but I find such is not the case at this agency. Some claim to be Indians who appear to be perfectly white. This seems to be a fraud on its face, and all who are not really Indians ought to be stricken from the roll without delay. I find those who are Indians from policy only want everything that belongs to the band. The census at this agency ought to be taken, and leave off all who can not establish their Indian blood beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are old, helpless and infirm Indians at this agency who are not able to work and make a support for themselves. Those who are unable to work ought to be aided in some way by the Government. I think an appropriation of \$1,200 per annum ought to be made for the aid and assistance of the old and infirm, such only as are unable to work and make a support. If \$1,200 could be appropriated annually for this purpose, to be expended in purchasing food and clothing, \$300 for each quarter, it would be a great benefit to those who are unable to help themselves. I am not in favor of the Government aiding those who are able to work and make a support, but those who are so unfortunate as to be blind and otherwise seriously afflicted ought to be aided, and I hope soon steps will be taken to the end that such relief may be given.

This agency is in very great need of a physician. No serious maladies have prevailed among the Indians during the year, but in case disease should prevail, no physician can be had in many cases, and hence some die for want of medical treatment. I think some means ought to be provided by which medical aid could be obtained in cases of necessity.

The question of removal to the Cherokee Nation west has from time to time been discussed. The great majority of the Indians are opposed to removing; only a very small per centum of them would consent to a removal if means were provided for their transportation. Those who are industrious are making a support and are unwilling to surrender up their homes to go and join their brethren in the West.

The Indians of this agency are making fair progress, and I think will continue to improve more rapidly in the future than they have in the past, as now and more advanced ideas are engaging their attention and energy. I have given a brief statement of affairs at this agency. I again return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me since I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 17, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

POPULATION.

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yoncolla.....	7	Yamhill.....	13
Shaata.....	20	Salmon River.....	31
Bogno River.....	27	Moh. Ho.....	25
Mary's River.....	34	Laeklampto.....	32
Calapuya.....	5	Wapato Lake.....	7
Cow Creek.....	24	Pond d'Oreille.....	4
Umpqua.....	25	Inquois.....	4
Oregon City.....	27	Klakkama.....	42
Sanlam.....	20		
Tillamook.....	5	Total.....	422

Children of school age from six to sixteen	74
Indians who can read English	112
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse	350
Indians who wear citizens dress, all	432

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Indians	100
Built by Indians during the year	2
Cost of same to the Government (estimated)	\$3,000

Pursuits of Indians.

Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 89; number mixed bloods cultivating farms, 26. A number of the Indians go outside and work for the whites—cutting wood, slashing, grubbing, harvesting, making rails, and picking hops. This is a great drawback to many; some make money and keep it, others go more to have a good time of it as they call it, i. e., they spend it drinking and gambling, and come back to the reservation as poor as they went, if not poorer. I send some of my police with them to keep them from it, but can't stop it entirely. I write to some of the hop-yard men to not allow whisky to be brought on the grounds and they do try to do so, but some of them go to the towns near there and get whisky or cider mixed for the purpose of intoxicating them. I have had two sent up for giving liquor to Indians on the reservation, and one white man at Sheridan for selling cider to Indians. He was fined \$50.

The women make baskets and pick berries in the season, and sell to the whites outside.

FARMS AND LAND CULTIVATED.

Tillable land (estimated)	acres..	8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed bloods	do...	856
Under fence	do...	3,189
Fenced during the year	rods..	500

Produce raised* and stock owned.

	By Gov- ernment.	By Indians.
Wheat	250	6,170
Oats	600	12,741
Potatoes	600	4,355
Lumber sawed	62,630	43,818
Horses	3	304
Cattle	32	317
Swine	2	327
Sheep		122
Domestic fowls, including chickens, geese, and turkeys	34	924

* Estimated.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Allotments of land to Indians a number of years ago, in 20-acre lots, has been given to about 109 Indians and mixed bloods. They know the title is not good. There would have been more improvements made the past year if these lands had been allotted to them in fact. They are very anxious to have it allotted so that they can make permanent improvements on it and be sure that it is theirs when it is done.

GARDENS

It was impossible for me to estimate the amount that will be raised for want of time and help; but I can say this, that most of the Indians have good gardens and take considerable pride in them. They will furnish them a large part of their living this fall and winter.

BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE AGENCY

I have put up some board fence from the black-house north to the blacksmith's dwelling, but have not been enabled to finish all; I have lumber to make it,

but the employes have had so much other work to do they could not finish it. I have lumber to build a new blacksmith and carpenter shop, and repairing the agency kitchen and wood-shed, but for the same reason mentioned above I have not been enabled to do so. I have shingles for the agency kitchen and black-house, but have not had time with the present force to do the work, but will do it as fast as I can. I have caused a new sidewalk, 3 feet wide, to be put down from the agency dwelling north to the blacksmith's dwelling.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

There is but one boarding school, but two school-houses; the large one for the girls and small boys, the other is where the larger boys go to school in the first story, and sleep in the second story of the same. The boarding school can accommodate from 70 to 100 children. The highest number attending the school at any one time was 67 and we would have run it up to 70 in a few days longer, but the measles broke out in the school one morning when we had 67 scholars. In my temporary absence the sisters let 31 of them go home. The doctor was gone east at the time, and the sisters appeared not to know what else to do. As soon as I returned I refused to let any more go home, and gave strict orders to that effect. None of the children died that staid here, but two died that went home; but they spread it all over the reservation. I believe we will have 65 or 70 scholars this year; I will have all I can get, for I am very anxious they all shall have an education. There are but 74 children of school age, between the age of six to sixteen, on the reservation.

DIMENSIONS OF SCHOOL-BUILDING

are 77 feet by 61 feet, two stories high, 13 feet by 13 feet high, 16 rooms, 26 doors, 57 windows. The largest half of the house I have built during the year ending June 30, 1885. It is not quite done yet. There is a long hall that is not ceiled yet, that I intend for the children's recreation room or play room, and the new building needs another coat of paint on the outside. I have put up a new picket fence around three sides of the school yards, and have lumber to finish the rest, I think; will do so as soon as I can. Nearly half of the picket fence has one coat of paint on it, and looks well. The boys' school-house is 24 feet by 40; lower story, 12 feet high; second, 9 feet high; both houses frame buildings ceiled inside and painted. It is east of the main building 156 feet, and 339 feet south. I have got lumber for sidewalks; will put it down as soon as I can.

SCHOOL FARM AND GARDEN

have done well this year; could not ask any better.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The sisters that are employed are of the Benedictine Order, five in number: First is principal teacher, from the State of Indiana; second is matron and seamstress, from Minnesota; third is cook and laundress; fourth is assistant laundress; fifth is assistant cook. The last three are from Switzerland. The assistant teacher is a monk or brother of the Benedictine Order. All of their homes are at Mount Angel, Marion County, Oregon. The industrial teacher is an Indian, born and raised in Oregon, and belongs to this reservation. The salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
Principal teacher	\$200
Assistant teacher	500
Industrial teacher	500
Matron and seamstress	350
Cook and laundress	350
Assistant cook	300
Assistant laundress	300

Seven school employes in all. This is paid entirely by the Government. There is one priest, Father Croquet; he has a church of his own, with 300 members. The church supports him.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Government appointed, 1st July, 1837, five police, at \$3 per month each, and furnishes most of their clothing and rations. I have one of them to serve as captain,

superior judge, and clerk of the court; two others as associate judges; another as sheriff, and the last of the five as prosecuting attorney. This money is well expended, and they should have more pay, for they earn it and more, too. If there is any dispute among the Indians, instead of bringing them up before the court I send one or more of them to the Indians, and they settle it nine times out of ten. It saves much expense and has a good effect upon them. Heretofore it was fun for them to get each other in trouble and get witness fees and attorney fees. They would employ from one to three attorneys on a side to argue the case for them. If it took the last blanket from over a sick wife or child to pay for it and witness fees, the attorneys would have their pay.

I believe the Indians are improving considerably and are increasing in numbers. A number of the old and diseased Indians have died off, and the young are marrying as soon or before they are of age. The young women have children, while the old and middle aged do not.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN B. McCLANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor herewith to transmit my third annual report of the affairs of Klamath Agency.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a careful census just completed, I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 788, and Snakes 145; total, 933. Of this number 410 are males and 493 females. Of these numbers 240 are males over eighteen years of age, 333 females over fourteen, 221 school children between the ages of six and sixteen, and 127 children under six years. The Klamaths and Modocs have become so interblended by marriage as to make it impracticable to separate them on the census roll.

THE RESERVATION.

Klamath Reservation is situated in the southeastern part of Oregon, its western boundary skirting the eastern base of the Cascade range of mountains. Its surface is diversified with mountain, hill, and plain. The mountains and hills are covered with forests of pine and cedar, while the quaking asp and willow fringe the water-courses. Fountains of water abound, and rivers and creeks thread the reservation. These streams are always full, and the fountains never grow less, being fed by the melting snows which fall to great depths upon the adjacent mountains and linger there till late in the summer.

STOCK-RAISING.

Within the boundaries of the reservation are embraced large areas of the finest grass lands in Oregon; cause, natural irrigation. Out from the bases of the mountains and hills leap fountains and miniature rivers. These streams spread out over low lands, watering thousands of acres, forming marshes. Here the grass grows in rich variety and great abundance, keeping green and fresh until covered by the snows of winter. For these reasons stock-raising will always be the surest and most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue.

Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have large and growing herds. They possess an excellent breed of cattle, their beef commanding the highest price in the market. All Indians, men, women, and children, own ponies, from two to two hundred each. While they still cling to these ponies they are learning the superior value of larger horses, and many of them are improving their breed by crossing their Indian mares with a good class of American stallions. The Indians own 2,201 head of cattle, 4,520 head of horses, and 203 head of swine, being an increase during the past year of 500 cattle, 1,200 horses, and 100 swine.

AGRICULTURE

has been carried forward on a much larger scale this year than any former year in the history of the agency. Fourteen hundred acres have been seeded in wheat,

oats, rye, and barley. Five hundred acres of this land were cleared and fenced during the year, and 6,000 rods of fence built. In this work nine-tenths of all the able-bodied Indians on the reservation have cheerfully engaged. The grain was planted in excellent condition and the growing crops now ripening promise an abundant yield. The Indians are happy and greatly encouraged with their success at farming. We share with them in their joy. The Indians have been greatly assisted in their work by the additional farmer.

EDUCATION.

There are two industrial boarding-schools on the reservation, one situated on the western margin, at the agency, the other near the eastern boundary at Yalmax, 40 miles distant. At these two schools 210 Indian children and 16 whites have received instruction during the year.

Half the day is devoted to school-room exercise, and the other half to industrial work. It is our constant aim not only to give these children a fair English education but to instruct them in all the branches of industrial work needed to fit them for self-support and citizenship. The boys are instructed in farming, gardening, dairying, caring for stock, and most of them are given some knowledge of the more useful trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright work, painting, shoe-making, harness making, etc. They are also taught how to saw and dress lumber, and make plain furniture. The girls are taught all that belongs to housekeeping; also the art of cutting, fitting, and making all kinds of garments for male and female wear.

All the clothing for the girls and a considerable portion of the boys' clothing is made in the seamstress departments of the schools.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Connected with each school we have a farm and garden cultivated by the Indian boys, with the assistance and direction of the superintendents and industrial teachers. The Yalmax school seeded this year 35 acres in oats and rye and planted 4 acres in garden. The Klamath school seeded 40 acres in grain and 8 acres in garden. On account of the severe frosts, caused by our great altitude above the sea, only the hardier vegetables can be raised, such as cabbage, turnips, peas, onions, carrots, and potatoes. Of these we will have an abundant supply for the schools till the return of another spring. The excellent garden at the Klamath school is worthy of special mention. All who have seen it say that they have not seen it surpassed in southern Oregon.

DAIRY.

Each school has also an excellent dairy, consisting of 16 milch cows each, affording an ample supply of milk and butter for the children. During the year 1,400 pounds of butter have been made, and the schools supplied with 4,000 gallons of milk. Each school stands in need of a good dairy house. The entire cost of both need not exceed \$500.

SCHOOL AND AGENCY HERD

number 250 head of cattle, old and young. From this herd 35 head of beef-cattle have been butchered during the year for the use of the schools and agency, making a total of 17,000 pounds of beef net, a saving to the Government of \$1,200.

We also have some 20 head of swine, from which we have butchered for school use 1,000 pounds net of pork.

It will be seen from the above that we are supplying the children at our schools with a large amount of excellent and nutritious food from the garden, dairy, and the herd with but little cost to the Government.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missions on this agency have been under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past fifteen years. Since I took charge of the affairs of this agency, three years ago, not one dollar has been expended by this church in the work of missions here, albeit I have repeatedly urged them to continue their labors among these people. Other denominations have asked permission to enter this field, but this I have discouraged, lest I might be blamed, and hoping that the Methodist Church would resume her work. The time has come, however, when I am ready to welcome the representatives of any Christian church who may wish to engage in missionary work among these Indians.

While there has been no regular missionary laboring among these people, yet religious services have been regularly held at several points on the reservation. These

services have been attended by a large majority of the Indians, and the order and the decorum do credit to any white community in the land, while the deep interest they have taken in these services attest the power of the Gospel of Christ over their hearts and lives. Some 200 of them are professors of religion and are members of the Methodist Church. Two large Sunday-schools have been maintained by the help of the white employes and attended by all the Indian children of the boarding-schools.

INDUSTRIES.

The large majority of these Indians are enterprising and industrious. The help they receive from the Government is meager, their treaty allowances having expired. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting. The natural resources of this reservation are wonderful, and from which they draw their supplies long before the white man came among them. In its lakes and streams there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of all kinds and the finest variety of fish, especially the trout species, which for size, numbers, and excellencies not surpassed on the continent. These can be caught at all seasons of the year and afford one and a never-failing source of subsistence to the Indians. On all the marshes of the reservation grow the yellow pond-lily, of the genus *Nuphar*, the seed of which is gathered in August and September in great quantities which, when dried, furnishes an excellent and nutritious diet, called by the Indians "wo-kus."

Many of the Indians obtain passes and find employment, at fair wages, among the whites.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians have made rapid progress along all the lines that lead up into a broad and permanent civilization. Agriculture was the primal vocation of man. Adam was an agriculturist and Eve a horticulturist. Nine-tenths of these Indians have cultivated the soil during the past year. They have beaten the spear and battle ax into the plowshare and pruning-hook and are learning the arts of peace. Their dress, habits, manners, and customs are those of the civilized race. They have abandoned their idolatrous practices, discarded their "medicine men," and have accepted the teachings of Christianity as their guide in morals and religion.

Let me say, from the experience of three years in directing and analyzing the causes which have combined to elevate and civilize these Indians, that the most potent and far-reaching factor has been the influence of the boarding-schools established on the agency. These, like the sun, have been the centers of light and power, dispelling the darkness of the ages and bringing to them, through their children, the dawn of a better day. These boys and girls, taught not only in the school-room, but instructed in all the refining industries of the home, shop, and farm, coming into daily and vital contact with their people, exert a constant and uplifting force in their civilization beyond all computation.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

In February last instructions were received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring this subject before these Indians and to make a full report as to whether they were ready, competent, and willing to receive lands in severalty, as provided by an act of Congress pertaining thereto. The Indians were assembled in council and the severalty act read and explained to them and the advantages of individual ownership of lands pointed out to them, and the result of this was that over eight hundred signed an agreement to take lands in severalty according to the Government law. A full report was in due time forwarded to the Indian Office. No further steps in this matter have as yet been taken.

POLICE.

The Indian police consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and true to the Government. Their efficient help is indispensable in the administration of the affairs of this agency.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court holds regular sessions once each month, and oftener if exigencies demand it. A large number of minor offenses come before this court for adjustment during the year. The decisions of the court are usually just, and are submitted to by the Indians without complaint. The late act of Congress granting a salary to Indian judges will greatly enhance the efficiency of this court, enabling us to divorce it from the police and to secure the services of the most intelligent men on the reservation.

SANITARY.

An unusual number of deaths have occurred during the year, resulting from an epidemic of measles breaking out simultaneously among the Indians on the reservation and in our schools. Aside from this, their general health has been good.

We are much in need of a small, comfortable hospital in connection with each school, into which children could be removed and cared for during sickness.

BOUNDARY.

The out-boundary lines of the reservation have been resurveyed during the year. This survey has been satisfactory so far as I have heard, both to the Indians and to the whites. Since the establishing of these lines orders have been received to eject all trespassers and trespassing cattle from the reservation; and by the order of the military department a cavalry company has been detailed to aid in this work. This company is now on duty on the reservation, and have ejected not less than 10,000 head of stock, unlawfully grazing on this agency. Without the constant aid of the military for some time to come it will be impossible to protect this reservation from the hordes of large bands of cattle hovering around its borders.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH EMERY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30.

The census just taken gives the following figures:

Males over eighteen years	200
Females over fourteen years.....	215
School children between six and sixteen	24
Children between two and six	68
Babies under two years.....	40

Total population

607

LOCATION, SOIL, AND CLIMATE.

The Siletz Reservation is situated on the western coast of Oregon, in Burton and Tillamook Counties. It is about 24 miles long by 14 wide, containing 208,000 acres, not over 15,000 of which is agricultural land, the balance being mountainous and timbered; a great deal of the timber is worthless for commercial purposes. All the agricultural lands are the bottom-lands of the Siletz River, and about 4,000 acres in the vicinity of the mouth of Salmon River, the mountain lands having such a heavy growth of underbrush that they are valueless for either grazing or agricultural purposes. There is considerable good timber on the reservation, but mostly so inaccessible as to be practically valueless under existing circumstances. The agricultural lands of the reservation are very rich, and produce in abundance all the cereals, grasses, root crops, and fruit known to this latitude. The climate for the most part is very fine, the summers especially so, caused by the cool breezes from the Pacific Ocean. A great deal of rain falls from November to May, but extreme heat or cold is unknown.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS, HABITS, ETC.

With a few exceptions all live in frame houses, all wear citizens' clothes, most of them speak English, nearly all between ten and twenty-five years of age can read and write. In their habits they are reasonably industrious, sober, peaceable, and in the main, moral. The old-fashioned customs are dying out among them gradually. A great many of the old ones still hold to their ideas of superstition and their Indian doctors, but while they patronize their doctors they don't seem to have much confidence in them beyond their supposed services to the sick, and even then they do

not entirely ignore the white physician. In their recreations the customs of civilization predominate, they are good-natured, fond of joking and of music, and in favor of education.

AGRICULTURAL.

While these people have long had the benefit of instructions in the rudiments of farming, and the soil well adapted for agricultural purposes, the abandonment of the position of farmer to these Indians was a great mistake and false economy. Much intelligent effort is needed to reclaim their lands from foulness incident to poor plowing and a lack of summer fallowing. No perceptible advance has been made in several years on this account. The main crop raised here is oats, oats and hay being depended on by the Indians for marketing purposes. This year's crop has been very good, owing to the very favorable conditions of weather, though the acreage is not quite as much as last year. If the Indians could be induced to take more care of their cattle they would realize more from this source than any other, as the market for their cereals and other products is rather remote to be encouraging.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The raising and marketing of oats, hay, and potatoes, with a few cattle and hogs constitute the bulk of the products of Indian industry within the reservation. The establishment of salmon canneries within the vicinity is opening up a good market for this popular fish, of which the rivers of the Siletz, at certain seasons, produce an abundance, and I anticipate that some of the Indian fishermen will realize several hundred dollars each from this source this fall. If the fishing interest of the Indians is carefully guarded it will become more and more valuable with time. A large number find employment outside among the whites. Farming, clearing land, chopping wood, logging, fishing, hop-picking, and various other minor employments are engaged in by men and women among their white neighbors, with whom they are on the most friendly terms.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities of this agency consists of one boarding-school for boys and girls capable of accommodating comfortably 65 scholars. School was taught continuously from September 19 to June 30, with an average attendance of about 52 scholars. More could have been procured, but they were not considered desirable on account of either health or morals, my idea being that it were better to have fewer in number and better in discipline and health; and, in consequence, better advancement was made in studies both educational and industrial than had been made the year previous.

The management of the school-farm by the larger boys has been very satisfactory and the increase in farm stock about 50 per cent, and their condition greatly improved. Sufficient hay has been cut and housed to insure their keeping during the next winter, and we are now harvesting a fine crop of oats. Although this is vacation the boys return cheerfully to their harvest work, nearly all, from seedling to harvesting, being done by them. The girls have done their part even better than the boys; they have been taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, milking, and butter-making, and satisfactory progress has been made in all their branches.

I have sent 22 scholars during the year to Chemawa training-school, and Superintendent Leo speaks highly of their conduct and advancement.

The Indians of the reservation are almost unanimous in favor of education. Many among even the older ones speak with pride of the advancement of their children. The sanitary condition among the children has been good; no contagious disease, serious sickness, or death occurring in the school during the year.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The agency was formerly a Methodist field for missionary work among the Indians, but, for reasons of which I am not informed, they have discontinued their efforts here. I have stood ready and willing to assist them to the extent of my ability in renewing their work here among the members of their church, but so far no efforts have been made by them looking to this end. A Sunday-school connected with the boarding-school has been regularly conducted during the year, with F. M. Carter, principal teacher, as superintendent, assisted by B. Galther, clerk, and other employes. A good attendance has been maintained throughout the year and considerable interest manifested.

An Indian preacher by the name of John Adams was in the habit of preaching to the Sunday-school in Jargon. As it became necessary to discharge him from the position of teacher, he became disgusted when his religion ceased to pay any dividends,

so he entered the field as the champion all-round liar and conspirator of the agency. Fortunately he was not followed by the rest of his co-members in the church, and his actions have had no serious effect upon the cause of true religion. As one intelligent member expressed it, he had no faith in a man's religion who had to be bought by a soft job at the agency.

I sincerely hope that the well-meaning Indians who are church members and who by their example in leading a religious life have assisted in the elevation of their family and friends may have the benefit of future intelligent religious instruction through the organized effort of some religious association.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition among the Indians, aside from syphilitic disease, has been good and these are mostly of a secondary and tertiary condition. I believe as the Indians become better educated this disease can be much better handled, as the great fault now is their failure to continue the treatment prescribed by the physician. Many of them seem to think that a medicine that does not act instantaneously is of no account. It is hard to induce them to believe that their system and blood must be built up by persistent treatment and abstemiousness. Intelligence, through education, will in time conquer this insidious monster in their systems.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been called upon quite frequently to adjudicate cases arising from Indian difficulties and numerous small civil suits, and has in a great measure given satisfaction to the Indians and saved the agent many annoyances; but in many cases of importance they can not be relied upon for giving a just decision, as their ideas of law and justice are somewhat crude, and their prejudices to any one unfriendly to them can not be overcome. The old Indian idea, that you must stand by your friends, right or wrong, and against your enemies in all things, possesses them to such an extent that they have to be carefully watched. But where these influences do not exist they make very satisfactory judges, often taking an unusual interest to arrive at the true facts in a case.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of one captain and five privates. They have been efficient and obedient to orders at all times. This number is amply sufficient if the pay was higher. An Indian can not be expected to board himself and family, furnish a horse and traveling expenses, and perform much service for \$3 per month.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The allotments of land in severalty to the Indians of this agency was begun last September and continued until December, Special Agent M. C. Connolly being sent here for this purpose. About seventy allotments were made at that time, since which I have heard nothing further from the Department or special agent. As there is no opposition by the Indians to continuing this work, I am at a loss to know why the field has been abandoned.

BUILDINGS.

Having no lumber to build with, there has been no new houses constructed during the year, excepting a few log barns and one or two buildings constructed by Indians out of old lumber picked up here and there. The saw-mill was moved and placed on the Siletz River, near the agency. A few hundred dollars more is needed to place this mill in running order, and we then will be prepared to manufacture all we need, as logs can be procured from up the river. A large amount of lumber is badly needed, as many fences are rotting down. There has been no lumber here for three years. There is an old grist-mill here, but in such a stage of decay that I do not think it would pay to attempt to put it in running order.

J. B. LANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1883, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

There are three tribes which belong to this reservation, viz: Walla Wallas—Population, males, 170; females, 236; total, 406. This number includes 216 mixed bloods belonging to this tribe, who reside here and are duly recognized by the Department.

Cayuses—Males, 187; females, 211; total, 398. No mixed bloods in this tribe.
Umatillas—Males, 67; females, 101; total, 171. This includes 16 mixed bloods who belong to this tribe.

Recapitulation:

Males above eighteen years old.....	268
Females above fourteen years old.....	375
Boys under eighteen years old.....	156
Girls under fourteen years old.....	179
Total.....	978
Children of school age between six and sixteen years old.....	155

There are, in addition to this number, some twenty-five or thirty persons who claim to belong here and to the Walla Walla tribe, many of whose names have been forwarded to the office for action, as these persons did not report here for examination and having their names placed on the census roll until after the commissioners had left the agency, June 8, 1887. These, if allowed to live here, would bring the total number over one thousand, and from the evidence presented I have no doubt but what they are entitled to reside here; but I have not as yet received any orders on this subject.

In consequence of the extreme drought last season, not having any rain until the 2d of June last, I regret to have to report not much more than half a crop of grain or hay. This is the case all over eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, or nearly so, so far as I have heard this season. Our Indians, including the mixed bloods, have this year raised only about—

Wheat.....	bushels..	125,000
Corn.....	do.....	5,000
Oats.....	do.....	3,000
Barley.....	do.....	10,000
Potatoes.....	do.....	12,000
Onions.....	do.....	2,000
Beans.....	do.....	2,000
Turnips.....	do.....	2,000
Other vegetables.....	do.....	3,000
Melons.....	do.....	5,000
Pumpkins.....	do.....	3,000
Hay.....	tons.....	1,000

The Indians of this reservation are progressing every season more and more, and they are now very anxiously awaiting the arrival of the commissioners who are appointed to locate them on their lands in severally, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, known as the "Slater bill." William Parsons, esq., one of them, has been living at Pendleton for some time, but he does not seem to know when the others will arrive, but it is presumed that they will shortly come here.

This settling the Indians on their own farms will no doubt be a long as well as a delicate business, as of course, although the commissioners will do all they can to please them all, yet as a matter of course there will be some who will be dissatisfied. The weather is now fine and can be depended on for about three months yet, and it would be a good time to commence locating these people.

Surrounded on all sides by white settlements up to the very borders of the reserve, and coming in daily contact with them, the Indians can not fail to be impressed with the white man's mode of working, and they most certainly have and are showing a marked improvement in their farming business, and, with a few exceptions among the old and some widows and orphans, they are all doing very well, and getting more independent every day.

Scrofula, in all its various forms, seems to be very prevalent among these people, and it seems to be more prevalent among the young people and the children than the old.

We have had an unusual number of deaths within the last year, principally children and some few young people.

As has often been reported before, if there was a hospital here where these people could be treated properly there is no doubt whatever but what many of them could be saved, as, owing to their mode of living, in many instances they do not or will not follow the directions of the physician.

On the 17th of July, 1883, I forwarded the census of these Indians, each tribe separately, and I am satisfied it is as near correct as possible.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court, since its formation, has been of invaluable assistance to the agent; in fact, it is an established institution, and could not be done without. Perfect order, with few exceptions, reigns here, and delinquents of every kind are promptly punished by the police judges.

As per office letter of July 18, 1883, I forwarded my recommendation in regard to compensation for police judges, and two names were forwarded for compensation at the rate of \$20 per month, each, as they well deserve it, and one of them, especially, (Cash-Cash) has been serving as judge since the organization of the court in 1883, without any compensation whatever.

These judges promptly suppress and punish all cases that are against the rules, particularly plural marriages, medicine men, and such things, when they are discovered. But I am pleased to state that there are very few of these cases that come before us, and they are gradually dying out, and, except among a few of the oldest men here, with whom nothing can be done, as they state that they are too old to change their customs, although nearly all of them acknowledge that there is nothing in it, and that the white man's way is the best, yet they will stick to their old superstitions. The young men, however, are different, and they only laugh about such things, and tell me that whenever they do go to such places, as where medicine making and such things are going on, they only go there to laugh and have fun, but do not believe in any part of such things.

The whisky business is still in vogue here, and is neither increasing nor decreasing. We have arrested some four or five white men, who have been tried in the United States circuit court at Portland, Oregon, and two of them sent to the penitentiary for one year each, which is a good thing, as nothing else but examples of that kind will stop this nefarious business. It has done good already, as for some time we have had no drunken Indians around here at least; but it seems they can always get liquor when they want to, and it is only by an accident that the officers of the law can arrest and prove this offense, as the Indians, as a rule, will never tell where they get their whisky.

There have been three Indians tried by the United States court and the county court here for horse stealing, and were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one and three years, respectively. This offense has increased somewhat lately, but from the precautions taken and the watchful vigilance of our Indian police this business will, I hope, abate.

I have received within the last six months \$615 for grazing privileges on this reservation, which I have duly deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer for the benefit of these Indians. (Miscellaneous receipts, Class III.) It is a matter of utter impossibility to keep the stock of outsiders off this reservation, and the Indians, in my opinion, might as well have the benefit—as to do the outsiders or stockmen justice, they are all willing to pay for the privilege, and there is no trouble whatever between these Indians and their white neighbors on this, or indeed any other matter; they seem to get along well together.

On the 22d of July (Sunday) a young man (Indian) named Shop-sis, age twenty-three, unmarried, and belonging to the Cayuse tribe, committed suicide at his place about 4 miles from here. This is an exceedingly rare event among these Indians, being only the third case within ten years. The ostensible cause of this was supposed to be some dispute with his relations about horses, but the deceased was a fine, steady, and sober young man, and I am inclined to think there must be some other cause. At all events, he shot himself through the head with a revolver, and must have died instantly, and was buried next day. He had a sister and mother who live at the Nez Percé Reservation, for nearly all of these Indians here are related and intermarried more or less to the Nez Percé, Yakima, and Warm Springs Indians, and some of them have relatives at the Camur d'Aleno and Colville Reserves; hence the numerous passes asked for to visit those places.

However, no danger or disturbance of any kind has ever been reported on either side, in consequence of such passes; but your orders of October 29, 1887, on this subject, have been strictly, and will continue to be strictly, adhered to. I have, in accordance therewith, forwarded a few days ago the names of several of my most prominent Indians, asking permission to go on their annual hunt after large game in the Wallowa and John Day County, where game abounds, which I trust will be approved, as they seem to have a passion for this annual hunt, and no trouble of any kind has ever oc-

curred between these Indians, when hunting, and the whites. Beside, it is an important part of their winter provisions. Elk and deer are plenty in these places, and they dry the meat for winter use, and also salmon and other fish in their proper season. This hunting and fishing is a very harmless passion, and I can see no reason why, so long as they conduct themselves as they have heretofore done, and troubled no one, that this fishing and hunting, when all their harvesting is done, should not be allowed.

The moral habits of these Indians are good. It is very seldom that cases of an immoral character come before our court here, but there are a few occasionally, which are promptly dealt with. Diseases of a syphilitic character are almost unknown here, but they are nearly all affected more or less with hereditary scrofula, brought on, no doubt, by their former mode of living.

Another singular trait about these people is, that although a good many have good frame houses to live in, yet so soon as the summer commences every one of them will move into tents or Wa-kee-ups, and move around from place to place all the summer after their farming is done, and leave their houses until the cold sets in, and as they always select the low lands near the river, this no doubt in many cases produces malarial fevers. An unusual number of these cases have occurred this summer, and no doubt from this cause—living in a damp atmosphere most of the time—together with too much bathing, which they are also very fond of.

There is one other matter that I would respectfully recommend to the notice of the honorable Commissioner, and that is the subject of leasing Indian farms by helpless persons, widows, cripples, orphans, etc. As the rule now is, these parties can only lease for one year, which can be renewed at the pleasure of both parties. This is entirely too short a time, as (as will be seen at once) no practical farmer will undertake to work a farm, furnish everything, put up fences, etc., for one year when he has no guaranty that his lease would be renewed. In my opinion, this class of helpless Indians should be allowed to lease for at least three or even five years; then these people would have a good comfortable living and the lessee would also have a fair prospect of making a reasonable profit out of the land. I strongly recommend this matter, and I was much pleased to see that the honorable Commissioner recommends the same thing in his last annual report. Such an arrangement would unquestionably benefit these helpless persons, and sufficient precautions could be taken easily, to prevent any abuse of such a privilege on either side.

EDUCATION.

In consequence of the state of the old school building, which, in my opinion, not exactly dangerous, yet it is very possible should we have one of these heavy storms which occasionally occur in this vicinity, that the building would be dangerous to occupy, and this is the reason that a good many of the Indians are and have been afraid to send their children to our school, and hence the average attendance for the past year was only 40.

I did expect before this time that the new school building would be started, as per my report of June 25 last, as with the modifications therein made, the building can, I think, be constructed for the amount as specified by the honorable Commissioner. This is a fine time for building purposes, and I hope I shall receive orders on this subject soon. Ten thousand dollars is not enough to put up any boarding-school capable of accommodating one hundred children and to be constructed according to the plans and specifications furnished this office, and were it not for the modifications and the articles we can furnish, such a building could not be constructed at all for such an amount.

The sanitary surroundings of the school have been good and the teachers zealous, and all that could be desired in the performance of their duties. On the 24th of July last I made a report in detail on the subject of my school employes, their qualifications, etc., and recommending, in any event, the retention of the industrial teacher, as we have a good garden of vegetables, two horses, sixteen head of cattle, some hogs and chickens, all belonging to the school, to be taken care of besides the buildings and a large amount of valuable property for school use. I have not as yet heard from the Department on this subject, but trust my recommendations will be approved.

We have two church buildings, one a Roman Catholic, near the school, conducted by a missionary priest, who is well versed in the Indian language, and who has been sent here to replace the late L. L. Conrardy, who went to the Sandwich Islands, and the other a small Presbyterian church building on the Two-to-willow, about 2 miles from the school. This latter is conducted by a native preacher, and has about eighty members, principally of the Umatilla tribe. The Roman Catholics are in a large majority here among the full and mixed blood Indians, and as the school is conducted on strictly non-sectarian principles the children go to whatever church pleases them at any time, conducted by one or more teachers or employes, and the arrangement seems to be satisfactory to all.

The police force are an established institution at this agency, and of great assistance to the agent in preserving good order on the reservation; and I trust my recommendation as embodied in my letter of June 15 last, requesting that they be allowed rations in addition to their pay, will be approved, as they are well worthy of the increase.

My agency employes have performed their duties faithfully and well during the past year, and have been very satisfactory to me.

We have had sawed some 90,000 feet of lumber, and it is now and has been for some time at the Mikatchi Railroad station, Meacham Creek; but the railroad company has not as yet furnished transportation to this agency for the lumber in accordance with their contract of June 8, 9, and 10, 1881, but I presume the cars will be soon furnished for this purpose. Seventy-five thousand feet of this lumber will be set apart for the new school building, and the rest, with the approval of the honorable Commissioner, will be used for agency use. This, however, will form the subject of a special communication.

I would, in conclusion, respectfully state that the order of the honorable Commissioner appointing clerks and physicians from the office direct, so far as physicians are concerned, is well enough; but it is, in my opinion, not only detrimental to the service, but positively unjust to the agent to select a clerk for him, the most important as well as the most reliable position at any agency. A clerk is sent here a perfect stranger to the agent, and from the specimens sent here lately the honorable Commissioner most certainly did not know whether they were qualified or otherwise or he would not have appointed them, and the appointees themselves knew nothing of the accommodations which they might expect when they got here, supposing that they were qualified, and consequently all that were sent here, both physicians and clerks, were bitterly disappointed, and all of them left in a short time, particularly the second clerk sent here, who left the same evening of the day he reported here (3d of August) for Montana, stating that he would not remain here under any consideration under the circumstances.

I respectfully trust that my recommendations as embodied in my letters of July 25 and August 4 to the honorable Commissioner on this subject will be attended to, as I have no use for any one for that position who is not thoroughly competent and who is willing to accept the salary and accommodations which he would have here. It is unjust to the appointee and the Department (except known to be qualified) to send a clerk out here at his own expense and without at all having a certainty of being accepted or otherwise. I have, of course, been compelled to employ a clerk and physician temporarily, since the 1st of July last, and their descriptive rolls have been forwarded for approval.

For official courtesies and prompt and favorable action on my estimates, as well as valuable instructions received, my thanks are tendered to the Commissioner and other officers of the Department, and to the honorable district United States attorney for valuable advice and assistance in the transaction of official duties.

On the whole the condition of my Indians is satisfactory, notwithstanding the partial failure of our crops this season, and I have no doubt but what they will continue to improve, as they can not help it, owing to their surroundings and daily contact with their white brothers.

Statistics herewith. School statistics forwarded, as directed, in separate envelope. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. COFFEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 27, 1883.

Sir: In compliance with request contained in your circular of July 1, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs on this agency. I assumed charge here on the 17th of August, relieving S. A. Lester, who was left in charge by Agent Dougherty on April 2. The short time allowed me prevents me from making as extended a report as I should like, but no one can help notice and commend the improved appearance the place has assumed under the charge of General Henry Heth, special agent in charge. During the short time he was here it has been remarked, and I believe correctly, that he had done more while here than had been done in the past three years in changing and bettering the condition, not only in appearance, but in very necessary sanitary reforms and permanent improvements.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians on this reserve are the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, consisting of five different tribes, to wit:

Warm Springs	411
Wascoes	252
Teninoes	70
John Days	50
Plutes	70
Total	853

Including some mixed bloods which belong to them severally. They are as a rule a very quiet people, and some are very industrious, and others trifling and lazy. There is a great lack of employment; they need more land to cultivate. There are about 148 places that will average about 12 acres to the place, making near 1,800 acres. Their crops have been very good this year: they will have near 8,600 bushels wheat, 1,200 tons hay, 1,500 bushels potatoes, 500 bushels oats, 100 bushels rye and barley, 200 bushels corn, 3,000 melons, and 2,500 pumpkins. They have some other vegetables, but in small quantities.

There is no chance to increase the area of farming lands adjoining the places now occupied, except in a few instances; their places for the most part are on narrow creek bottoms in rock-bound cañons, and from the effects of high water and overflows they often lose some of their best land. As I have spent some time here awaiting instructions, I have been over the greater portion of the reservation, and I find a large tract or plateau of level country lying between the Shitko Creek and Warm Springs River; it is from 6 to 8 miles wide and 18 miles long, which will give them 200 or 300 homes, and much better ones than they have got. True, at present, it is not susceptible of cultivation for want of water, but that can be supplied in abundance at a very small outlay by an irrigating ditch; but upon this I wish to submit a more definite proposition as soon as I get a map of the survey of this reserve. It will give them an abundance of good farming land and cause many to return here to their own tribe who have wandered away to seek a living in other places, many of them going to the Columbia River, where, by an association with the lowest class of society, they soon become degraded wretches and worthless vagabonds.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On awaiting here for instructions I find a large amount of worthless stuff called property, which can only be used to mislead the Department as to the amount of material on hand. I shall have to ask for a board of survey and get rid of it, as it encumbers my returns unnecessarily.

TEAM AND PROVISIONS.

There is no team here. A span of balky horses at Sinomasho school, and three old and worthless horses at the agency, is all there is to operate with in the way of a team. There is some chop feed and bran, but no hay at this place. At Sinomasho school they have some 15 tons of good hay and a good crop of potatoes. As they are not gathered I can not say how many there will be, but I think near 300 bushels.

MILLS.

The grist-mill at the agency having been built some thirty years ago the basement is badly rotted, and needs a new one. The upper stories are good, and with some repairs on the machinery the mill would do very well.

The saw-mill is some 14 miles west of here. It is a water-power, and much out of repair. There is no roof over it, and the machinery is much exposed to the weather. It is a single circular saw, and will only cut the small timber; the consequence is the large and good timber has to be left standing in the woods.

The buildings for the employes and for storage are very old and dilapidated. They need new roofs, as they leak badly and are very unsafe, especially the storage rooms.

SHOPS.

I find a blacksmith shop here, and tools for another, which I wish to use at Sinomasho school, which is 20 miles from here, and some of the people living 8 miles beyond that place, compelling them to come some 28 miles to get work done, and as there are as many settled there as here, I think the time of the blacksmith should be divided between the two places if we are allowed but one blacksmith.

BOUNDARY.

The unsettled boundaries of the north and west lines of this reservation should be settled at once, for, as at present, it is a constant source of turmoil and trouble. Stockmen, with their stock, constantly infringe upon the rights of the Indians under the plea that they don't know where the line is, and then our trouble and chagrin commences, for we can not show it to them with any degree of satisfaction either to them or ourselves.

EDUCATION.

The limited opportunity for an acquaintance with the school here and at Sinomasho prevents me from correctly reporting what progress they have made, but I am convinced that they have made some advancement but under very adverse circumstances. There is a great lack of accommodations. There is not sufficient room or proper protection from the inclemency of the weather. Both boys and girls are in the roofs, the boys over the school room, the girls over the dining room—a half story with bare rafters, no ceiling, and covered with sawed lumber, which affords but slight protection against rains, winds, or snows in winter, or burning heat in summer. The school-house at Sinomasho is a much better building; with some repairs can be made quite comfortable. But one-half of it is used for a storage room, and if I increase the school, which I hope to do, I will have to have a new storage room.

MISSIONARY.

The mission work is under the United Presbyterian Church with Rev. R. W. McBride in charge, who has handed me the following statistics of missionary work:

Missionaries:	
Males	1
Females	1
Number of church communicants	79
Number of church buildings	1
Contributions from the United Presbyterian Church of North America	\$2,761.35
Missionaries' salary	1,200.00
Mission helpers	425.25
Building purposes	136.10
To commence erection of school buildings	1,000.00

All of the contributions are from the United Presbyterian Church.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that owing to the short time that I have been here, and finding many things demanding attention, I shall have to ask your indulgence for many omissions of matters that I would have reported under more favorable conditions and circumstances.

Very respectfully,

D. W. BUTLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UTAH AGENCY.

UTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
August 15, 1888.

SIR: I herewith transmit my annual report of these agencies, with accompanying statistics.

UTAH AGENCY.

The Utah Reservation embraces the country drained by the waters of the Uintah and Du Cheno Rivers and their tributaries in the countries of Uintah and Wahatch, Territory of Utah. The reservation contains over 2,000,000 acres of land; about one-fourth of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, some of it being very fertile.

There is enough agricultural land on this reservation for the entire Ute Nation. There is also an abundance of good grazing lands, the lands of the Strawberry Valley on this reservation being the best grazing lands in the country.

The agency is situated at a point on the reservation near the Uintah River, distant 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 170 miles east of Salt Lake City and 150 miles from Green River City, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. The elevation of this agency above the level of the sea is 6,130 feet.

Indians.—The Uintah and White River Utes occupy this reservation. The population is divided as follows:

Uintah Utes.....	446
White River Utes.....	417
Total.....	863

These Indians are known as blanket Indians, and still retain in a great degree their ancient habits and customs. They are fond of gambling, horse-racing, and the chase. There has not been as much gambling during the past year as heretofore, as I have entirely broken up all gambling at, around, or about the agency, and the police force are under instructions to break it up wherever it is practiced. If done at all now, it is done out of sight, or in the quiet of the wick-e-tip.

There are rations issued weekly, consisting of flour, beef, coffee, sugar, salt, and baking powder, in an amount equal to a half ration. These Indians receive a cash annuity. Of this fund the Uintahs received this year \$12,89 each, and the White Rivers received \$8,22 each. The cause of the smaller sum being paid the White Rivers is from the fact that the payment of the Meeker pension is made from the annuity of this tribe. There is also an annual gratuity fund paid amounting to about \$1,500. This amount is divided among these industrious Indians who send their children to school. These Indians have been at all times obedient and respectful to me; in no case has a single order been disobeyed or my advice disregarded.

Agriculture.—These Indians have made more progress in work and farming this year than ever before. There are now about 150 families engaged in farming. Although many of them are beginners and in a very small way, yet they show every disposition to do good work when the proper facilities are afforded them. Many of them have largely increased the size of their farms over previous years, and there seems to be a spirited rivalry among them as to who will make the largest and best farms. Previous to my arrival here, wire fencing was entirely unknown among these Indians, and since that time I have issued to them over 30,000 pounds. No Indian receives wire fencing until he has cut his posts and planted them. I have distributed to them 28,000 pounds of seed grain during this spring. No Indian received any of this grain until his ground was first plowed. The agency farmers were constantly with them, instructing them in their farm work.

The grain and hay from these farms were sold to the subcontractors at Fort Duchesne at miserably low prices, very far below the original contract prices. I made an effort to avoid this in the future, and to secure to them the full contract price for all hay and grain delivered at the fort for military use. I made a full statement of the facts to you, which you kindly referred to Congress, asking that a clause be inserted in the military appropriation bill permitting the commandant at Fort Duchesne to purchase such supplies from these Indians at full contract price.

Other industries.—During last fall these Indians cut and hauled to this agency 300 cords of wood, for which they received the sum of \$5 per cord; 200 cords of which was for the agency and agency school, and 100 cords for the traders and employes. This was the first time in the history of this reservation that these Indians were employed to do this work. When I received authority to have them do this work I was told that they would not do it. I found but little trouble to get them at it, but much trouble to get them to stop cutting.

All freights received at this and Onray Agency were hauled by these Indians. The total amount of freights hauled by them from Price was over 300,000 pounds, for which they received 2 cents per pound. Of this over 170,000 pounds were for the agencies and 130,000 pounds were for the traders. These Indians have a special liking for this kind of work, and make good freighters. They have shown themselves to be trustworthy and reliable.

Cattle.—Under your authority I issued the agency cattle-herd, aggregating over 600 head. This has been a great incentive to do good work. I believe that it is the best thing that ever has been done for these Indians. Now that they have a little start with these cattle, it will hold them to their farms on the reservation and encourage them to further industry.

Missionary work.—There are no missionaries at this agency, nor has there been any missionary work done here or any kind of religious services held other than the services held by the employes on the Sabbath day, which services are conducted by Dr. B. Dudley Williams, Agency physician.

Cattle trespassers.—There has been ever since the setting apart of this reservation a number of cattle grazing upon this reservation for which no grazing tax was paid. I hunted up the owners of this cattle and collected from them the sum of \$2,500, which I divided among the Indians, pro rata; \$2,000 more I will collect during this month. Those cattlemen who would not pay I ordered off the reservation. They appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, but my action being sustained by the honorable Secretary the cattle were driven off.

Police.—I have a police force consisting of one captain and six privates, who have done good service in preserving the peace, in collecting tax for crossing cattle over reservation, and preventing sales of intoxicating liquor.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have no court of Indian offenses; I try all cases, which gives general satisfaction to the Indians.

School.—The school at this agency has made good progress during the past year; with a capacity for 25 pupils the attendance for the last quarter has averaged 39. The building is in a very dilapidated condition; in fact it is scarcely habitable, nor can it be made so. A new and larger building is now being considered, plans for which have been submitted; I trust it will be erected before the close of this year. I respectfully refer to the following report of Miss Fannie A. Weeks, superintendent:

UINTAH INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, August 6, 1883.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual report of the above-named school, for the year ending June 30, 1883.

I trust that a slight deviation for the purpose of calling your attention to a retrospective view of the work may not be considered out of order. I was appointed by the Indian Office to the superintendency of this school in May, 1878. After a long and tedious journey, I arrived at this agency May 17, and took charge May 19.

I found not a single child in school, nor were there any beds or accommodations for lodging children in the school-building. Indeed, almost literally nothing could be secured on the agency with which to commence work. The school-building was thrown open to the table, and was a haunt for ill-designing bands of Indians. The so-called school employes were not only wrangling to a fearful extent among themselves, but were utterly incorrigible. There were other deplorable features that could not be met by amicable terms, therefore they had to be absolutely overthrown for the protection of the public service and for my own honor. This involved me in one of the most desperate single-handed contests that has ever been brought to the notice of the Indian Office. For this action my antagonists have never forgiven me, but have made me the subject of the most persistent persecution from that time to the present.

The Indians were so violently opposed to sending their children to school that to breach the subject in the most delicate manner was to take the risk of inciting their everlasting enmity. It was obvious that some measure had to be adopted by which they could be reached and their good will gained other than through the councils with the agent. My plan to accomplish this was to go out among them and make myself, as it were, one of them. The agent could not provide me with a horse to ride, therefore I walked scores of miles, visiting and mingling with them in their "wickups," and gained many of their peculiarities, likes and dislikes. Little by little I overcame their suspicions, and gained their confidence to such a degree that occasionally one of them would allow me to talk school and their confidence to send me home. It was no uncommon thing for me to be far out in the valley (on foot) would promise to send me home. It was no uncommon thing for me to be far out in the valley (on foot) wholly unprotected, save by a band of braves, or the sons of squaws, escorting me from one "wickup" to another, and saying good words for me. In the meantime they were vigilant to see that I left no "bad medicine bags or witchcraft bags" about the "wickups." I was attacked more than once by "bad medicine bags or witchcraft bags" about the "wickups." In each case I was rescued, saving Indian dogs, and encountered other dangers equally perilous. In each case I was rescued by the Indians. Were I to detail to the public the denunciations, difficulties, hardships, annoyances, and dangers that have attended the building up of this school, they would be thought incredible.

As a result of so much hard labor, its present status compares most favorably with that of other Indian schools. There has been enrolled during the last fiscal year 44 pupils, the average attendance being 32. Notwithstanding the majority of these are very young, they are bright and interesting, some being able to spell and read in words of three and four letters. They have made rapid progress in learning to speak the English language, and their capacity for drawing far exceeds that of white children. This is attributable to the fact that these children do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training, as do the whites, hence their minds are more mechanical than studious.

The Indian prejudice against female education has been partially overcome, and 15 little girls were gathered into school, where they were taught not only to speak English and spell, but to regard principles of morality and industry. Already they are quite proficient in light household duties.

Under the direction, and with the aid of the industrial teacher and myself, the boys planted 5 acres in corn, potatoes, melons, and garden truck. They not only worked willingly, but were obedient and ready at all times to do what they could. I regret having to state that their labor was in vain, and that the garden seeds were received entirely too late for planting. However, the experiment was made, and the consequence is, at least two-thirds of the tender plants were killed by the intense heat of the sun and dry, hot, wind storms. A great many of the seed were entirely worthless and did not come up at all.

The school enjoyed the heat of health up to last January, when a malignant type of chicken-pox, that might easily have been mistaken for small-pox, broke out among the pupils and went through so early and so severely that it was necessary to close the school for several weeks. Its appearance and progress were such that it was feared that it would have been fatal to the school with some eyes that every child in its turn was again stricken down. The latter disease left the school with some eyes that were very difficult to cure. For three months there was more or less sickness rendered by the school employes, occurred, which was due altogether to the care and good nursing rendered by the school employes.

In addition to the superintendent there were employed in the school a teacher, an industrial teacher, a matron, a laundress, and cook. Part of these were efficient, and gave perfect satisfaction, while a part of them looked upon their positions as sinecures, and were unwilling to be controlled or instructed. Those last mentioned were highly detrimental to the work, therefore I advised their removal. One of them was re-instated on the pledge that she would do better and would conform to my wishes. The school building is in a most dilapidated condition, and is entirely unfit for school purposes.

During the winter it was almost impossible to warm it or to make it half comfortable. It is most illly constructed, with no conveniences whatever. Forty-four pupils were crowded into it, although its capacity is for only twenty-five. These difficulties rendered the work doubly laborious, and taxed some of the employes beyond their strength. The children are too small to perform heavy labor. A new, spacious, and creditable school-building is greatly needed. Such a one would be more than gratifying to the Indians, who frequently visit the school and inquire about the new school-house. With ample accommodations I believe that seventy-five or one hundred children could be gathered into school.

By proper management, prompt action, and liberal appropriations this school could be made a lasting blessing to the Uintah and White River Utes.

It is with grateful acknowledgment that I make the following statement: The success of this work is due largely to the strong arm of protection that you have at all times and under all circumstances thrown around it. Your sympathy and hearty co-operation for its permanent establishment can not be too highly appreciated when compared with the feeble efforts of your predecessors. Let us hope that the good work may go on until every trace of savagery shall have disappeared before the obliterating hand of civilization.

Yours truly,

Col. T. A. BYRNES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Sanitary.—During the winter and early spring epidemics of measles and other eruptive diseases largely prevailed, invading the school and creating much anxiety. The mortality, however, was remarkably light, considering the unusually severe winter. With this exception the sanitary condition of the Indians was good, better than for several years past.

OURAY AGENCY.

Uncompahgre Reservation.—This agency is situated on the west bank of Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Cheseau Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The Uncompahgre Reservation adjoins the Uintah Reservation on the south and contains 1,033,440 acres of land, all of which is a desert, excepting small patches on the Green, Du Cheseau, and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

Indians.—This reservation is occupied by the Uncompahgre band of Ute Indians. A careful census shows as follows:

Males above 18 years of age.....	231
Males between 6 and 18 years of age.....	212
Males under 6 years of age.....	64
Females above 18 years of age.....	270
Females between 6 and 18 years of age.....	171
Females under 6 years of age.....	59

Total population..... 1,007 $\frac{1}{2}$.

These Indians are known as blanket Indians, and have been a very indolent and lazy class of Indians, and believed that work was degrading. No effort has been made to advance them in the past, and they have been allowed to go on in their old way, spending their time in killing about the agency, gambling, horse-racing, and following the hunt. During this year many of them have manifested a desire to settle down to work if the proper facilities were afforded them. There is no agricultural land on this reservation to locate the Indians that wish to farm. There is all the agricultural land needed for them on the Uintah Reservation, which adjoins. On this reservation these Indians should be located, where, with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for water ditches, I am satisfied that I could have the most of them located and working on farms. I therefore recommend that a commission be appointed to treat with these Indians for the sale of this reservation and for their removal and location on the fertile lands of the Uintah Reservation. Little or no progress can be made with them until this has been accomplished.

These Indians draw weekly rations, consisting of flour, beef, coffee, sugar, and baking-powder, which previous to last summer amounted to about a half ration. Since the troubles at that time the ration of flour and beef has been increased, in order to keep them home on their reservation and prevent them roaming through Colorado following the hunt.

Agriculture.—A few of these Indians have located on the Du Cheseau River, and have made a good effort at farming. They have 205 acres under cultivation, and have raised good crops with their own teams. I have had the agency farmer camped with them during the spring and summer, instructing them in their work. This little patch of good land is all taken up, and, in fact, it is too crowded now. Other lands are now needed on which to locate those who wish to farm.

Education.—There are no school buildings at this agency. Many Indians have expressed to me a desire to send their children to school, if I had accommodations for them at the agency. I am satisfied that if proper school facilities were offered these Indians at their agency, I could build up a very successful school.

FANNIE A. WEFER,
Superintendent.

Industry.—The little farming done is the only industry here. The Government freights were hauled to this agency from Price last year by the Uintah Indians. I am pushing them to haul their own agency freights this coming fall. I have held back and not distributed some of the wagons received this year, and will not issue them until the agency freight arrives, and then only to those Indians who will go to Price and haul in the agency goods. I have a few already who have agreed to haul, and to these I will issue wagons. They are now breaking their wild horses for that purpose.

Agency buildings.—The buildings at this agency, with the exception of the agent's house, are in a very dilapidated condition. They are scarcely habitable. They consist of the old stockade quarters built by the troops in 1880, and was what was formerly known as Fort Thornburg.

Ute claims.—These Indians are growing very restless over their claims for horses, cattle, sheep, etc., that were taken from them by the people of Colorado in August of last year. These claims were by mesent to you at the time, and by you submitted to Congress for action. They amount to about \$30,000. They have been very patiently awaiting the action of Congress on these claims. I fear that if no action be taken by Congress that it will be very difficult to restrain these Indians from going into Colorado and re-imbursing themselves out of the stock in that country.

Missionary work.—There is not now, nor has there been at any time, any missionary work done among these Indians, nor any kind of religious service had.

Cattle.—A few cattle from the Government herd have been issued to Indians who are taking on habits of industry and who have shown a disposition to do some farm work.

Annuity.—These Indians receive an annuity which this year amounted to \$14 per capita. There is also a gratuity fund of about \$1,500 annually distributed.

Sanitary.—These Indians are generally strong and healthy and free from constitutional disease. During the winter the measles broke out in epidemic form and a majority of the tribe were attacked by it. However, there were no fatal cases.

INSPECTORS.

General Frank C. Armstrong, United States Indian Inspector, inspected these agencies September last, and he took a deep interest in the progress and welfare of these Indians. It was the following of his advice, based on sound sense and practical experience, that I have been so successful in the management of these agencies during the past year.

Very respectfully,

T. A. BYRNES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 31, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as agent of the Colville Agency, comprising the Spokane, Cœur d'Aléne, and Colville Reservations.

The agency buildings, with the exception of painting, are completed and fenced. A large reservoir has been completed about 200 feet farther up on the mountains, and pipe has been laid to the buildings; so, in case of fire, we have some protection. Another spring, discovered and led into the reservoir, gives sufficient water for building and stock as well as for irrigation. When the buildings are painted and trees set out this sage-brush sand-hill will look like an oasis in the desert.

In addition to the buildings of last year I have erected a very substantial hewed-log jail, which is filled to its utmost capacity with full-blood and half-breed whiskey-drinkers and handlers.

The Lower Spokanes, under Chief Whistlepoosum, occupy the reservation where the agency buildings are situated, and are doing fully up to my expectations. The farmer, Mr. Alex. Shannon, gives a very good report as to their willingness to be instructed and to follow instructions afterward. The head man, Whistlepoosum and S-kosh-jook-in (Cornelius, captain of police), and both judges of the Indian court, have used their greatest exertions in assisting me in carrying out the laws and in punishing law-breakers. It seldom happens that an Indian or half-breed on the Spokane Reservation gets on a drunk without being brought in, even a month afterward, and punished.

They number about 325—men, women, and children—and in addition there are a number of Upper and Middle Spokanes coming on their reservation, which swell the number to more than 400. They have 3,600 acres under fence, an increase from last year of 300 acres; and 1,700 acres in cultivation, an increase from last year of 200 acres. Last year was the first time these people received any material assistance from the Government, and it gave them a new start.

One of the most essential things on a reservation has been entirely neglected at this agency, viz, a good blacksmith with a complete shop. It would be very hard for a white farmer to do successful farming with dull and broken farm implements. Yet the Department expects the Indian to succeed with that kind of implements. Another institution badly needed—and promised this tribe by the Government, several years ago—is a school and church. They also ask the Government to build them a mill to enable them to get lumber and to erect houses like the whites. If these people get the few advantages they ask for, it will only be a few years until they cease to be a burden on the Government and become good citizens.

The *San Puell* and *Nespelem* Indians are as independent as ever regarding taking anything from the Government, although Chief Sko-las-kin has shown a desire to improve, and encourages his people. He has a little court of his own and a private police force, and imitates successfully the carrying out of the laws of the Indian courts. He has shown more energy and inclination to do right than any chief on the reservation, except Whistlepoosum and Cornelius. His enmity to Moses is as bitter as ever, and it will be hard to patch up their differences. Sko-las-kin complains that it is very hard for him to stop his people from gambling and drinking as long as Moses encourages his people in those vices. I must give him credit for the efforts he has made in that direction. The report that he was trying to incite the northwestern Indians to go on the war-path is without foundation. As far as I could learn, his people number about 130 adults, but the children and a great many of his people have never been counted. They cultivate small patches of land in the valleys bordering on the San Puell and other small tributaries of the Columbia, there being little but grazing land on the higher and table lands. Sko-las-kin's band have no settled form of religion, simply looking on him as a prophet.

Barnaby is chief of the Upper San Puells. His country extends from Rogers Bar, on the Columbia, to Kettle Falls. His people number 100 males and 90 females. They are very poor, and are willing to be helped. In that they differ from the San Puells under Sko-las-kin. They also differ in religion, being Catholics. The head-men are very anxious to suppress gambling and drinking among their people, and with the little assistance I have been able to give them have been very successful. They are industrious and own large numbers of cayuse, or native horses. These people require help in the shape of agricultural implements, wagons, and harness. They have often asked for these things but have never received them.

The *Okanagan* Indians, under Chief Tonasket, occupy the country (30 by 70 miles) between Osoyoos Lake and the Columbia River. They number 59 adult males, 65 females, 77 children. They cultivate small farms; having very few agricultural implements, and there being no market for their products, they have never developed greatly as farmers, depending on their herds of cattle and horses for a living. The country can hardly be surpassed for grazing purposes. The Government has lately built a mill and school-house for the use of the Indians at this point, and as soon as the buildings are completed and received, it will add greatly to the interests of the Indians in that locality. Their beliefs are mostly Catholic, and they have a small chapel built on the banks of the Okanagan River. These people are willing to be assisted.

The *Lake and Colville* tribes occupy the country around the town of Colville and extending to and on the reservation along the banks of the Columbia. They number 157 males, 121 females. Their belief is Catholic, and the priests hold them, and in a great measure govern them. They are willing to work, but up to the present time have received but little help from the Government. Their old chief, Kinkin-kin, is very anxious to get them started in civilized pursuits. Whisky has been the greatest curse to this as to the majority of the northwestern tribes of Indians, and dates back to the old Hudson Bay Company, which traded with these people until the ceding of the country to the United States. Their lands are generally hay lands, the soil being cold. They have some horses and cattle and depend greatly upon hunting for a living.

Moses's band of *Columbias* occupy the country (with Joseph's band of *Nez Percés*) on the Nespelem River. They number 47 men, 50 women, 42 children. They are industrious and doing well. Moses (chief) holds the reins of government over this tribe, and with the exception of his strong affection for whisky makes a good chief. He encourages them in civilized pursuits, and compels them to work. Gambling and drinking he has not used his authority to suppress, being himself addicted to both vices in a large degree. They have large bands of good horses, being a cross of the native (cayuse) with American stock, making a good, tough horse for general purposes. They also have a large number of cattle, which find plenty of grazing ground

on the upper ranges. The school should be started at this place, but Moses refuses to send his children to a day-school, saying that the Government promised him a boarding-school.

Joseph's *Nez Percés* occupy the land in the vicinity of the Nespelem Mills. They are not doing as well or working as industriously as they should, refusing to give assistance at the mills sawing or grinding their own material. Last year they made better efforts than they have done the present year. With the assistance the Government has given them they should have a much greater quantity of land under cultivation than they now have. The chief, Joseph, has the idea that the Government is bound to support him in idleness. Interference on the part of irresponsible parties is partly the cause of this, and also the fact that very few civilized whites would worry themselves about work if they knew they could get all their needs supplied simply by asking. It is expecting too much from a naturally indolent savage to be industrious when he gets all he wants without any exertion on his part. My idea would be to start them as you would a white man; give them separate houses, abolish their topees, furnish them with necessary farming implements, and compel them to earn their own living. Let the farmer for each band show them how, instead of doing the work for them. The influence of these idlers is bad on the other tribes, who receive nothing from the Government.

The *Cour D'Aléou* occupy the reserve allotted to them known as the *Cour D'Aléou* Reserve. They are far ahead of the other tribes belonging to this agency in civilized pursuits, nearly all of them having large and well-tilled fields, comfortable houses and barns, and a good amount of horses and cattle. They are well supplied with agricultural implements of all kinds, from a plow to a thrashing machine, all of which were purchased with money earned by their own industry, they never having received anything from the Government.

The saw-mill operated on this reservation has been a great advantage to the Indians, who have profited by the opportunity and have built, in addition to their farm-houses, a village at the DeSmet Mission, where they go on Saturday, remaining until Sunday evening, when they return to their farms. Their faith in the Catholic church, and their devotion to their religious duties would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of many whites whose pretensions are much greater than these untutored children of nature.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools belonging to this reservation, both conducted by the Catholic church on the contract plan. The management is excellent, the boys' school being conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, assisted by the Brothers of the order. The teachers employed are competent and the schools flourishing. The girls' schools are under the supervision of the Sisters, whose management is faultless.

Lot wants a school for his people on the Spokane Reserve. He wants an agency school, and in my opinion should have it, as his people are striving hard to adopt civilized ways and should be encouraged. Moses and Joseph want a school (boarding) at Nespelem, and refuse to send their children to a day school, claiming that the Government promised them a boarding-school.

INDIAN COURTS.

The Indian court on this agency is confined to the Lower Spokanes; the judges are Whistlepoosum (Lot), Sam and Skos-Jock-in (Cornelius) who is also captain of police. They try with all their energy to carry out the laws given them and show an integrity of purpose that could scarcely be expected from a people so short a time on the pathway of civilization. An illustration of their honesty in carrying out the law is shown in the following sketch:

The son of Lot, who is hereditary chief of the tribe, committed an offense against the new law (but not so considered by the Indian law), of attempting to take another man's wife. The matter being reported to the chief and father, he sent for one of the police and sent the culprit, his own son, to the agency, 25 miles distant, had him placed in jail, and three days after came with the other judges and the witnesses to try him and punish him. The evidence being simply hearsay, and the prisoner denying his guilt, the court discharged him. Lot, in closing his remarks to the court and Indians present, said: "He is my son, and I love my boy. You are all my children. But if he is guilty I would show my people and the whites that while I was judge I forgot, in the interest of my people and of justice, that he was my son."

The good effected on this (Spokane) reserve by the court and police, morally and physically, is great. Little drinking, no gambling, and the marriage laws enforced, is the result of one year's work.

POLICE.

The police force at present consists of one officer and seven privates. It is hard to get an Indian to take the position at the compensation allowed. They make good,

efficient officers, but, like children, soon get tired of restraint, and want to quit. It will take time and patience to make them overcome their natural habits. When that is done they will become good policemen, obeying orders like soldiers. Considering the territory and the number of tribes, it will be seen that the force is inadequate. Nearly 5,000 square miles, not including the Cœur D'Aléno Reserve, and seven distinct tribes is too much territory for eight men.

MISSIONARY.

The Jesuit Fathers have planted and are now reaping the result of the work of half a century, and, with the exception of two native missionaries on the Spokane Reserve, who are working in the service of the Presbyterian church, have the field to themselves. The Cœur D'Aléno, Lakes, Collyilles, Okanagan, one tribe of the San Puells, Calspels, Kootenai, Methows, and the Spokanes, under Chief Garro, are Catholics. The Lower Spokanes, under Whistlepoosum, are Protestants, also Moses's and Joseph's band are principally Protestants. The San Puells, under Chief Skolas-kin, have no particular form of religion, simply taking Skolas-kin as their prophet, he attending to all their spiritual affairs.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been good. During the months of January and February there were epidemics of measles and scarlet fever at Nesplum, among the Lower Spokanes, and at Cœur d'Aléno. At Nesplum and among the Lower Spokanes the loss of life was great. There are no hospitals at either place, and the cases had to be treated as they occurred, in Indian lodges and teepees, where the patients were necessarily without adequate care. The badly-smelling, ill-ventilated, exposed Indian huts and lodges are not the places for sickness of any kind. At Cœur d'Aléno the physician has a building in which the sick can be cared for, and in consequence the epidemic at that place was not nearly so fatal.

If the Indian Department wishes to protect the Indians, there should be hospitals erected at every place where a physician is located, *i. e.*, at the agency, at Nesplum, and among the Okanagans.

The abolishment of the physician's office at the agency will be a serious blow to the Lower Spokane Indians. It is useless to expect the military surgeon at Fort Spokane to attend these Indians, the majority of whom live from twenty-five to forty miles away from the agency. He can not do it, and it should not be expected of him.

WHISKY.

I can only reiterate what I said in my last report about this subject. Nine-tenths of the trouble at this agency is caused by whisky being brought on the reserve by whites and half-breeds. The traffic can be broken up, but it will require some money to secure evidence and to punish the parties concerned in the trade. The Department does not seem to recognize the fact that it is not the best class of whites, who are obedient to the laws, that settle along the borders of the reservation and trade with the Indians. As a class, such settlers are reckless men and desperate characters, who are willing to run the risk of the penitentiary when they can make a profit of from \$20 to \$30 per gallon on mean whisky, the usual price per gallon being a cayuse (native horse) or a steer.

INSPECTION.

United States Indian Inspector Robert S. Gardner was here in August, 1887, since which time there has been neither an inspector nor a special agent at this agency. We feel somewhat slighted, but are nevertheless in hopes that in the near future we may have one with us.

In conclusion, I must thank the honorable Commissioner for many kindnesses shown me. The position of Indian agent, at all times a difficult one, has been rendered less burdensome by the prompt answers to my necessarily numerous requests.

RICKARD D. GWYDDE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
August 11, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of the affairs of my agency, together with the statistics required in circular letter bearing date July 1, 1888.

INDIAN TRIBES AND RESERVATION.

This agency is composed of two tribes, the Makahs and Quillehutes. The Makahs have a small mountainous reservation around Cape Flattery, containing 23,000 acres. One-third of the tribe do not live upon the reservation, but further south, on the ocean beach, where it is greatly to be wished a small tract of land may be laid off as a part of this reserve.

The Quillehutes are still without a reservation, about which I have frequently written, and hope they may have one soon as the Pullen land case is decided.

The number of these Indians has decreased since my last annual report, owing to the fearful havoc made among them by the measles last fall and winter. The present number, as found by a census recently taken, is found to be, Makahs, 492; Quillehutes, 245; making a total of 740, being a decrease of 53 since my last report.

EDUCATION.

We have an industrial boarding-school at the agency, which is attended principally by the Makahs, and averages 61. This does not include the apprentices, which would make the average attendance 59.

We have a day school for the Quillehutes, 35 miles south of the agency, with a daily average attendance for the past year of 39.

The large number of deaths and great amount of sickness from the measles has caused the attendance at both schools to be much smaller than it otherwise would have been.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

We have no missionary attached to this agency. Every Sunday morning we have the services of the Episcopal Church gone through with, after which a sermon is read to all the children of the school, and to any of the Indians who may choose to attend. A Sunday-school is then held, which all of the children are required to attend. In the evening the school is called together, when an hour is spent in singing hymns. Through my application to Eastern friends, we have accumulated quite a neat Sunday-school library of some 125 volumes.

LANDS AND CROPS.

There is but little land on this reservation suitable for cultivation. The Indians have small quantities fenced in, upon which they raise hay and some root vegetables. The timothy seed, which has been sowed for some years, seems to have run out; other and more indifferent grasses have taken its place; so to secure a good crop the land will have to be plowed and resown with timothy.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The catch of seals the past season was small. The Indians attribute this to the schooners that came from San Francisco and Victoria having introduced shooting instead of spearing, which they say scares the seals away. If this is the case, the Indians will have to shoot seals in the future. These waters abound in large quantities of halibut, cod, and salmon. Large numbers are caught by the Indians, a part of which they sell in towns up the sound, and the remainder they dry for winter use. They have caught 9 whales thus far this season, which they use for winter food.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Judging from the reports from other agencies, I should say these Indians are above the average, so far as being able to support themselves is concerned. Nothing is issued to them in the way of food or clothing, except to the helpless, sick, and indigent; of course the school children are furnished these. They have a good deal of work done in the shops to fit them out in their fishing of different kinds; have their schooners repaired, their few farming implements kept in order, and I aid them when they build improved houses. Otherwise the old Indians are of no expense to the Government.

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POLICE.

The police force is tolerably efficient. Fighting, homicides, and theft is almost entirely done away with, and the principal duties of the police are in making arrests for drunkenness, adultery, wife-beating (which the Indians have believed they had a right to do), and forcing the children to come to school. The chief of police is the chief of the tribe, and has more influence and courage than any other on the reservation, and to whom I am indebted for the good order maintained.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If the sending to school the children of these Indians was left entirely to the parents, I am sure the schools would be broken up. I have to order the police to bring the children. After the children are at school, the parents think a great favor has been done the agent. A certain amount of compulsion is absolutely necessary to keep up the schools.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the agency is good. Last September, while the Indians were up the sound, hop-picking, they were inoculated with the measles of a desperate character. Many children died before they returned to the agency, and some afterwards. Many of them who seemingly recovered from the measles were left with a hacking cough, which ran into the consumption (to which these people are so subject) and died. In consequence of this the death rate among the Makahs and Quillahutes has been fearful, more having died within the last year than in the last ten years. I have been without a physician for two and one-half months during the past year, and have had none so far this year.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have been faithful and attentive to their duties, and have rendered efficient services.

Very respectfully,

W. L. POWELL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (CONSOLIDATED), WASH.,
August 22, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my eighteenth annual report as Indian agent, giving a résumé of the condition of the Indians of this agency, with a brief history of events connected therewith during the past year.

Take it altogether, the past has been rather a hard year for us all round. During the first part of the fiscal year the whooping-cough began to prevail among the scholars of the Puyallup school, which was soon after followed by the measles, and these diseases gradually spread among the other Indians of the agency, so that nearly all of the Indians of the several reservations have been more or less afflicted. In many cases children of the same family have had both complaints at the same time, or one closely following the other. Their systems are generally weak any way, and a great deal of mortality has been the result. Of the scholars in the schools the best of care was taken, and but very few died immediately; but in many cases, as a result of the weakened condition of their systems caused by these complications, they were attacked with other complaints which have carried them off. In some instances whole families of children have been carried away. I have in my mind three families, each having four children, every one of whom has died. As a natural consequence, the attendance on the schools has been diminished. Not only has death decimated the schools, but many scholars had to be allowed to return home to recuperate and rest, and build up again, so as to be strong and well.

My experience and observation have proved that where children have been in school for a number of years, and are rather run down, it is better than any medicine to let them spend three or six months, or in some cases even a year, at home.

Some of our scholars, too, have suffered from the loss of several of our best teachers,

who have been replaced by less competent ones, and the discipline and efficiency of those schools have deteriorated. So that with sickness, death, a lower grade of teachers, and general demoralization from other causes, our schools have not been as prosperous as heretofore. Notwithstanding all this, the schools have done a deal of good work, and will still compare very favorably with most reservation schools in the service. The difficulty of enforcing regular attendance from scholars who are scattered, and do not live on the reservations, is being more and more severely felt.

Another cause of general demoralization has been the fact of the unsettled condition of the tenure of the office of the agent. His commission expired the last of December, and up to the present time no new appointment has been made. The old one has held over under special appointment as farmer-in-charge, but has disbursed no money for eight months past, and of course many things had to be neglected.

The great and increasing value of the land belonging to the Indians of the Puyallup Reservation makes it an object of desire to the covetous and avaricious, many of whom are unprincipled and unscrupulous in the means they take to try to get possession of it. This has been one of the causes of the troubles.

During the month of January last the agent of the Quinalt Agency died very suddenly, and the 1st of April that agency was consolidated with that was formerly the Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, both united to be called the Puyallup Agency (consolidated). This, occurring at the time that it did, and with new and inexperienced employés to conduct affairs there, has made a heavy load for the acting agent to carry, and it has been impossible to accomplish what should have been done at that place.

The statistics will give the details of each reservation, but a bird's-eye view may be had from the following brief outline of the condition of the Indians of this agency. Probably one-fourth at least, and perhaps more, of the Indians belonging to this agency do not live on any reservation, but are scattered among the whites, and live from hand to mouth, gaining a comfortable livelihood, but making but little advancement and accumulating but little property. A few of them have homesteads, and are improving them, but many live by fishing, oystering, working in the logging camps and saw-mills. This class can not now be reached by any authority of the agent, and so are left to their own chosen way, which generally follows the lead of their immediate neighbors. If their influence is good the Indians are improved, but if bad, they are encouraged in the practices of such vices as tend to demoralize and destroy them.

Those living on the Chehalis, Nisqually, Puyallup, S'kokomish, and Squakson Reservations, which compose what was the former Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, are all citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the Dawes bill were assessed for the first time last spring, and will be entitled to vote at the coming fall election for county and Territorial officers. These Indians all earn their own living, are accumulating property, improving their homes, and are very generally doing well. Especially is this true of the

PUYALLUP INDIANS.

Their farms are very valuable, and they have a good market, which encourages them to raise produce, and they are a good example to the Indians living on other reservations with whom they come in contact. All their children who are well enough, attend school, and are well advanced for Indians, and the daily intercourse these Indians have with enterprising whites has a stimulating effect upon them.

THE CHEHALIS INDIANS,

who live on their reservation, are very much the same, differing only in degree, and as they are not so near market, they work more for their white neighbors and less for themselves. Their children, too, are well educated, and if they live, bid fair to be as intelligent as a large proportion of their white neighbors.

THE NISQUALLY AND SQUAKSON INDIANS

have no white employés on their reservations, but send their children to the other schools of the agency. They are perhaps a grade below the Chehalis Indians, on account of the absence of the influence of schools among them. But as a rule they are orderly and industrious, and make little or no trouble among their white neighbors.

THE S'KOKOMISH INDIANS

are more remote from the civilizing influences of white surroundings than either of the others, and while they are well cared for and are doing very well, yet they lack

that life and vivacity which close contact with the white race would give them. They do more logging than any of the other Indians mentioned, and less general farming, though they raise very considerable quantities of the very best of Timothy hay.

THE SKLALLAM INDIANS

do not live on any reservation, but have a day-school among themselves. This is situated on land purchased by them, and which they own. They have here about 200 acres, on which is a small village, and they have gardens and small fields. As a tribe they are not improving much, if any, and really I doubt if they hardly hold their own, all things considered.

THE QUINALET INDIANS

are much more remote than any of the others. Several saw-mills have been built near them within the past few years, and the first season of destruction has begun to blow upon them and they are suffering accordingly. Strong drink and disease have been very destructive with those who have lived near these mills. The reservation is but little of it adapted to the purposes of agriculture, the Indians living on it subsisting mostly by fishing and seal-otter hunting. I see no difference between them and the others in natural ability, but their location is against them, and they suffer for it. The school being located in the midst of an Indian village, it is impossible to do as effective work as the others do. Still, many of the children show a good degree of intelligence, and also show that faithful efforts have been made for them by their teachers.

No improvements have been made during the past year in consequence of the chaotic state of affairs. Authority has recently been granted for new school buildings to be erected on the Puyallup Reservation, which are very much needed, and an effort is being made to have new ones erected on the Quinalt Reservation within the coming year. Certainly something ought to be done there if the school is to be kept up.

One thing that is needed for the benefit of the Indians of this agency is the right to enforce compulsory education, especially among those who do not live on any reservation, and are too remote to have school privileges at their homes. Even where they do have schools, if an Indian child attends a district school irregularly, as they generally do, if at all, and hears only his native language talked at home the rest of the time, he will not get very much good with that kind of training. As the laws now stand, the agent has the least control over and is the least able to assist the very ones who are the most needy.

Indian courts have been held with good success on the several reservations of this agency, and a new feature has lately been added to them which has worked very well, and has given good satisfaction, and that is the use of the jury system. These courts, however, not being legal courts, and having no jurisdiction over any Indian who has passed the line of the reservation, even if they do when he is still on the reservation, which is perhaps a question, do not fill the entire need in this respect. I have been obliged to apply to the county and Territorial courts for aid in several instances, and also to have several members of my police force appointed as deputy sheriffs, to enforce order and to punish crime. I am now seriously contemplating the appointment or election of justices of the peace and constables from among the Indians on the reservations, so as to have the proceedings legal and binding. The Indians all being citizens, they are eligible, and a few are, I think, competent to fill these offices with proper instructions.

Moral and religious instruction has been given them by two missionaries who have labored among them, one of whom has been supported by the Congregational and the other by the Presbyterian denomination.

Notwithstanding all of the difficulties and obstacles that have surrounded our pathway the past year, there has still been a silver lining to the clouds, and there has been much to be thankful for in all of our troubles. Enough to encourage us to press forward and strive to do our duty, still trusting to an All-wise Ruler for that protection and assistance which is necessary to success.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN ELLIS,
Farmer in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.,
Tulalip, August 15, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888. This agency is situated on Puget Sound and comprises five different reservations, with a population of 1,210 souls.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

I am gratified to state that the Indians have made considerable progress during the past year, and a careful estimate of growing crops shows a much greater yield of grain than for any previous year. The old custom of hunting and fishing for a living has been entirely abandoned by the younger men of the different tribes, and a very large majority of this class depend solely upon farming as a means of subsistence. This complete satisfaction of the Indians with the results of their efforts has done more to establish confidence among them and inspire a more rapid development than anything the Government could possibly have done, and in the future they should be encouraged by a more liberal supply of farming implements, wagons, harness, etc. Considered as a whole they are self-supporting, with the exception of a few old, helpless, and infirm Indians who are unable to work, and require assistance.

The following is an estimate of crops on each reservation, viz:

Tulalip.—Twelve hundred bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of other vegetables, and about 150 tons of hay. They have also manufactured during the year 60,000 shingles, and sold to steamers 1,000 cords of wood, at \$2.50 per cord.

Linnit.—Six thousand bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushels of turnips, 3,000 bushels of other vegetables, 600 pounds of butter, and 300 tons of hay.

Muckleshoot.—Five hundred bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of other vegetables, 200 pounds of butter, and 40 tons of hay.

Schinomish.—Thirteen thousand bushels of oats, 450 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of other vegetables, and about 80 tons of hay. They also supply the town of La Conner with wood and bark during the winter season, for which they receive \$2 and \$3 per cord.

Madison.—Two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of other vegetables, 100 pounds of butter, and 20 tons of hay. Nearly all the able-bodied men of this reservation work in saw-mills and logging camps.

INDIAN POLICE.

But few arrests have been made during the year, and the policemen have had very little trouble in maintaining order on the reservation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The school buildings have been completely overhauled and repaired during the year, a new wash-house built, and also a dwelling erected for the farmer on the Madison Reservation. Besides this, several needed repairs to agency buildings have been made without additional cost to the Government. The Indians have built 29 frame dwellings without assistance, and we now have on hand 60,000 feet of lumber sawed for Indians to be used in buildings and repairs.

EDUCATION.

The school is an industrial boarding-school, run under contract with the Catholic Indian Bureau at Washington and under supervision of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one priest employed as superintendent; eight Sisters of Charity teach the girls in the different branches, and four male teachers instruct the boys. In regard to the school-room exercises the school at Tulalip has an excellent reputation, which it has held for years, and the industrial department has been paid more attention than in former years.

Several school boys assisted as carpenters in the work of repairing school buildings allowed last year by the Department, and the same boys are now at work with the mechanics employed at the school. After the buildings were partly renewed and made comfortable the superintendent equipped and furnished the whole school in a manner that would do credit to best schools of the kind. All beds in the boys' department are

new iron bedsteads, with wire mattresses and a good excelsior mattress to match. This improvement has also been commenced for the girls' department, but for want of necessary funds the work can not be completed before the coming winter. The new wash-house has been furnished with a new Hamilton & Smith washer and wringer, both driven by horse-power. The wash-house after all is finished will be one of the most commodious in the Territory. The machinery will not exclude washing by hand, which I consider is absolutely necessary for girls to know. All machinery and fixtures have been put up by the mechanic employed at the school, with the help of the more advanced school boys. Water-works have also been established through the entire establishment. Three hundred yards of picket fence has been built this spring, so that the front has now quite an attractive appearance.

Four boys work with the shoe-maker and can do some very neat repairing. The girls are instructed thoroughly in all that is necessary to know in order to become good house-keepers. In a word, only Sisters of Charity, who devote their whole life for the welfare of others, can have that success with Indian children that can be witnessed here.

The average attendance during the year was 127, contract being for 125. The school has now ample accommodations for more than that number. The work is done with a good heart and zeal, aided by the conviction to do a good. May it keep on in the same way and thus help to solve the Indian question in the only way, namely, that of Christianity and education.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKAMA AGENCY.

YAKAMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation is located in the central southern portion of Washington Territory and is occupied by what is named the Yakama Nation, constituting the following-named tribes and bands who were occupying lands lying in Washington Territory: Yakama, Palouse, Pesquouse, Wenatshapam, Kliekhat, Kow-was-say-co, Li-ay-was, Sklu-pah, Wish-ham, Skyks, Oche-choles, Rah-milt-pah, and So-ap-cat, and was granted them by treaty ratified March 8, 1855. It contains about 800,000 acres of land, a little over one-half of which is arable and as good as any in the Territory; the balance is hilly, mountainous, and only fit for grazing purposes, except a portion of the numerous cañons, which are heavily timbered with pine and fir, and will afford an abundant supply of fuel and building material for years. On the arable lands fine crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and most kinds of vegetables are easily raised.

OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

Nearly all the Indians on this reserve have abandoned the precarious pursuit of attempting to live by the chase; in fact, there is nothing here for them to chase, and only by going long distances into the mountains can any game be found. Most of them have made claims and will make permanent homes as soon as able; almost every family has a small garden-patch and more or less hay-land inclosed.

During the year I have issued to them 1,717 head of cattle, which supplies each head of a family with a fair start in stock-raising. I regard this issue of cattle to these Indians as one of the best possible means to adopt to make them self-sustaining, and the results plainly show the good done the Indians by the Department directing the issue. While this large cattle-herd, owned by the Government, for the Indians, was permitted to be so owned and cared for, the Indians took but little interest in raising cattle. They could point to the large Government herd and say: "We can get beef from the agent when we need it, and it is not necessary for us to raise any cattle." Since receiving these cattle they say: "We now possess what for years we were only permitted to admire, as there is now no Government cattle-herd—only enough for purpose of furnishing the school with beef; we must take care of what we have." Since the issue

of these cattle I have ceased issuing beef, flour, or other subsistence supplies almost entirely, and \$100 would more than pay for all the subsistence issued at this agency since January 1, 1858. These cattle were issued as follows: The head of each family having children in school was given a cow and calf, and one heifer for each child they had in school; then, one cow and calf to every family on the reserve that had land fenced or were in condition to care for them. Finding that this issue did not dispose of the herd, I made another issue of one heifer or cow and calf to the same families to whom I first issued, and added young men who had made a start in farming, giving each a cow and calf or one heifer, so that at present every family on the reserve prepared to receive stock are supplied as indicated, except a band of Indians living on the Yakima River, under a leader named Co-ti-a-kan.

These Indians refused to receive any cattle. I had their leader call at my office and we had a talk over the matter, which, briefly noted, was about as follows: I asked him if he did not wish to work for the best interests of his band, and if he did not think cattle-raising more profitable than raising horses, to each of which inquiries he replied in the affirmative, and said that his band never had received any assistance from the Government and did not want to be obligated to the United States in any way. I replied, saying that the cattle to be issued were really the property of the Indians, that they were raised on the reservation, and all Indians capable of caring for stock could receive it, and without conditions, except that they could not sell without permission of the agent. Co-ti-a-kan said he rather felt pleased as to my intentions, but would not take any cattle, neither would any of his band; that he did not want his refusal to receive these cattle to be considered as showing any disrespect to myself or the Government, and would simply say for himself and band, "We do not want any cattle to be issued to us by the Government."

The Indians who received this issue of cattle are taking good care of them, fencing in more land, putting up hay, and appear to be delighted with the idea that they can raise their own beef, etc. Very few of them have made application to me to sell or kill any of the stock so issued to them, and I know of but two instances where they have improperly disposed of any of these cattle. They say, further, that if they can take fish at such places on the Columbia River as is indicated by treaty stipulation they can subsist on it in part during the winter and will not then be compelled to kill any of their stock this year, and its increase will soon enable them to live without visiting these fishing-grounds.

Several Indians complain to me that they have been over to the Tumwater fishery to take fish, in their old fishing places, but were prevented from so doing by one O. D. Taylor, who fenced up the road on the old Colwash trail, leading to said fishery, claiming that he purchased the land from the Government and had such a right. The matter involving the Indians' right to this fishery was tried in the court at North Yakima, and the decree of said court does not appear to embrace all the conditions indicated by treaty—that they can not commence fishing until June 1. They say: "God made the water; God made the fish. Indians had the country; gave it up with exception of right to fish; now white man can fish in May and fill his belly and mouth full of fish, while Indian can only look on and wait until June before can get any." This matter has been in the hands of General George W. Gordon, special U. S. Indian agent, and I doubt not but what all treaty rights will be given the Indians through his efforts and unceasing careful work in their behalf.

During the year the cattle herd has been reduced as follows:

Issued to Indians, cattle of all ages	1,717
Sold for \$15,251.40, cattle of all ages	731
Slaughtered for beef, died, etc	81

Total 2,529

leaving on hand 135 head of cattle and 86 calves, which is ample to supply the school by natural increase.

GOVERNMENT.

In order to execute laws for the government of these Indians I have in a measure adopted the plan of my predecessors. The reservation is divided into five districts, and a justice of the peace is elected by the Indians in each district. These officers are elected in the same manner and delegated the same powers as are the justices of the county, with instructions to conduct their cases, so far as practicable, in accordance with the code of this Territory.

The court of Indian offenses are chosen in the same manner and duly commissioned (on approval of the agent) by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This court has jurisdiction of such cases as are not disposed of by the justices of the peace or the agent,

or sent off the reserve to the district courts for trial. All these officers are paid from the proceeds of fines imposed, which are paid to a reservation treasurer and drawn by orders by a reservation clerk, countersigned by the chief justice. The residue, should there be any (there has been none), is paid for repairs of roads and bridges under direction of a board of what we name county commissioners, who have charge of laying out and repairing roads and bridges and collecting poll-tax, making rules for herding of stock, etc.

CRIME.

The Indians on this reserve, as a rule, are law-abiding and well-behaved, yet there are a few who still entertain their old superstitious ideas as to the powers possessed, as they believe, by Indian doctors. This superstitious belief has led two of the young men to commit murder. On March 8, an Indian named Dick Wyneco shot and killed an Indian doctor named Wy-locks; this on the reserve, about 25 miles from the agency. His case was promptly reported by the Indians, and Wyneco was arrested and confined in the agency prison without making any resistance whatever. He freely acknowledged the killing, saying, in justification, that he believed Wy-locks was causing the death of his child by his superhuman, unforeseen power to destroy life, and that his child was dying when he shot Wy-locks. Shortly after Wyneco was confined in prison a large number of Indians came to my office to hold a council and learn what was going to be done with the prisoner, and asked me "why I had him in prison for killing an Indian doctor, which they did not consider a crime; that several then present had done the same thing in years past and were not punished, and that they would not give the prisoner up for trial by the Territorial or United States courts." Seeing that they were somewhat excited, I told them that as this was the first case of murder that had occurred on the reserve since I had been here I would be in no haste about sending the prisoner off for trial; that all would know what was to be done before the removal of the prisoner, and stating to them that I believed the killing of an Indian doctor without due process of law was a crime, and that the murderer should be punished, instructing them of the danger of taking the law into their own hands, informing them that a law was passed in March, 1885, requiring such cases to be tried by the district courts in the Territory where the crime was committed. They replied that they had never been informed of the existence of such a law; that so far as any future cases might come up they would not object to trial of their men by the courts named, as they now knew the law.

Pending the consideration of this case, another murder was committed under similar circumstances. A man named Dan Pan-o-ple-o-piko shot and killed an Indian doctor named Wiltose. This case, like that of the killing of Wy-locks appeared to be one in which there was no real malice existing between them, the removal of the doctor appearing to them to be the only remedy for the safety of their relatives.

After this second murder I informed the Indians that both murderers would be taken to North Yakima, and there confined in prison until trial by the courts there. While this information may not have been at all welcome, they made no complaint or remarks and indicated a belief that if men were not punished for such acts that a number of murders would soon be committed. Capt. Tom Simpson, chief of Indian police, with one man, took both the murderers to North Yakima, where they remain imprisoned waiting trial. No resistance was offered, by either the prisoners or their friends, to the removal of these men; plainly showing the fact that these Indians now fully understand that they must obey the laws and that resistance by them is worse than useless.

Horse-stealing is the prevailing crime among a few of these Indians; but when they find that they will be sent off the reserve and confined in prison until tried by the Territorial or district courts, their propensity in that direction will be diminished. There is one now in prison at North Yakima, waiting trial for horse-stealing from Indians on the reservation and selling them in Goldendale, Wyo.

Cases of wife-beating and plural marriage are rare, and the moral condition in those respects is much improved. But few cases of drunkenness have come under my observation on the reservation, and the men so offending generally obtained their "drunk" by use of the "extract of lemon."

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are three churches on the reservation, erected by the Indians and the M. E. Church Society. They are very fair structures and comfortably seated. There are 233 Indian and 12 white members of the church. During the year there has been a slight increase in membership; attendance improved; interest increased in the Indian families through influence and work of the missionary. Amount contributed for church support as follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, \$1,000; Indians, \$300; Government employes, \$100.

SAW-MILL.

Upon the recommendation of Inspector F. C. Armstrong and the request of the Indians, made through the agent, a steam saw-mill has been purchased for the agency and is now in position in the mountains, and we expect to have it in running order during the next month. This will supply a long-felt want, as the Indians are anxious to build themselves houses as soon as they can obtain lumber. The building of a good wagon-road over a mountain to the site of the saw-mill and the transportation of the engine, boiler, and machinery of the saw-mill was all done by Indian volunteer labor, and without expense to the Government; save the issue of a few rations to such as were without food while engaged in the work. The distance from the railroad depot to where the mill is situated is about 40 miles, and the mill machinery was transported this distance by Indian teams without accident, breakage, or loss of any kind.

HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP.

This shop is in charge of an Indian who, with Indian apprentices, manufactures all harness that is issued to the Indians, does their repairing and the repairing required by the school children.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP.

The work done in this shop is chiefly repairing wagons, farming machinery, and shoeing horses, which work is done by a white man with Indian apprentice. Much more work is done in this shop than could be expected of one man and an apprentice. It is accomplished by causing each Indian, having work to be done, to act as helper. Several have thereby become accustomed to the use of tools and can do a portion of their own repairing, horse-shoeing, etc.

CARPENTER AND WAGON-SHOP.

These shops are in charge and under management of one employe, styled carpenter and wagon-maker.

The principal work done in the wagon-shop during the year has been repairing wagons. Over 100 have been repaired; the repairs on some of them being almost equivalent to making a new wagon. Many farming implements also have been repaired, such as plows, rappers, mowers, cradles, and in fact almost every kind of farming tool.

The work done in the carpenter-shop has consisted of making doors and windows for Indian houses, also collars, tables, cupboards, chairs and other rude furniture, for use of such Indians as have made themselves homes. The work done outside the shop has been making extensive repairs on grist-mill and dam, repairing school and agency buildings. Two Indian boys, as apprentices, have assisted in the work done in these shops.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

Having made extensive repairs on our mill during the year it is now in fair running order; yet, by reason of old age, it can not be made to do satisfactory work. Grain ground during the year was as follows: For school and agency, 1,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 pounds barley; for Indians, 6,176 bushels wheat, 425 bushels barley, and 45 bushels corn.

CROPS.

Hay and grain crops have been a very fair yield, all of which is now secured, and 10,000 bushels of wheat have been threshed up to this date.

CIVILIZATION.

But very few blanket Indians live on the reserve. Nearly all are engaged in farming and stock-raising. They have become civilized by force of circumstances—compulsion. Their feelings are illustrated by the remarks made to me the other day by a very old Indian. He said: "White man's ways are not my ways; I am not accustomed to labor; when I was a young man and required assistance I had five wives who would dress, secure, and cure the game and fish I killed, of which there was an abundance. Since I am civilized and old and infirm, I am only allowed one wife and she, like myself, is old and no good. We are now compelled to work, work, work; till the soil, raise stock, etc., or go hungry, for the Indian agent now gives us but little muck-a-muck (food) and

he requires us to work even for that. Therefore I work rather than go hungry or steal like a coyote." Most of these Indians understand a little English or "Boston talk," as they style it, and all talk "Chinook," a sort of jargon taught them by the "Hudson Bay Company," a language with which most white men on this coast are familiar. They transact business with white men, sell stock, etc., with good judgment, and obtain about as good prices for what they sell as white farmers do, and in making purchases they ask the agent the value of goods if not known to them. Several families take newspapers, farm journals, etc., and those who can not read have their children, who have been to school, read to them. By these means most of the Indians are, in a measure, familiar with the general news, policy concerning Indian affairs, and a few are taking such an interest in government, law, etc., that they will evidently become well-developed politicians in a few years.

The old, young, educated, and ignorant, with but few exceptions, adhere to the belief and superstitious ideas that Indian doctors possess the power to rule the destinies of men, and can cure disease by their hideous incantations, or destroy life by breathing an evil spirit into the victim. An Indian justice of the peace came to me, prior to the killing of the two Indian doctors—heretofore mentioned—and asked permission to kill an Indian doctor, because, he said, he was killing all their children. I could use no argument to convince him of the fallacy of this belief. He said, "White men know what they see and hear, so does Indian just as well." When Indian doctor tell me some one will die on a certain day who is not sick when the remark is made, and they die on time, I see, I hear, I know. It is no use trying to cause me to change my belief. "The real cause of the death of the children about which the complaint was made was the way they were treated while sick with measles. Sweat-houses and cold baths did the work, not the medicine man's Te-man-i-mus.

CENSUS.

The census just taken (list of names forwarded herewith) is not as accurate or complete as I could wish. A census of this agency can not be taken absolutely correct unless funds are provided for payment of men engaged to assist in the work. Agency or school employes can not be spared for this labor for the time required without injury to their branch of service. Number of Indians now residing on the reserve, 1,765. Number belonging to reserve not residents thereof as shown by report of 1887, 2,000.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Most of the thirty-one buildings belonging to this agency were built about thirty-two years ago, and by reason of old age are constantly in need of repair, sills becoming rotten, cellars caving in, etc., etc.

INSPECTION.

Inspectors Armstrong and Gardner each made a thorough inspection of this agency, and to them I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and important recommendations which were honored by the Department.

SANITARY.

For sanitary condition of Indians on the reserve see agency physician's report herewith.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1888. During the year I treated 870 cases—431 males and 439 females. There were 19 births—9 male and 10 females—and 24 deaths, of which number 16 received treatment by me. The following table shows cause of death in these cases:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Bronchitis.....	2	Enterocolitis.....	2
Congestion of brain.....	1	Hemiplegia.....	2
Consumption.....	7	Pneumonitis.....	1
Diarrhea.....	1	Scrophula.....	1
Dyspepsia.....	1		

The difference between the number of births and deaths does not make a true exhibit, for the reason that neither all the births nor all the deaths are reported, and the births fail to come to my knowledge often than the deaths. I think the figures express nearly all the deaths, while a multiplication by two would be nearer the actual number of births.

We were fortunate in having no epidemic during the year. A few cases of influenza in the school led me to fear an epidemic of that disease. Only sixteen cases occurred, however, and these all within a period of forty-eight hours.

The health of the school children was phenomenal—not a death nor a serious case of sickness occurred, and the epidemic troubles that usually bother the school to such a serious extent were few in number and readily relieved. The children are bright and cheerful when well, and when sick submit to treatment with perfect docility.

At their homes on the reservation the Indians had rather more sickness this year than last. At any rate I was called upon to treat a larger number of cases, which may be accounted for by the fact that they are losing confidence in their own "native medicine men." They still fear the power of the Indian doctor, yet they regard him as only an evil, and they think it less harm to kill one of their doctors than it is to kill a rattlesnake. In fact few of them will kill a rattlesnake, for while they regard the snake with superstitious dread, yet they think it will not bite them so long as it is unprovoked, and when it does, any one of them can cure the bite with perfect ease. They think, on the other hand, that their doctors are constantly on the alert to find a victim over whom to exercise his power, and that he bites more frequently, to cure which they must seek a doctor of more power who, when found, frequently refuses to exercise his power, and no amount of persuasion or offer of bribes will prevail on him to make an effort. In consequence of this treatment at the hands of their own doctors they come to the conclusion that the only good doctor is a dead doctor, whom they think can do them no harm, and they would kill more of their own doctors were it not for the wholesome dread they have for the white man's law.

Two of the "native medicine men" were murdered during the year, and the best Indians on the reservation declared that only a righteous act had been performed, and the men who committed the deed should be praised rather than blamed. I am satisfied that unless prompt measures had been adopted and the culprits turned over to the white courts the number of Indian doctors on the Yakama reservation would have materially lessened ere this.

Some of the Indians buy off their own doctors when receiving treatment from the agency physicians with presents of ponies and articles of clothing simply to secure their non-interference. Others of them simply keep the doctors out of their houses, believing that they can not exercise their powers for evil unless allowed to come into contact with the sick. And while the large majority still believe in and fear the power of the Indian doctor, yet I can see that his influence is gradually declining.

Malarial troubles prevailed to a greater extent this year, though I think they were rather more tractable. Venereal disease, I am glad to say, is scarce on this reservation, only five cases having come under my observation, and I am sure all such come to my notice. This speaks well for the morals of the boys and girls. Every case that claimed my attention was in the male, and over thirty years of age.

What I said in my last report regarding a nurse at the hospital I reiterate with emphasis. While the school employes give me all the assistance in their power, they can not find the time to devote to the sick that is absolutely necessary, and I must depend upon small boys and girls to act in this capacity, which of course is unsatisfactory. Our hospital is a great advantage in affording conveniences at the proper time, prepare suitable food, and see after the other thousand and one little things that are necessary to the successful management of disease, and which the physician can not do without neglecting matters pertaining to his patients that no one else can see after. If we would overcome the Indian's superstition in reference to his own "medicine men" we must use every means at our disposal to convince him that our methods are better than his. Let us have a nurse!

Next to a nurse in the hospital we need a careful and intelligent selection of medicines. The agency physician must make a requisition in January for supplies that he will not receive till the following October or November, and these must last twelve months. In the first place, it is utterly impossible to make an intelligent estimate so far ahead. In the second place, the estimate made by the physician is cut down and added to, with little reference to the needs of the Indians under his care, and the drugs being purchased for the most part from a wholesale grocery house, are not A. I. I run out of supplies from two to four months before the new ones arrive, and am compelled to use a lot of medicine that from all appearance has been here fifteen or twenty years, and that the Indians say is "wako skookum" (very weak). If the physician were allowed to make an estimate for what he actually needs for the successful management of his cases as he needs it he could always be supplied, and he could do it for a less amount of money than is now expended.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. COE, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

SCHOOL.

The school was in session ten months of the year with an average attendance of 80. This of course was less than usual and may be accounted for by two circumstances: First, the change of superintendent in the middle of the session with an interim of nearly two months; and, second, the invasion made on our school by the Catholics of North Yakima, whereby fifteen scholars were withdrawn at one time. The pupils who remained to the close of the session made very satisfactory progress in their studies, and their parents expressed gratification at the evidence of advancement as indicated at the public examination held at the close of the school.

The industrial work under the guidance of the industrial teacher and the heads of the industries taught was all that could be expected or accomplished by the boys in school, most of whom were under twelve years of age. The boys put in 68 acres of wheat and oats. The crops turned out well, the oats yielding an average of about 40 bushels per acre. The gardens were well prepared and cultivated, and the yield of garden truck will exceed all former crops. It is really surprising to see how well these small boys

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work. The girls were larger and more numerous than the boys and were able to accomplish their industrial work with greater rapidity and more ease. They are learning to cook, wash, iron, and do general house work, but they show special aptness for sewing, and soon learn to use the machine with dexterity. The school buildings were painted inside and out during the year, and with the fences whitewashed present a much more respectable appearance.

What this school needs is an efficient corps of employes who will remain in the service long enough to be of some benefit to the children after they have learned how to deal with them. The frequent change of employes is a great hindrance and drawback to any school, and especially is this true when applied to an Indian school. To be successful a knowledge in addition to that necessary for a white school is required. A special preparation for this service would do much to enhance its benefits. The following are names of school employes, with time, compensation received, etc.

Name, position, and salaries, etc., of Indian school employes at Yakama Industrial Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Name and position.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Samuel Euyart, superintendent of school	M.	W.	49	M.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887
T. G. Gordon, superintendent of school	M.	W.	31	M.	Feb. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher	M.	W.	29	M.	Aug. 18, 1887	Do.
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher	F.	W.	27	M.	Do.	Do.
Mamie N. Priestley, teacher	F.	W.	19	S.	July 1, 1887	Do.
Myrtle Euyart, matron	F.	W.	19	S.	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887
Helen W. Coe, matron	F.	W.	21	M.	Dec. 13, 1887	Mar. 7, 1888
Madge Howell, matron	F.	W.	22	S.	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	F.	W.	21	S.	July 1, 1887	Do.
Celeste Lacy, cook	F.	W.	41	M.	Do.	Do.
Mary Billy, laundress	F.	W.	41	M.	Do.	Do.
Jackson Toles, disciplinarian	M.	I.	19	S.	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 24, 1888
Hampton Alexander, disciplinarian	M.	I.	21	S.	Feb. 7, 1887	Feb. 23, 1887
Fairchild Edeon, disciplinarian	M.	I.	15	S.	Mar. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888

Name and position.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Samuel Euyart, superintendent of school	Ohio	Illinois	\$1,000	\$118.87
T. G. Gordon, superintendent of school	Louisiana	Dakota	1,000	401.10
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher	Virginia	Oregon	720	626.07
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher	do.	do.	720	626.07
Mamie N. Priestley, teacher	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	900	519.10
Myrtle Euyart, matron	Illinois	Illinois	600	262.01
Helen W. Coe, matron	Virginia	Washington	600	141.42
Madge Howell, matron	Wisconsin	Dakota	600	182.56
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	Oregon	Oregon	500	500.00
Celeste Lacy, cook	Missouri	Washington	500	600.00
Mary Billy, laundress	do.	do.	100	400.00
Jackson Toles, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	51.93
Hampton Alexander, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	7.54
Fairchild Edeon, disciplinarian	do.	do.	120	10.22

RECOMMENDATION.

I earnestly recommend that such means be adopted as will insure the trial of criminal cases by the United States courts where the crimes are committed by reservation Indians. The people of the Territory are rather opposed to having the expense of such trials borne by them, for reason that such Indians are not taxed and therefore contribute nothing toward payment of such costs.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN,
Keshena, Wis., August 10, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit my third annual report of the affairs and condition of the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

LOCATION.

This agency is located at Keshena, Shawano County, Wis., on the Menomonee Reservation, 7 miles from Shawano, the county seat of this county and the nearest railway and telegraph station. The Green Bay Agency includes the Menomonee, Oneida, and Stockbridge tribes, numbering about 4,000 Indians.

MEMONONEES.

The Menomonees are the least civilized of the three tribes and require the most attention from the agent and the Government, and therefore the greater portion of this report will be confined to the transactions with that tribe.

They occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the larger portion of which is covered with hard-wood and pine timber, and is well watered by the Wolf and Oconto Rivers and their numerous tributaries. The most of the soil is fertile and with proper tillage will yield large crops of hay, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and all other kinds of grains and vegetables cultivated in this latitude.

Population.—According to the census just completed by the agency farmer, who knows personally every Indian on the reservation, there are 1,449 Indians, as follows: There are 430 males above the age of eighteen years, 415 females above fourteen years, and 351 children between the ages of six and sixteen years, of which number about 1,200 have been Christianized through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic Church. The balance are still pagans and keep up many of their old-time dances, rites, and ceremonies, notwithstanding the efforts constantly made to bring them under the pale of the church and civilization. There are no "blanket Indians" at this agency; even the pagans wear the dress of civilization. About 300 members of the tribe live off the reservation and earn their living by farming, working in the lumber woods and saw-mills.

Agriculture.—The Menomonees have made good progress in clearing land and raising crops during the past year. Since my last report they have cleared from timber 305 acres. They sowed last fall 285 acres of winter wheat and rye, which is now harvested but not thrashed. From the best estimates that I can obtain the yield of winter wheat and rye will be about 5,000 bushels. Last spring, under the authority of the Indian Department, I purchased and distributed among them 684 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of spring wheat, and 20 bushels of clover seed. They also purchased themselves a large quantity of seed oats, potatoes, and grass seeds. The oats sown have produced well and will probably thresh 13,620 bushels. They will also have 20,000 bushels of potatoes. The season has been very favorable for the grass seed sown and next year will produce a large crop of tame hay. The spring-wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed by the chinch-bugs, and not as much wheat will be harvested as was sown. They also have large crops of garden vegetables, corn, and beans. Since the Menomonees have been encouraged to till the soil they have had plenty to eat and have sold a small surplus of wheat, potatoes, and oats. By tilling the soil is the only way that these Indians can maintain themselves, as the game on which they formerly depended is about extinct.

Lumbering.—Last winter, under authority from the Indian Department, the Indians were allowed to lumber the dead and down timber on the reservation, and quite a large number enlarged their clearings and cut the marketable timber into logs and hauled them to the rivers. They banked 8,000,730 feet of pine, 100,480 feet of basswood, 43,000 feet of hemlock, 12,370 feet of rock elm, 15,775 feet of cedar, 415 cedar posts, and 101 railway cross-ties.

The manner and date that bids would be received for these logs was widely advertised, and there were numerous bids. The logs were sold to J. P. Gould, of Oshkosh, Wis., as follows: \$10.57 per thousand for the pine banked on Wolf River, and \$10.57 for the pine on the Oconto River; \$5.50 for basswood on the Wolf, and \$8 for that on the Oconto; \$5 for rock elm; \$3.50 for hemlock on the Wolf River, and \$1 for that on the Oconto; \$4.60 for the cedar.

The total amount received for all kinds of logs on both rivers was \$80,031.50. Ten per cent., amounting to \$8,003.15, was deducted for a stumpage or poor fund, \$281.51 for expenses incurred in advertising and scaling the logs, and the balance, \$71,086.57, was paid direct to the various Indians who cut and barked the logs, except \$1,182.20, which has not yet been paid over owing to a suit commenced by Henry Sherry to reclaim the logs cut by two Indians on a section 10, he claiming that he holds patents for the land from the State of Wisconsin. The suit has been removed to the United States district court, and upon the decision depends the ownership of the timber on ten sections of land on the reservation, the most of which is very valuable on account of its being pine.

Clearing land of timber.—The clearing of land of timber was supervised by the agency farmer, and under his careful teaching and direction the Indians have cut the merchantable timber into logs and hauled them to the river, and have also cut and burned all the brush and refuse timber, and either put in spring crops or have the land ready for winter wheat to be sown this fall. The Indians were informed before they commenced cutting green timber that if they did not clear their lands and put in crops they would not be allowed to log again until they had fully complied with instructions, which has been a large incentive for them to work, and in consequence a larger number of acres have been cleared than in many years before.

Pine timber.—It is estimated that there is on the Menomonee Reservation upwards of 400,000,000 feet of pine timber, much of which is worth from \$10 to \$10 per 1,000 feet standing on the ground. As pine timber is becoming scarce, the lumbermen are clamoring to have this pine sold. To this the Indians are almost unanimously opposed. They want to log the timber themselves and be allowed a certain amount per 1,000 feet for doing the work; the logs to be sold, and after deducting the amount due them for banking it and other necessary expenses the balance to be held in trust by the Government and expended for the benefit of the tribe. I am of the opinion that if an arrangement of this kind was allowed and only Indians employed to do the work it would be much more beneficial than to sell the timber and pay the Indians annuities, for by allowing them to cut the pine themselves it would inculcate habits of industry, besides allowing them to have as much money as though paid annuities, while on the other hand the payment of annuities would have a tendency to make them lazy and shiftless, and they would retrograde instead of advancing in civilization.

Stock.—There is owned by the Government at this agency 7 horses, 7 milch cows, 8 head of young cattle, and 11 sheep, all of which are for the use of the Menomonee boarding-school except 3 horses.

The Indians own 51 work horses, 302 ponies, 107 oxen, 08 cows, 112 young cattle, 157 hogs, 2,000 domestic fowls, and 2 asses. They purchased with the proceeds of the sale of logs cut by them last winter 40 horses and 30 oxen. They are learning the greater value of large horses and ox-teams over ponies for working purposes, and are also cutting more hay to feed their stock with instead of letting them browse or to root around in the snow after dead grass, as has been their practice in former years.

Allotments.—At a full council held last fall the Menomonees unanimously signed a request to have their reservation allotted to them in severalty, but as yet no action has been taken by the Government. Allotments could be made, if desirable, so as not to include the large tracts of pine timber, which could be lumbered by the Indians or otherwise disposed of for their benefit. If the lands were allotted I think that the feeling of individual ownership would be a great incentive to induce them to clear the land and to till the soil. It would only take about one-half of the land on the reservation to allot each Indian the full amount of land due him.

Tax.—Ten per cent. of the gross amount received from the sale of logs is set apart as a fund, called the stumpage or poor fund, for the support of a hospital and to purchase rations for the poor. The hospital has a capacity for ten patients, and is under the charge of the agency physician assisted by three Sisters of Charity. Seventy rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are now issued to the poor every two weeks. There is now in the stumpage or poor fund over \$12,000, which is used by the agent under authority of the Indian Department for the purposes heretofore stated.

Sanitary.—In accordance with your request I herewith furnish a report of the sanitary condition of the Menomonee Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888:

During the past year the number of deaths reported is 42, and the number of births 51. The previous year there were reported 57 deaths and 52 births. A comparison of the relative number of deaths and births for the two years I think fairly represents the status of the sanitary improvement of the past year. Heretofore the number of deaths has exceeded the number of births considerably, for the past few years at least. Great care has been taken the past year to have the number of deaths and births as nearly accurate as possible. During the past year the Indians have been better clothed and fed than they were in the few years immediately previous. I think this accounts largely for the decreased death-rate. They are also digging wells, and thus improving their drinking water. The Indians all live in houses and wear citizens' dress. But some of the pagans do not yet make use of beds, but sleep on the floor on mats.

We have had a small hospital established here for the last two years and a half. It has a capacity for ten patients, and the last year has been constantly full. Owing to the fact that there is no other

place for the infirm, aged or blind, we are compelled to retain some patients, at present three men and an orphan girl too young to enter school, that are not actually sick, but because of their infirmities are in need of constant care.

The hospital is supported out of the stumpage or poor fund at present a fund that is created for the support of the poor and infirm, by deducting a certain percentage from the proceeds of sales of Indian logs cut on the reservation. The most of the patients in our hospital at present would in all probability have died for want of proper care and treatment if we did not have a hospital in which to properly care for them. Our present building is not at all adequate to the needs of those that should properly be cared for. Our hospital is no longer an experiment so far as its necessity for the Indian is concerned. We have no trouble, usually, now in inducing suitable cases to enter when advised to do so.

Respectfully,

J. J. CLEARY, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Dancing.—That portion of the tribe known as pagans still continue to hold their old time dances. They are sometimes visited by roving bands of Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Chippewas, who join them in dancing. The pagans are the least industrious members of the tribe, and will only cultivate, with a few exceptions, small patches of corn, beans, and potatoes. They are the berry pickers, sugar makers, and hunters of the tribe, by which they eke out a scanty subsistence. Within the past two years a few of the pagans have been induced to clear land, raise more crops, and to cut a few logs.

Women.—In years past as well as at present all efforts of the Government and all articles consigned to this agency for the use of the Indians have been in favor of the males. The men have been given oxen, agricultural implements, seed, and other articles, and taught their uses; but the women have been allowed to get along the best they could without the aid of many domestic articles that are absolutely necessary for daily household use and without which no woman can successfully keep house. It is time that more was given to the women, in order to encourage them, as it is well known that they have a great influence on the rising generation, as well as the civilization of the tribe.

Morality.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries and others many of the Indians have very lax ideas of morality, but I think that there has been some improvement during the past two years.

Honesty.—The Menomonees are, as a general thing, honest, and pay their debts much better than the same number of white men would if placed under like circumstances.

Intemperance.—But few of the Menomonees are drunkards, and many of them do not drink liquor at all. There is a Catholic Total Abstinence Society established among them that numbers 125 members, which has a very beneficial effect on the tribe.

Crimes.—But few crimes have been committed during the year. A few Indians have been fined by the court of Indian offenses for wife beating and drunkenness, but no grave crimes have been committed.

EMPLOYÉS.

There are forty-two employés of all kinds, including the police, at this agency, as follows: One clerk, physician, farmer, miller, interpreter, and teamster; a blacksmith and an assistant and a wagon-maker and assistant, who are Indians. At the Menomonee boarding-school a superintendent, two teachers, industrial teacher, carpenter, shoemaker, matron and assistant matron, cook, seamstress, and laundress. On the Onondaga Reservation are six teachers of day schools. On the Stockbridge Reservation one teacher of a day school. At the Menomonee hospital a matron, assistant matron, and cook are employed. There are six United States police on the Menomonee Reservation, and five on the Onondaga Reservation. All of the employés have faithfully attended to their various duties, and it has not been necessary to discharge any of them during the year.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school was established at this agency several years ago, and the pupils in attendance are from the three tribes which compose this agency. The school will accommodate 120 pupils, and during the past year there was a full attendance. Farming, carpentering, and shoe-making are the industrial branches taught the boys, and sewing, house work, and cooking are taught the girls besides their regular studies in books. Under the careful training of the present corps of teachers the pupils have made marked progress in all branches taught in the school.

There is also a contract school under the management of the Catholic order of Franciscan Monks which will accommodate 150 scholars. All of the branches taught at the Government school are taught in this school, and the pupils have made commendable progress during the year. The Government pays \$105 per pupil for their education, clothing, and board.

I do not consider that the day schools at Onondaga and Stockbridge are a great success. The teachers employed are competent and willing to do their whole duty, but the indif-

ference of many of the parents in not compelling their children to attend regularly has a bad effect and the pupils do not make the progress they should. The better class send their children to the boarding schools.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency, with one or two exceptions, were built thirty-five years ago, and need much repairing in order to make them at all comfortable for the employes who occupy them. The agency barn will fall down unless a new foundation and sills are placed under it soon.

MILLS.

A saw-mill containing lath, shingle, planing, and siding machines was erected two years ago and has been of great benefit to the Indians. The mill is located on a splendid water-power, and has a capacity of sawing 25,000 feet of lumber a day.

The old grist-mill is utterly useless and can not be used at all. A new mill is needed and should be built at once in order to encourage the Indians to raise grain for their own flour and feed for their stock.

ONIDAS.

The Onida Reservation consists of 65,510 acres of land located in Brown and Outagamie Counties, 10 miles from the city of Green Bay, and 40 miles on a direct line or about 70 miles by railroad from the agency. The tribe numbers nearly 2,000 persons, of which number 153 males are above eighteen years of age, 433 females above fourteen years, and 603 children between the ages of six and sixteen years; of the "homeless" who have been adopted, there are 35 males above eighteen years of age; females over fourteen years of age, 40; children between the ages of six and sixteen years, 48. Last year about 200 Indians who had at different times come from New York and Canada and located on the reservation were by a vote of the tribe adopted.

This tribe is civilized, mostly educated, especially the younger portion, and support themselves principally by farming. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms, substantial wood or brick buildings, and are altogether too much civilized to be treated much longer as children. Their lands should be allotted to them, and their tribal relations broken up. They are at present divided into two factions of about equal numbers over the allotment question—one faction favoring and the other opposing the allotment of their lands in severalty. Those Indians who have large farms and are comparatively wealthy do not want the land allotted and have to wait for twenty-five years in order to obtain a complete title. They claim that they might better retain tribal relations until such time as they are allowed to control the title to their farms, for by so doing they can have more land to farm than if the land was allotted to them.

Annuities.—The Onidas receive an annuity of \$1,000, which last year amounted to 68 cents per capita.

Schools.—They are very anxious to have a boarding-school established on their reservation, and have unanimously voted to give one year's annuities to aid in erecting the building. A site has been selected and the occupant's claim for improvements purchased by the Government. Nearly 300 children from this reservation are away from home attending the various Indian industrial and training schools, which shows the interest manifested by these Indians in education.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of eighteen sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the south and west, on which reside 133 persons, enrolled members of the tribe (of which number 41 males are above eighteen years of age, 38 females are above fourteen years, and 30 children are between the ages of six and fourteen years), and about 30 persons who, under a law passed by Congress in 1871, were thrown out and are not on the roll. This net has been the cause of much contention, and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the tribe, as the ousted party, who number about 200 persons, are constantly appealing to Congress to be re-instated, and do not settle down into any steady employment, claiming that their rights will be recognized after a while, after which they will move on the reservation and settle down. Those who are enrolled as members of the tribe do not appear to want to make many improvements until this question is settled. The sooner that Congress decides the question the better it will be for both parties.

Civilization.—These Indians are as much civilized as they ever will be. All of them read and write and speak the English language, and all of them are competent to become citizens. Their lands should be allotted them and tribal relations broken up.

Annuities.—This tribe receives a cash annuity of about \$25 per capita, derived from the sale of a portion of their reservation in 1871. If they were to receive farming tools, oxen, horses, etc., instead of cash it would be much better for the tribe as much of the money they receive is squandered for liquor immediately after each payment.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that I think the Menomonees and Onidas have made commendable progress during the past year, especially the Menomonees, and that if the present system of compelling the Indians to be self-supporting and industrious is kept up for a few years, their lands allotted to them in severalty, that by the time the rising generation reaches manhood they will be competent to discharge all the functions of citizenship.

The statistics of the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the Indian Department for the liberal manner in which they have treated me and the Indians under my charge, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe Agency, Wis. This agency embraces the following reservations:

Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wis., covering 13,993 acres of land.

Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wis., covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wis., covering 60,130 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Oneida County, Wis., covering 69,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minn., covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minn., covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bols Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn., covering 107,600 acres of land.

The progress of the Indians under my charge has been uniform with that of the preceding year. There has been some increase in the population, due to the fact that many are moving in from outside to take land. After the allotments have been made and the pins removed I have no doubt that there will be a marked decrease in the population, as the bulk of the land is of little value for farming purposes. Below I give a census of the different bands of Chippewas under my charge. I was unable to take a census of the Bols Forte, Fond du Lac, and Lac du Flambeau bands on account of their being scattered about. I was unable to collect them nor could I find any of them well enough posted to give me the information I desired. I have taken last year's figures, which I consider very nearly correct.

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Red Cliff.....	98	104	96	76	374
Bad River.....	213	291	131	83	698
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	360	325	265	168	1148
Lac du Flambeau.....	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac.....	170	192	164	108	634
Grand Portage.....	81	81	65	60	290
Bols Forte.....	209	215	151	144	719
Total.....	1,271	1,252	1,012	704	4,239

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made by the Indians this year are somewhat more substantial than those of last. The houses are larger and the work done on them is of a better class.

The agricultural products are about the same, and while not of any great amount or variety, form an important part of their support. The army-worm made its first appearance in this section and destroyed a large portion of the crops on the Bad River Reservation. This is very unfortunate and will cause a great deal of suffering this winter. On the other reservations no unusual hard luck has been encountered, and what they have raised they have been able to harvest.

LOGGING.

The logging season of 1887-'88 was the most successful of any heretofore, and of greater profit to the Indians. Many of them worked in the camps, and, profiting by the example of the white men who were employed with them, have become skilled and industrious woodsmen. In spite of the adverse criticism called forth by my allowing white men to assist the Indians to put in their logs, I still maintain that it was vital to their success to do so, and had I done otherwise logging on all these reservations would have been a complete and disastrous failure. Logging will have to be carried on every winter, because timber burns every summer, and if not cut the following winter becomes a total loss, and it will never be undertaken and completed by Indian labor exclusively. That system had one fatal defect that should have presented itself to every business man's mind at once, namely, the restriction of the right to labor to a certain class, and that class exceedingly limited. It was also impossible to take ignorant Indians and prosecute any work successfully which requires such skilled labor as logging does. Instead of learning to labor and becoming a useful citizen, under that system the Indian would have become demoralized and totally unfit to do work either for himself or for any one else.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this agency during the past year have been under charge of efficient instructors, and their success has been deserved.

I have received a petition from Indians living in the vicinity of section 31 in township 39 north, of range 8 west, on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, stating that they wish to have a school opened. The Valley Lumber Company has offered to donate a suitable building. There are 47 children of school age residing there, and I am certain an average of 16 could be maintained by a live teacher. I would respectfully recommend that a teacher be appointed to open and take charge of a school there.

Two schools, one at Bad River and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, had contracts whereby they were paid at the rate of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil instructed.

Below I give a statement of the schools connected with this agency, together with the average attendance, names of teachers, with salary per annum.

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	13	Clara Allen	\$800
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	11	Nelle E. Peck	600
Vermillion Lake	Vermillion Lake	27	Charles McCabe	800
			Minnie McCabe	250
Saint Mary's	Bad River	46	Sister Thaddea	450
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	5	Dominic Ducharme	600
Pah-qua-ul-wong	Lac Court d'Oreilles	25	James Doble	
			Sister Conception	
Catholic Mission	do	44	Sister Aloysia	300
			S. A. Dougherty	300
Round Lake Mission	do	15	C. H. Dougherty	
			Sister Bonaventura	
Catholic Mission	Red Cliff	22	Colping	
			Sister Vincent Hunk	
Parochial and Boarding	Bayfield, Wis.	46	Sister Eugenia Dillon	
		*16		

* Boarding pupils.

RAILROADS.

As yet the Indians on the Bad River Reservation have not given their consent to the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad to pass through their reservation. Their demands are yet too high to be acceded to, but I think in a short time will be moderated, as they are now beginning to realize the benefit of the road to them.

The Bois Forte band of Chippewas refused to allow the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railroad to pass through their reservation.

The Lac du Flambeau Indians likewise refused their consent to passage of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad through their reservation.

The Indians are not much in favor of having railroads pass through their lands, as they set fire to their timber and kill their horses and cattle without giving them just compensation therefor.

IN CONCLUSION.

I would state that law and order has prevailed during the last year on the reservations under my charge. Every complaint made has been promptly attended to by the United States authorities at Madison, Wis.; and many offenders punished. My business was somewhat retarded last winter by the "sneaking committee" headed by Hon. William E. Chandler and ably seconded by his assistant, ex-Lieut. Gov. Thad. C. Pound, but as they failed to root up anything damaging to the conduct of affairs at this agency or my character they have subsided and left me in peace.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
August 26, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

The Shoshones and Arapahoes who occupy this reserve being different in language, habits, and dispositions, and having been enemies in battle in the past, has rendered it absolutely necessary for me to study them closely with the view of removing all obstacles in the way of their living amicably and in harmony together, as on my arrival at the agency the scholars on any pretext whatever were ready for a fight on all occasions. I am glad to report that this feeling has to a great degree disappeared, not only with the children but with their parents.

The Shoshones are undoubtedly the farthest advanced in morals and virtue, but they have had better advantages than their associate tribe. The virtue of the Shoshone women is as proverbial as is the want of it in the other tribe, but in the latter this is gradually being improved.

The men of the Arapahoes are ever ready to work at anything in which they can see a remuneration for their labor, and have located their farms, built themselves houses, and have shown a gratifying advance, even greater than the other tribes; besides having no taste for intoxicating liquors, have never given any trouble on that score, while the Shoshones, on the contrary, appear to have considered it as a show of superior civilization, and have as a consequence suffered punishment, imprisonment, and hard labor for their indulgence; but I am glad to say very few cases have occurred during the past year.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Both tribes have of their own free will asked for a joint council with me, and have, as you know, asked for their lands in severalty, and, unless the Sioux or some foreign element should interfere, I see no reason why this shall not be accomplished at an early day.

While I do not entirely agree with the opinion of a very efficient inspector, "that these Indians will in three years from last August be well on the road to self-support,"

I am of an opinion that if the Government will remove several difficulties in their way impossible for them to remove, they will in a reasonably short time begin the work of self-support within this period. These difficulties are, first, water-ditches (an absolute necessity in this country) must be furnished liberally. Their horses are of too light weight to do the agricultural work, and to improve them they need eastern stallions, say two or three to each tribe. These furnished, with the saw and grist mill already on the spot, and a liberal supply of farmers to aid them for a year or two, I do consider that in five years after they receive these they will raise wheat enough to furnish them with flour, and if for a few years the money now expended in flour be expended for stock cattle, they will soon have beef enough for their own use, at which time, five years after the ditches are in working order, they will be self-supporting.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Although this can compare favorably with the whites of this country, there has been a great deal of sickness in both tribes, mostly of a lung character, developed no doubt by the dampness of the spring.

INDIAN OFFENSES.

These have been very few, detached cases of drunkenness and a few horse thefts being about the amount.

Sharpnose and Garfield, two Arapahoes, having been arrested for being concerned in the murder of a white man named Jewell, on examination by the grand jury the former was released, but the latter is still in jail awaiting trial next term of the county court, in July, 1880.

It is impossible, of course, for me to say on what testimony the grand jury based their findings of a true bill against Garfield, for having arrested him myself and sifted most if not the whole of the testimony in the case, I am satisfied he had no hand in the killing, but that a white partner of the dead man did the deed for the cash that he knew was on his person and left the country simultaneously to the disappearance of Jewell, and all the entangling circumstances he could around the neck of my poor Indian, which the prejudice of a certain class of whites in this country and their hatred for his tribe will use to the utmost of their power against him. But I am glad to say that in the United States district attorney, who is ordered to defend him, and in an associate counsel employed by the tribe, he has able friends anxious and alive to doing all in their power to see fair play in the matter. I shall of course aid them with heart and hand in their work.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Indians hauled all the flour and many of the other supplies from Rawlins used by them during the year, and they performed their work remarkably well and behaved in a proper manner while absent on their duty.

LUMBER AND MATERIAL.

These have been much needed by the Indians ever since I have been here, but its expense was so great that the Government could not possibly supply their wants. The saw-mill is now up and in working order, and the work of hauling logs will be good employment for the Indians who require any great quantity of lumber.

INDIAN POLICE

is well organized, and the lieutenant and ten privates are as effective a body of men as I would desire, at all times ready and active.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has had but little to act upon, but should the judge be appointed and paid, great good will be the product thereof.

HUNTING.

The order prohibiting my Indians leaving their reservation for hunting or any other purpose has been a fruitful source of complaint, and as it is impossible for them to obtain authority from Department in time for them to avail themselves of it just as their services can be spared from their homes they have to give it up. The operations of this order are that the good Indians who have resorted to hunting as an assistance in feeding their families have been deprived of this aid and given it up, but the bad element will steal away and disobey the order, as it is almost impossible to detect them. I would request that for the purpose of hunting the order be modified, and that I be permitted

at proper seasons to allow good Indians to avail themselves of this aid in support of their families. They claim that when they want to hunt, before they can get the permission from Washington the opportunity to go has disappeared, as it takes so long to get an answer.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Government school has been filled to its full capacity, and the instruction has been as far as circumstances could admit of. Ample vegetables have been raised by the school boys for the use of the school for the coming year; besides, they have raised part of the grain needed as feed for stock.

The Catholic Church, I am glad to report, has nearly completed a splendid and handsome structure, about 30 miles from the agency, of brick and stone. Its capacity will enable it, I think, to accommodate 80 to 90 scholars; it will probably be ready for occupation in October. The building is among the Arapahoes, and I trust, after the varied trials and hardships this people have overcome in their good work, they will at last reap complete success, and that it will prove a great blessing to this tribe.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, under the control of Bishop Talbot and Rev. John Roberts, have raised money to begin a mission school among the Shoshones, as the Catholic Church has done among the Arapahoes, and have already applied for authority to select a site for buildings and land for a farm to be attached. I have forwarded and approved this plan, and hope the request will be granted, as the three schools we shall then have will make rapid strides towards the education and civilization of these people on the pivotal path for doing so. A liberal donation to this latter school will meet with the entire approbation of the Shoshones, who have expressed their wishes to me on the subject.

MISSION WORK

under the control of Revs. John Roberts and F. H. Kuppens, of the Catholic Church, unexceptionably "fine characters," is properly attended to.

In conclusion, I desire to excuse myself for the varied and numerous requests for supplies I have made to the Department for my Indians. I acknowledge I have been a great beggar, but I have been extremely interested in these people, and was anxious to help them all I could, and as most of my requests have been generously granted by you I can honestly assure you that were you to see the good you have done by granting my requests you would be fully repaid.

Thanking the Department for your support and confidence,
I remain, respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SITKA, ALASKA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sitka, Alaska, September 18, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. One hundred and sixty pupils are now in regular attendance. The highest enrollment during the year was 186. The number of teachers and employes is as follows:

William A. Kelly, superintendent.	Josie Oyerend, cook.
Rev. A. E. Austin, chaplain.	"Jennie," assistant cook.
Ida M. Rogers, teacher.	Alice Austin, laundress.
Rhoda A. Leo, teacher.	Lottie Shepard, assistant matron.
* O. E. Oyerend, industrial teacher.	J. Liberty, blacksmith.
Donald Austin, assistant industrial teacher.	† D. Winter, shoemaker.
Annie R. Kelsey, matron, girls.	Dr. R. E. Henning, physician.
I. J. Austin, matron, boys.	Gertrude Harding, hospital nurse.
S. S. Winans, seamstress.	Annie Chisholm, teachers' cook.
Tillie Paul, assistant seamstress.	Lieutenant Turner, U. S. Navy, drill master.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

Instruction embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, and music. The teachers in charge were well qualified and did efficient service. All teaching is done in pure English. Everywhere it is the language of the school.

SEWING-ROOM.

Under the efficient teacher and her able native assistant hundreds of garments were made. The patching for both boys and girls was done with neatness and dispatch. Each girl knits her own winter stockings and the larger girls are learning how to fit and make their own dresses.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry work was under the direction of a graduate of our school. She was attentive to duties and we were well pleased with her services. Most of the washing being done by hand, the work was often very laborious. Through the interest and energy of Dr. Sheldon Jackson we now have steam laundry, which greatly facilitates, lessens, and dignifies the labor. There is always some washing and ironing to be done by hand, so that the girls never get out of practice.

HOSPITAL.

This department was opened the 5th of April and is used exclusively for girls. Its capacity is for twelve beds only. Here we are enabled to properly care for the sick, relieve suffering, heal diseases, prolong and save life. As soon as the means can be secured we hope to erect a boys' ward. There were eight deaths in the school this year, five girls and three boys. All died from inherited diseases. Truly, the sins of parents are often visited upon their children.

SHOE-SHOP.

This department was established only last September. Five boys worked in the shop, four of whom have learned to patch and half-sole the shoes for the school. We have now placed a dozen of apprentices in the shoe-shop, and hope in time to make all the shoes needed for the school.

* Died in June.

† Dismissed and H. F. Lake employed in his stead.

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CARPENTRY.

A master mechanic was in charge of this department. From twelve to fifteen apprentices have served at this trade for two or more years, all of whom are now fair mechanics, while a number have shown special aptitude as artists and designers. During the fiscal year an industrial building, 30 by 60, two stories high, was built; also a girl's ward of hospital; 30 by 60, a boy's wash-house, a wood-shed, a school-house, three cottages, and several smaller buildings. Much repairing was also done. Several sets of furniture were made from the Alaska yellow cedar. Several boys have learned undertaking—a business that ought to be lucrative in this country. House painting is now done under the direction of one of our boys.

Two of our boys have served a time at blacksmithing, but it is not a paying trade, excepting at the mines, for there are no roads, no wagons, no horses; hence little doing in the line of blacksmithing. The "mission" team of mules is the only team in this quaint little capital. Our nearest neighboring village is 75 miles distant and all travel is necessarily done by boat or canoe.

BAKERY.

Six boys have served by turns in the bakery. All the bread, using a hundred sacks of flour per month, is baked by the boys, and it is a rare thing to see poor bread upon the table.

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Our chaplain, Rev. A. E. Austin, has labored faithfully among the natives here for nine years. Christianity is a powerful lever in influencing them to abandon their old customs and in strengthening them to live above the contaminating and debasing habits which destroy both body and soul and which are rapidly depopulating the race.

INDUSTRIAL REMARKS.

During the year our facilities for doing good work have greatly increased, which enables us to teach more industries and secure better results. Rapid advancement and most perceptible progress have characterized both the industrial and literary work. Manual training is made co-equal with school-room work, the hands sharing the day equally with the head, while "fingers are deft with cunning" in the various work departments.

Systematic detail every month for each department was carefully observed throughout the year. For the girls this included kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, laundry work, and housekeeping. The boys are trained in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, painting, papering, undertaking, furniture-making, curving fish, and useful industries.

Our teachers have given much individual attention to the pupils, fortifying them against the old and inflating them into new ways of living. The success of our school is largely due to their interest and devotion. Isolated as we are, their privations have been many; their duties arduous and often burdensome. Imbued with a live missionary spirit, some did much gratuitous and painstaking work. The pupils are constantly stimulated to right conduct and purity of life. Head, heart, and hands are trained into wholesome living and right doing. Obedience, self-control, honesty, benevolence, frugality, industry, cleanliness, temperance, politeness, self-reliance, and patriotism are made prominent factors in their school life. Great advantage has already come to pupils of our school from Christian instruction and industrial training.

The question is often asked, Well, what will become of the boys and girls when they leave the school? This is a problem we must help to solve. The three cottages built last summer and three more added this summer are the beginning of a new village, away from the contaminating influence of uncivilized life. We aim to keep the girls in the "home" until they get married and begin housekeeping for themselves. Sometimes we find them a situation in a good family. The means of earning a livelihood in this country are limited to a few industries. The young men from our school readily command higher wages in the mines, in the mills, at the canneries, and wherever they have applied for work. Their influence with their tribes is almost equal to that of an old chief, and all is not lost even if an occasional one is unable to stem the current of long-accustomed habits of demoralization.

Even the aged parents are learning much that benefits them and makes the journey of life flow more smoothly as they descend the river of Time. Having won their confidence, frequently they seek advice in secular as well as religious matters. That the Alaskans are teachable and capable of reaching a higher and better plane of life has been well demonstrated in a few short years of active missionary work.

Our school and shops were open for inspection twice a month during the excursion season, and tourists by fifties and sixties visited the school, listened to recitations, songs,

and speeches and were shown through kitchens, dining-room, dormitories, work departments, and many were the words of cheer spoken and exclamations of surprise at the moral, intellectual, and physical development of these children of camp and forest, whose parents are half-civilized, illiterate "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

GENERAL REMARKS.

To accomplish anything permanent and lastingly beneficial the children must be kept in school until they acquire what is termed a common-school education, also a practical knowledge of some useful trade. We believe in the gospel of daily industry. It is the great practical factor in reclaiming the natives from improvident habits and in transforming them into ambitious and self-helpful citizens. The Alaskans are readily adopting habits of civilized life, and with the training of the school and the aid of wholesome laws the door of citizenship can soon be opened, that they may take their chances with the multiplicity of races now inhabiting this isolated part of Uncle Sam's domain.

The Alaskans are natural geniuses in handicraft. The skill displayed by them in carvings of stone and wood is wonderful, considering their rude implements and unlettered ignorance. Who does not admire the beauty and symmetry of their curiously-woven fabrics dexterously wrought? Their baskets, mats, blankets, wool, stone, and silver carvings would find ready sale in the markets of the world. What a pity that all these arts are being lost!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. KELLY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., September 3, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Government school for the year ending August 31, 1888.

I opened school October 1, 1887, with an attendance of 52 pupils. At that time all the help I had were matron, seamstress, and cook. None of the children had ever attended school, nor could any of them speak or understand a word of English. They had never been brought into contact with civilization in any way, and, naturally shy and timid, it took some time to gain their confidence and show them that we were their friends. After being here about two weeks there was a general stampede for the mesa. Upon inquiry I found that a Navajo had been to the villages and told the Moquis that if they did not take their children home I would steal them and take them to Washington. I immediately held a council with the chiefs and principal men, explaining to them why we wanted the children. After a long talk I disbursed their minds of this idea and induced them to return the children. For the first three or four months of the school similar circumstances would arise, requiring a great deal of tact and patience to keep the children. Many times they have come down from the mesa in a body to take their children home, but in every instance I have been able to combat their prejudices, and so far have succeeded in keeping the school filled to its utmost capacity.

The children, as a general rule, prefer being here to going back to the mesa; so if I had only them with whom to deal it would be an easy matter to keep them. At every dance the parents insist that the children be allowed to attend, for if they do not, they say that the children will forget the teachings and traditions of their fathers.

One great source of trouble is, that I can not make the Moquis understand why I can not feed and clothe them as well as the children.

The girls have been taught to do the work in the dining-room, assist in the laundry, sewing-room, and dormitories, all of which they do with neatness and dispatch. The boys help to cut and haul wood, carry water, work on the farm, helping to take care of their dormitory, taking care of school stock, and doing general police duty. As for any of the trades, I have no buildings to establish shops, every room being in use.

In the school-rooms the children are remarkably bright and quick, learning to read, write, and draw more readily than most white children, though they do not show the same aptitude for arithmetic or anything requiring any mental labor. Most of them can read the chart and first reader, thoroughly understanding what they read. They can write short sentences from dictation so that they can easily be read.

In regard to discipline I have had little or no trouble, as they are naturally lovable and obedient. No corporal punishment or scolding the children is allowed. For any

offense they are told quietly and firmly that it is not right and they must not do so again, which in most of cases has the desired effect. I have the larger boys in turn take the heads of the tables in the dining-rooms, serving the food to the others, they waiting patiently until all are served before eating.

The children during the past year have been remarkably healthy, strict attention being paid to frequent bathing, also good and sufficient food properly cooked.

The farming this year has been almost a total failure, no rain having fallen from the middle of April till the middle of July, when a cloudburst occurred near the drainage at the head of the cañon, causing the water to come down in a solid body the entire width of the cañon about 3 feet deep, washing out or covering up all the vegetation. Before this we had cut about 1½ tons of oats before it matured for hay. The rest of the planting, such as potatoes, corn, beans, melons, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., were nearly all destroyed.

Of what I am now to speak is, I suppose, to the Department a familiar subject, viz, wants. The buildings here are entirely inadequate to the successful establishing of a school. I think I have shown, beyond all question, that with proper management and suitable buildings that the Moquis will send their children. I also feel assured that as good and successful a school can be established here as any other in the service. The boys' dormitory is 25 by 30 feet, into which I have to put 22 single beds, and these beds have to accommodate 40 boys. Besides, in the winter, when the parents visit the children, they have to sleep in the same room, there being no other place for them. In case of sickness or an epidemic I have no room which could be used for a hospital. During inclement weather the dormitories and school-rooms are the only places where the children can play. When I asked the Moquis for their children I told them that, after a while, commodious buildings would be erected and the various trades which would be of use to them would be taught—all of which they are asking about—so I earnestly hope that the Department will try and fulfill the promises which I have made them. I do not think that there is any other place on the reservation which has the same advantages for a school as this, there being abundance of good water for school, stock, and irrigation. Should suitable school buildings be erected here as soon as possible I have no hesitation in saying that in a very few years the Moquis, in civilization, will be far in advance of all other Indian tribes in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would state that I have been ably assisted in my works by the employees of the school, who were ready and willing at all times to do everything they could for the well being of the school. I can not say too much in praise of Mr. Keam, who has been ready at all times to act as interpreter; to go with me to the mesas; to show them the advantages the school would be to them, and to settle any difficulties which have arisen. He has the entire confidence of the tribe, so, in a great measure, my success is due to his efforts. I also return my thanks to the Department for the universal kind, and courteous treatment which I have received in all of my official correspondence.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GALLAHER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT YUMA, CAL.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., October 5, 1888.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1888, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1888:

During the past year the progress made by this school has been very satisfactory. The number of scholars registered and attending one month or more during the year is 131—80 boys and 51 girls—and the daily attendance 89.

The pupils have all shown a much higher appreciation of their advantages at school than they did any previous year. They have taken a greater interest in their school-work, are more docile and obedient, and manifest a commendable degree of love and respect for their teachers. Under such favorable conditions the school has made very satisfactory progress, not only in book-learning, but also in the attainment and practice of good moral conduct and habits of industry, neatness, and usefulness.

The exercises in the class-room have become much more interesting and profitable since a majority of the pupils have learned enough of the English language to not only

intelligently understand what they read and hear but also to be able to speak and write it fairly well. Their deportment has been excellent for pupils who up to two years ago had never known anything better than savage life, and they take much interest in and pains with their work. Some have become quite proficient in free-hand industrial drawing, letter writing and business forms, as well as in the common-school subjects; and daily black-board exercises in writing out bills of articles bought and sold make them familiar with business transactions so that they can intelligently trade with the whites and with each other.

The larger girls, with but few exceptions, have made remarkable progress in not only their class-room work but also in the domestic virtues, and some can show some very nice needlework and crocheting in addition to the good work that they do in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing-room, in the latter of which they do much of the making and repairing of their own clothes and the articles of clothing fabricated for the use of the school.

Although the Indian chief Miguel has been much opposed to having the boys do any work other than school-room work, many of the large boys have done fairly well in assisting the carpenter in repairing and painting the school buildings, also aiding the industrial teacher in the garden, and in the care of the cattle belonging to the school.

Nearly all the buildings have been repaired, and their surrounding porches reconstructed, painted, and roofed anew. The interior of all the buildings have been cleaned and whitewashed, and in some the wood-work has been painted. Some of the dilapidated buildings which, last year were unfit for use have been so thoroughly repaired that they are now in a good condition.

The water supply to the school has been more satisfactory since the small pump-engine has been put into operation, though a considerable amount of repairing will yet be required to put the reservoirs and water-pipes in a good condition. New bath-rooms have been fitted up for the girls and the boys where they can frequently profit by this advantage.

It is but just to add that the good results attained at this school have been mainly due to the good moral character, the persistent, earnest effort, and the faithful co-operation on the part of each of the school employes with me in striving to make the school a practical lasting success, though we labor under some grave difficulties. We have no coercive power over the Indians to make them send their children to school instead of allowing them to roam the streets of Yuma. They are at liberty to send them if they are so disposed, or to detain them from school on some paltry pretext, real or imaginary, as is the case at the present writing, when the Indians have been incited by a meddlesome inhabitant of Yuma to withhold their children from school till the Government will give them (the Indians) rations and concede to the desire of less than a hundred Indians who live on the Arizona side of the river to make one of their number "chief" of the tribe in opposition to the wish of the thousand Indians living on the reservation and California side who favor the present chief, Miguel, the late Pasqual's choice and appointed successor.

The school suffers from these contentions, and I think a good plan would be to take a few of those delinquent pupils and send them away to some Eastern school. It would serve as an effectual menace to them that if they did not send them to the school established for their benefit near their home they would be sent far from home to school.

Last November the position of clerk and industrial teacher was abolished for that of clerk and physician, which change has since proved a wise one and to the best interests of the school. Commendation is justly due Dr. P. G. Cotter, who has filled the position, for the skill, persevering care, and benevolence shown in treating his patients at the school and in the reservation.

I desire to express my gratitude for the many courtesies and favors shown us by the officers of the Indian Department during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Grand Junction, Colo., October 2, 1888.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from your office of July 1, 1888, received to-day, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year past:

On September 30, 1887, I received to my predecessor, Mr. W. I. Davis, for all public property pertaining to this school at that time in his keeping, and on the day succeeding, October 1, 1887, I entered upon my duties as superintendent. On that date there were present here 26 pupils (23 males and 3 females) of whom 19 belonged to the Piute tribe, 8 (3 males and 5 females) to the White River band of Utes, and 1 to the Southern Ute band. Four of these pupils were between twenty-five and thirty years, 8 between twenty and twenty-five years, 10 between sixteen and twenty years, 3 between thirteen and sixteen years, and 1 six years of age. A glance at these figures will show that there were at least 12 of these pupils who should not be here, for with habits formed it could not reasonably be hoped that much, if any, improvement could be effected in them. Of these 12 one had been for years a policeman upon his reservation, and from his habit of exercising authority there he took to obeying authority here with a very bad grace, besides exercising an evil influence over others of less force, and who were accustomed to yield him obedience as policeman on their reservation.

The employes numbered 5, viz, 1 clerk and physician, 1 matron, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, and 1 cook. An investigation by General Armstrong, U. S. Indian Inspector, was in progress, arising out of charges and counter charges preferred by former employes, and the demoralizing effect of the dissensions and bickerings which culminated in these charges was reflected in the pupils' sullen, disobedient, and insubordinate demeanor and behavior. Even the presence of the Inspector was without the effect it generally produces, as for gross and persistent disobedience of his orders he had one pupil returned to his home in Nevada. I am not aware of what experience has taught other superintendents, but mine has clearly shown me that it is not the Indian pupils who are not amenable to discipline and necessary rules, but the employes, and I have found it far more difficult to preserve peace and harmony between them than in controlling pupils even as old as those I have in charge.

Attached to the school is a farm of 160 acres of as miserable adobe land, strongly impregnated with alkali, as can be found in this valley; and why it was selected as a site for a school of this kind is beyond the ken of all, except probably the ring of land speculators who adroitly manipulated the scheme. Moreover, it is hinted at by the oldest settlers, or at least some of them, that the pre-emption law, so far as this farm is concerned, and like many others in this valley, was never complied with, and affidavits to the contrary notwithstanding, that no legal residence was maintained upon this land as the law provides and requires, and that the parties who deeded this land to the Government could scarcely be in ignorance of these facts. At any rate, whether this land rightfully belongs to the Government or whether it yet be open to pre-emption under the law, its soil is of the most inferior kind, and it will only be by years of intelligent preparation, by energetic irrigation, that any reasonable hopes can be entertained of its producing sufficient to compensate for its cultivation.

I am also informed that the statute or law creating the school was conditional in that the Government required, before accepting the land, a perpetual non-assessable water right for the same. If this be so the Government has again been outwitted, for last spring the ditch company notified me that until the assessments for water furnished during years 1886-'87 were paid no water would be furnished us. On February 23, 1888, the very day upon which the ditch company's notice was received, I communicated with your office, asking advice in the premises. In that communication occurred the following sentence:

You will readily perceive that a delay in the final adjustment of this matter may lead to grievous embarrassment and loss to the school, for, with a fair portion of our seed already in the ground and a certainty of the remainder being sown within the next two weeks, the notice contained in the inclosed statement that water will be denied us for the present season unless all arrears are met, if carried into effect, the time, labor, and material expended upon this farm during the past year will have been practically thrown away.

The ditch company did put its threat into execution, and not a drop of water for farming purposes was received by us either from the "heavens above or the earth beneath" until the latter part of April, when, in reply to my letter of February 23, I was directed to put teams and pupils to work upon the company's ditch and in that manner pay the arrears, with result that such trees as I had set out in the early spring died, the blue grass and red top with which we hoped to clothe our bare grounds came not, and the fine crop which we had a right to expect proved almost a total failure.

When I assumed charge there were no improvements save of the crudest kind made upon the school grounds, and when rain fell the premises surrounding the building became a wilderness of mud into which one sank ankle deep. The unsightly wire fence common to every ranch in this locality inclosed the farm and grounds, through which there was a passage in front of the building as a means of egress and ingress.

On October 3 the services of an industrial teacher and carpenter were engaged. Two pupils were assigned as apprentices to the latter, while the former began plowing, etc. A principal and teacher (Mr. and Mrs. Moonney) reported for duty on October 6, and school-

room work began. Under the able management of the principal remarkable progress was made by the pupils, notwithstanding their age and the short period that his very valuable services were given to the school. A vacancy occurring in the position of landress, I appointed to that place, October 11, Kate Richardson, an Indian woman, but a pupil, who still retains the position and who has given entire satisfaction.

Having completed the organization of the school on October 20, I telegraphed, asking for funds to enable me to go myself or send an officer to the reservation with the object of procuring pupils. Not receiving any reply I again telegraphed on November 7, and as this telegram was also unnoticed, and as winter was fast approaching, I directed Dr. Robertson, clerk and physician here, to proceed to the reservation of Nevada and Idaho, reporting at the same time my action to your office. Dr. Robertson remained in Nevada about six weeks and secured only four boys. His want of success, however, was due to falsehoods told the Indians at that place when the first batch of pupils were had there; for in order to procure those it was represented to them that there were different trades taught here, and their disappointment and anger can be imagined when upon their arrival they found a bare school building instead of the busy shops in which they hoped (and for which they came) to learn trades.

On January 1, by authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, at my request and upon the recommendation of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the pupils here were to commence receiving a per diem allowance for work performed on the farm and carpenter shop, not to exceed \$80 per month, the amount allowed for the services of irregular labor, which heretofore was paid to white men. This arrangement proved highly satisfactory and resulted in many times more work performed than could be accomplished by any two white laborers. Besides plowing, harrowing, the making of over 6 miles of irrigating ditches, and other farm and stable work, walks and drives were graded and graveled, and over 1,200 loads of material put upon the grounds immediately surrounding the school building.

The almost failure of Dr. Robertson's mission to Nevada in his search for pupils made it necessary that an effort should be made in some direction, and acting upon the suggestions of letter from your office, under date of November 20, 1887, on January 11, accompanied by a White River Ute pupil, Ben F. Reed, and a pupil, José Maria, from the Southern Ute, I left here for the reservation of Ouray and Uintah, my route being over the mountains on our north to Rangely, Colo., thence down the White River to Ouray.

The past winter in this locality was a very severe one, and the fall of snow was unusually great; but so far as information could guide me I was confident when we started from here with a team and wagon that though there might be some difficulty, yet we could manage to drive through safely. However, when we arrived at the cattle ranch at the foot of the mountain, the snow was so deep—from 2 to 3 feet—that we abandoned our wagon, and, packing our horses, proceeded upon our journey, which proved to be one beset with great dangers and hardships. Being unable to cross the summit in one day, though we left the foot at the dawn of day and though the distance is less than 3 miles, we were compelled to camp in a small cluster of willows, and in snow at least 5 feet deep, about 100 yards from the summit. The weather was dreadfully cold (at Fort Duchesne, many thousand feet lower, that night, the mercury dropped to 37.5° below zero), and how we escaped with the painful though not serious frost-bites is a marvel. As soon as we had light to see we again started, and it may convey some idea of our difficult ascent when it is stated that it took us until 12 o'clock m. to cover the 400 yards that separated us from the mountain top. But difficult as was the ascent the descent on the other side was even worse. Our horses were tired, almost worn out by the "wallowing" by which they advanced, and by hunger. We were in no better trim, and our salvation depended on reaching some cabin or shelter on the other side. We knew that such a cabin was about 3 miles from the summit and if we reached it our safety from cold was assured, so, releasing our horses from the packs (blankets, clothing, etc.), which they carried, and dropping them upon the mountain summit we urged them in every way through the wall of snow which perpetually confronted them. But all our efforts would have been in vain had we not fortunately struck a trail, reaching within 500 yards or so of the summit, made by a party with a string of a score of horses a week before in their attempts to cross from north to south, and in which they failed after losing two or three horses by death. We arrived at the cabin an hour or so before dark, and from there to Rangely had no further difficulty.

From Rangely we went down White River expecting to find Indians encamped along its frozen waters and in its sheltered valleys, and with whom we intended to stay as long as there remained a hope for the success of our mission. But the weather still continuing extremely cold, it appears that all the Indians had withdrawn to the neighborhood of the Ouray Agency, and consequently not one was visible until we reached that place.

Outside of the white employes our reception here was anything but encouraging, and the ill effects of the plundering raid, derisively styled "the Ute war" made the preceding fall by the State troops of Colorado, on Colorow's band, were manifested towards us, who, though owning no relation to Colorado save that of temporary sojourners therein, were looked upon with suspicion and aversion because hailing from that hated land. Indeed, so marked was this feeling that Dr. Sawtelle, the agency physician, from whose hands my little party received many attentions, and who has ministered to these Indians for many years, advised me to refrain from mentioning "Colorado" in their presence, as the sound of the detested word excited their anger and indignation.

Leaving José Maria, the Southern Ute pupil, here, in the hope that he would be able to soften the feeling of the Indians, many of whom were friends of his, and feeling that my presence there then was doing the cause no benefit, I proceeded with Ben Reed, the other pupil, to Uintah, where I found the agent (Colonel Byrnes) in bed with an acute attack of articular rheumatism. It was just after dark when I reported to the colonel, but though it was an unseasonable hour, he had his employes summoned and gave them instructions to aid me in every way. More than that, though suffering intensely from the effects of blisters and rheumatic pains, he almost daily had the chief and head-men at his bedside, reasoning and pleading with and urging them to permit their boys to accompany me back to the school. Colonel Byrnes's earnestness was copied by his clerk, Mr. Swanson, and his farmer, Mr. McConnell, and all the other employes, and I had fair hopes of success until at the second formal council held there, Turoose, a pupil who made his escape from here (on his second attempt) during my predecessor's administration arose to relate the many of his wrongs: how, while a pupil here, he was starved and scolded, and how the industrial teacher while superintending the boys at labor, wore a loaded revolver strapped to his waist how his sufferings became intolerable, and he with others (one of whom was a woman) escaping in the darkness of night had reached the foot-hills north of this school, when they were overtaken by a mounted party, headed by Mr. Griffiths, the former principal, and at the mouth of pistols "driven like wolves" back to the school, and how they were afterwards threatened with imprisonment and even hanging. To this trade there could be no sufficient reply, for ("and pity 'tis 'tis true") the main features of the story were true, and when that council closed I felt that a long time will have to elapse before the bitterness of Indians against Colorado and everything connected with it, engendered by the so-called "Ute war," and the distrust of this school, disseminated and fostered by Turoose's story and the embellishments it will gain as it grows in age is removed; and until that bitterness disappears and this distrust replaced by confidence, I am convinced that pupil hunting amongst the Utes for any school located within the confines of Colorado will be vain and fruitless.

On going back to Ouray to pick up José Maria and such pupils as he might have secured, I found that the savage influences that surrounded him there were too powerful for his resistance, and he declining to leave his friends I had to return without him to Uintah, where I picked up Ben Reed and two of his brothers, and proceeding by the way of Price, Utah, I arrived here on February —, my quest being even worse than a failure. The principal and teacher were transferred to the Navajo Agency on April 10; the matron granted a two months' leave of absence on the 15th, and the clerk and physician left never to return on the 16th of the same month. This rapid declination of school officers must have proceeded from an intention to punish me for failing in securing more pupils, or taken as preliminary steps looking to the closing of the school, and had a very unfavorable effect upon the pupils, who from this reduction in the school force, as well as through letters received from their respective agencies, concluded that this school would close on June 30, 1888, and they be returned to their homes. The industrial teacher left on May 11, and to my duties of superintendent, clerk, and physician, and principal teacher were added those of that position, until the appointment of an industrial teacher on June 10, following. I do not desire to be considered as complaining, for I have willingly, cheerfully, and as ably as I know how (and am doing so still) performed the duties of superintendent, physician, clerk, and principal teacher, my wife aiding me as teacher in charge of the primary class. The carpenter resigned on June 30, declining to serve at the risk of not being reappointed.

All of the pupils here are able to read, write, and figure; they know enough of English to be able to transact the common business of life. They are not afraid to work and the farmers around here, for many of whom the pupils worked during the summer, pronounce them better workers, more reliable (not requiring constant watching like many white men) than any laborers they can secure in this locality. They are truthful, strictly honest, and in some of them are characteristics of the best type of manhood. Quick and most anxious to learn, respectful and attentive in the school-room, with no desire to disturb or play tricks upon their teachers, they are the best behaved, most tractable, least quarrelsome collection of young people that it ever has been my happy fortune to have dealings with.

A great many permanent improvements have been made during the past year. A carpenter shop, granary, oil house, and sheds for horses have been built; a wind-mill was erected with a tank capable of holding 1,000 gallons of water; walks and drives graded and gravelled; board walks laid down and wire fences constructed; gates and archways made and put up; over 600 feet of picket fence prepared and put in place; two bath-rooms having hot and cold water connections completed; a wash-room and laundry finished; book and office cases constructed, besides the many other minor improvements which to be realized and appreciated should be compared with what was not one year ago to day.

The school now possesses every accommodation for the proper care of at least fifty boys. Its sanitary conditions are excellent, as the reports of the physician will evidence, only one death taking place in over two years, and in that case the cause can not be charged to the climate, the school, or its surroundings. For cleanliness and hygienic conditions I challenge comparison with any institution of its kind, having as short an existence, nor would a consideration of the advance made by the pupils redound to the discredit of the school, for I believe their progress has been amazing when it is borne in mind that for only six months have they had the advantages of the instruction of a trained educator.

The accompanying statistics are not very encouraging, but several causes conspired to make our crop a failure.

(1) The nature of the soil, which, in the vernacular of the ranchmen, is badly "poisoned," i. e., it is strongly charged with alkali.

(2) This year was an unfruitful one in this valley, scarcely half a crop having been raised, due presumably to the unusual dryness of spring and summer.

(3) The refusal of the Ditch Company to supply us with water, and our deprivation of it until late in April.

(4) The want of the services of an experienced industrial teacher. From May 11 to June 10, the most important irrigating season, there was only myself to supervise the pupils in the most essential work (irrigation) of farming here, and no one can successfully irrigate without experience, and no small share of it as well. It may appear the simplest process imaginable to the inexperienced to let water on and shut it off a piece of land. So it is, so far as the mere act is concerned, but when to do this and when not to do it can only be learned by a long and expensive experience.

Thanking you, Mr. Commissioner, for courtesies shown me, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, DAK.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, DAKOTA, July 25, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the usual custom, I have the honor to submit the following concerning the management of this school for the past fiscal year.

It is a pleasure for me to be able to state that the average attendance has been largely increased over any previous year, while the enrollment has been over a hundred. This is the result of a sworn inspection of both school and agency employes, and personal examination of the field made by General Heth, special agent, who recommended that the rations be withheld until the school be filled. Instructions from your office being issued to that effect, a council with the Indians was held and the wishes of the Department stated to them. The school was rapidly filled and could have been filled by the same policy on my assuming charge of this school. The attendance of the Mission School was also increased and enough children left in the camp for ordinary purposes.

The enrollment for the year has been 113. The average daily attendance for the month of December was 111. The average attendance for the year was 96. Attendance throughout the year has been more regular and the habit of running away practically broken up. Six boys were expelled during the year for incorrigible conduct and their names furnished for the black-list. The question of school is settled at this agency and no more trouble is anticipated in securing children, provided the agent is imbued with a desire to carry out the policy followed by this administration. This school was first opened to the reception of pupils December 17, 1883. A recapitulation of its growth shows the following facts:

Fiscal year.	Highest enrollment.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	No. of months in session.
1881.....	52	41		6
1882.....	70	56	(?)	12
1883.....	79	71	52	12
1884.....	89	67	81	12
1885.....	113	96	111	12

Estimated products of the farm.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat.....bushels.....	370	Onions.....bushels.....	50
Oats.....do.....	1,500	Squash.....do.....	200
Barley.....do.....	30	Beets.....do.....	25
Corn.....do.....	400	Pears.....do.....	25
Potatoes.....do.....	40	Beans.....do.....	25
Turnips.....do.....	50	Hay.....tons.....	125

The school has 150 acres in cultivation, and the products will yield about as above estimated. The year has been more favorable to the growth of cereals than the last year. A larger crop would have been harvested but for the winds the latter part of June. The yield of potatoes will be insufficient for the use of the school, owing to the seed rotting in the ground. Every effort has been used to make the garden a source of profit to the school. The pupils have had plenty of all kinds of garden vegetables.

Another source of supplying the table has been the milk used. A number of cows have been milked by the boys and used for cooking purposes and to drink at meal-time. Next year the school will have 30 milk cows.

STOCK.

At the close of the year the school owns 46 head of cattle, 6 head of horses, 16 head of hogs, and 51 head of sheep. Several head of cattle have died the past year. During the rigorous winter weather some froze to death in the barn. The young stock received by contract in June, 1887, were from southern Minnesota and unable to stand the winter. Upon examination of cattle that have died here for the last two winters, the lungs were dried up to one-half their normal size, while in several instances the kidneys were entirely wasted away. This is especially true of cattle not wintered in a northern climate before driven to this portion of Dakota. This results from the extreme cold, aided by water strongly impregnated with alkali.

SHOEMAKING

Has been taught nine months during the year by Henry Karunaseh, an Arickaree Indian who was educated at Hampton, Va. He resigned in April on account of sickness, and died in the latter part of June. While he was painstaking and earnestly imbued with the desire to elevate his people, I am convinced, after a lengthy trial with Indian employes, that more advancement can be made in the industries of a school by securing competent white employes.

HARNESS-MAKING.

In October George Thomas, a Crow Indian from Carlisle, Pa., reported for duty and was placed in charge of the harness department. April 1 he was relieved. During the time he was employed several sets of double harness, bridles, and halters were made by the pupils.

THISMITHING.

This department has been under the direction of the same employe from its opening. The progress of the pupils in this trade is more rapid than in other lines, being more congenial to their tastes. The amount of tin-ware manufactured the past year is not as

large as in 1887. The tinner and boys were required to do other work, in harvesting crops and aiding in necessary work required daily about the school. Some of the tinware has been sold, while a large supply continues on hand. All of it could be used to advantage by the Indians, but there being no law to warrant its being issued it remains stored away. With a limited demand in the market for the products of this shop, and no process by which it can be issued, I have recommended that the work be suspended in this industry until the present supply can be disposed of, when interests of the school will be best served by resuming this trade. On the other hand, the practical value in after life will amount to but little, as I am convinced that these Indians will follow agricultural pursuits. Yet, the trade has a useful place in the list of employments that should be carried on at an industrial school.

CARPENTERING.

This trade has been carried on throughout the year. A number of necessary articles have been made by the pupils, while the amount of repairing and rebuilding augmented that of last year. A wind-storm demolished the cattle sheds after being repaired last summer, and the entire work had to be done a second time. New floors have been laid in the dining-room, the boys' sitting-room, and kitchen. The same boys at this trade have painted the buildings inside and out, and whitewashed the quarters used by employes. The older pupils being taught this trade, new recruits have been installed on account of former pupils leaving school.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The various details of housework have been under the more direct management of the matron. The work is principally done by the girls. Employes have been directed to place the responsibility of the work largely on some pupil who displays an aptitude for directing or governing. This plan encourages them to feel an interest in the affairs of the school. The seamstress has been assisted by an Indian girl of this school, and the laundry work wholly carried on by an Indian employe, under the immediate supervision of the matron. A number of new pupils, fresh from the camp, has made the work more tedious than in former years.

The system of monthly details has been followed throughout the school. Each and every child has thus had variety of work. After careful training in the different lines of work, I can not help but think that the pupil will leave school better fitted to perform the duties of life.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

This school occupies the old buildings used by the military prior to 1883. The opening of schools at that time was in the experimental stage. It was not supposed that an old dilapidated military fort was adapted for school purposes. There is no feature of the plan of building followed by the War Department that meets the wants and needs of a well-regulated Indian school. The school has accomplished its purpose by running five years here. To keep in repair the buildings year by year has required a large sum of money, and as long as it is used will require the same rate of expenditure. It requires it to make the place habitable. There are eleven detached buildings to keep in repair and requiring an extra amount of fuel for heating purposes.

The mission of the school has been fulfilled in the old barracks. It is only a question of a couple of years until parts used for school-rooms, boys' dormitories, dining-room, and kitchen will have to be abandoned. All the foundation timbers are cottonwood and have been in use since 1863. The Government will have to rebuild or abandon those parts. Instead of repairing constantly it would be better to transfer the school to some point north on the reservation, near the Manitoba Railroad, and there build a compact and commodious structure. It will always be an expensive school located as it is, and very unsatisfactory to manage rightly by those in charge.

CLASS-ROOM TEACHERS.

The class-room work of an Indian school requires and demands teachers of ability. To accomplish the aim of the Department in training the Indian youth to speak the English language it is necessary that the class-room teachers possess superior skill. The idea that any one who has the necessary patience can teach Indians is a fallacy. There has been too much patience in the past years. It requires adepts at teaching to train aright. The literary part of Indian education is a distinct field by itself. The Indian child possesses peculiarities of nature not met with in other nationalities subject to the common-school system of this country. Its child nature meets with no parallel among the races

of this continent. Observation of different races in the school-room, compared with the experience gained while in the Indian service, leads me to this conclusion. All foreign people transplanted to our shores have been molded by some system of education kindred to our own. Not so with an Indian. His mode of life from birth to the grave, interwoven with traditions of war and the most varied forms of degraded superstition, has been subject to no system of like education. His innate timidity stands at the very threshold of his first venture in the school-room. He inherits a distrust of the excellence of the white man's way. Around the camp fires he has learned of the wrongs perpetrated against his people. The very traditions taught with a blind, superstitious, semi-religious ardor are antagonistic to real aspirations for civilization. His home training is detrimental to his first efforts to go the white man's road. All this must be overcome, a newer and better home influence substituted in its place before he is where white children begin when entering school at six. The Indian child enters school with no concepts or ideas gained by observation, experience, or the slide instruction; but that involves the learning of a new vocabulary to express these ideas or recall the knowledge of them. His own vocabulary is minus of words to express things he meets in his new surroundings. He knows no English words by ear; he has to undergo a training before he can adjust his vocal organs to repeat common English words. He must spend a long period in actual training before his education is on equal grounds with the white child of the same age. It requires time to build the foundation right. A certain amount of gloss can be given him in an allotted time. But such education begets parrot-like products. Machine education will not civilize an Indian. You will meet such youths on the reservations. They have passed through the machine as it moved in the rut. The Indian is capable of something better. He must have the thought and idea first. The principles of education are fixed and unchanging, though methods vary in form. The best teacher is she who can grasp the best method as the occasion furnishes itself. The Indian, if educated aright, must be trained from this standpoint. There is no royal road leading to the tree of knowledge where an Indian can pluck the fruits of civilization and bask in eternal laziness. He can not be successfully instructed by teachers whose ability is below the average. There is no cut and dried method for educating an Indian child, neither is there for the white. This leads me to say that the Indian service should possess none but teachers trained in their profession. This will never occur until the Indian schools are absolutely and unreservedly divorced from politics, and the great reservation paper-breeding system is superseded by something better.

The primary teacher of an Indian school has to do a work by the very nature of the case that requires a superior tact and skill. She has a field of school work not surveyed by educational writers. History furnishes no example of a government undertaking such a task. The teacher can draw from no source, but must follow the true principles of her science. She must possess the ability to interest her pupils. They are strangers to every article in the school-room. The common things of every department are unknown to them. The clothes they wear are a novelty and their names still more so. The domestic animals are known to them in a foreign tongue. There is a wide field of useful and necessary knowledge to be gained in this time. It is the foundation on which the superstructure is to be built. The teacher must be capable of devising variety to lead the child out. The Indian child will respond to her efforts. What applies to the lowest grade applies to all.

Among the returned student on the reservations people look for the results of Indian education. There is not much yet accomplished, and the result of education will not show itself until the next generation. The Government has entered upon the plan of solving the Indian question by educating the youth. It can not afford to half do it. It must follow the returned student from the schools and place him in a position to put in practice what he has been taught. Under the watchful surveillance of men imbued with the spirit of elevating the Indian race the returned pupil can be kept from falling back. On the reservation is the great theater where government and wisdom is needed. Turn a pupil back among his uneducated people and he is soon dragged down to the level of his surroundings. Only the strong withstand the baneful influence of the reservation. Licentiousness, debauchery, and immorality prevail among the Indians to an alarming extent. The educated boy or girl should be taught that marital relations are held sacred; that the laws of the white command obedience, and courts are established to redress wrongs and to punish the violators. No nation has ever become great and wise that scoffed at virtue and mocked the marriage tie. The strong arm of the Government should be extended over the reservations, and the influence of schools, agents, employes, and missionaries aided in inculcating morality.

The civilization of the Indian will never occur by hedging the Indians in on a reserve and away from the business of every-day life. The sooner white men open up farms among the Indians, where the Indians can see the benefits from an independent, self-supporting life, the quicker will he respond. The present system has made the Indian

a race of dependents. Schools can never accomplish their legitimate aims until the individuality of the Indian is considered.

Permit me to extend my thanks to you for the courteous treatment received in the past; and trusting for its repetition for the few months I expect to remain in the service, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIANS,
Chillico, Ind. T., October 8, 1888.

Sir: The following is respectfully submitted as my annual report of Chillico Industrial School for Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

On the 1st day of September, 1887, I received to my predecessor for the property and took charge of the affairs of this institution. Since that time I have endeavored ever to keep in view, as the only proper end of my labors, the physical, mental, and moral development and uplifting of the children committed to my care, believing that the education at the same time of the hand, the brain, and the heart alone can constitute a thorough and full equipment for enjoying the privileges and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. This has been a year of great labor and much anxious solicitude for the highest good of these children upon the part of both superintendent and employes, but the result, while not altogether satisfactory to ourselves, has been a marked advance along every line. This school is daily growing in popularity among the old Indians, as is evident in the fact that numbers of children from different tribes have recently been brought in without solicitation from any one and placed with us for three years, and some whose terms had expired, after remaining at home among their people for only a few days, have returned to school for another term. These, to my mind, are very gratifying and encouraging signs, indicating not only the satisfactory work of this school but, better still, a growing disposition in favor of education.

INDUSTRIAL.

We have had, for the most part, in charge of the various departments for industrial training, men and women both competent and zealous in the work, faithful to labor and apt to teach.

Our crops, estimated to be about 4,000 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of wheat, and 500 bushels of oats, besides a large and profitable kitchen garden, have been cultivated entirely by the labor of Indian children. All our boots and shoes, most of the boys' clothing, and all that of the girls, are made by the children under the supervision and with the assistance of their proper heads. Some of the boys are also taught carpentry and blacksmithing, and do commendable work in the former, but, so far, have been slow to take hold of the latter. Both sexes are taught housekeeping, cooking, dairy and laundry work, and most of them discharge their duties with some skill, evident cheerfulness, and lively interest.

LITERARY.

The school is divided into three grades—primary, intermediate, and advanced. The progress of the children in this department, considering their previous condition of life, is very encouraging, and, in some instances, amazing. They readily learn spelling, reading, geography, history, penmanship, and drawing.

SANITARY.

During the year we have had no epidemic, but little sickness of any description, and out of an enrollment of 209 pupils, only three deaths—two of them of children naturally very delicate.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built, since the last annual report, a handsome and commodious stone warehouse, done a great deal of repairing of fences and buildings, and covered with one or more coats of paint nearly every square yard of wood surface of this establishment.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has furnished us with faithful and efficient laborers, supported entirely by the Board of Missions of their church. The visits of these men have necessarily been few, owing to the largeness of

the territory over which their work is spread, but every visit has told for good and these children are wiser and better and happier to-day in consequence of their coming among us. These men, allow me to say, in no wise interfere with the regular work of the school, and yet they have served us in the face of many difficulties, and, strange to say, some persecutions. Shall we not, as servants of a Christian Government, "give a God-speed and hearty support" to that work which constitutes the "basis, center, and crown" of all true civilization?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that a special appropriation of not less than \$10,000 be asked of Congress for the purpose of building an infirmary and adding to the T of the main building. These improvements are very much needed.

T. C. BRADFORD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 30, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for this Institute for the year ending June 30, 1888.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The attendance upon this institute for the year, and the various tribes represented, will be seen by the following statement:

Tribes.	Number.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Returned to homes.	Died.	Remaining at school.		Total number of pupils in school June 30, 1888.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
Arapaho	1	31	3			16	3	1	11	11	
Affiliated tribes	2	1				1				1	
Cheyenne	3	10	15	16	16	20	8	1	65	26	
Chippewa	4	2	7			3			7	7	
Comanche	5	2	1	1	1	12	5	1	5	1	
Coddo	6	2				1			1	1	
Creek	7	1		5	1	1	1		5	5	
Cherokee	8			1	5	6			1	5	
Chickasaw	9			0	6	16		2	1	9	
Delaware	10	2				2			2	13	
Iowa	11	3	2			1					
Kiowa	12	2				2					
Kaw	13	0		3	3	15	5	1	1	6	
Kickapoo	14	1				1			1	1	
Mojave	15	1		1		1			1	1	
Mund	16	1	1	1		1			1	1	
Muscogee	17	1	2			2			1	2	
New York	18	1				1			1	1	
Oaage	19	25	6	18	16	65	24	5	1	18	
Ojibwa	20	2		2	2	6			1	2	
Omaha	21	3	1	4	2	12	3	2	2	1	
Pawnee	22	24	14	14	14	50	11	2	1	25	
Ponca	23	8	1	12		21	3	1	19	1	
Pottawatomie	24	39	22	31	18	110	27	15	1	19	
Peoria	25	1		2		3			2	2	
Quapaw	26	2	1	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	
Shawnee	27	1	5	13		23		3	17	9	
Sac and Fox	28	1		1		2			1	1	
Seminole	29	1		1		2			1	1	
Siqua	30		4	1		5	1	1			
Seneca	31			7		7	4		3	1	
Ute	32			1		1			1	1	
Winnebago	33			2		2	1	1			
Wyandotte	34	3		3		6	2		4	4	
Total		231	88	148	78	565	131	60	14	3	234
									107		361

Time but emphasizes the comments upon this subject as made in my last report. The day and boarding schools of the reservations and the training-schools of the States should constitute one graded school or system of schools. Instead of relying upon infants and camp children for recruits to the training and industrial schools, only advanced pupils from the reservation schools should be selected. Without additional authority from Congress neither this nor any other system can be successfully adopted.

SCHOOL WORK.

The school work has been conducted by substantially the same corps of instructors as last year and the progress has been made. Considerable inconvenience has been experienced for want of more school rooms. Two teachers have been compelled to occupy unsuitable quarters, one in the dormitory and the other in the shop building. Aside from lack of conveniences for imparting instruction the noise necessarily connected with the surroundings was most unpleasant.

Particular attention is given to vocal music, while the band organized last year has made remarkable progress.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The various industries have received their full share of attention. The 199 acres of land have been all utilized for garden, field, or plow, and pasture. Owing to the severe drought of last season most crops were light and some nearly an entire failure. This season promises much better, with a good yield of hay, corn, oats, and garden vegetables. Potatoes are poor, not as good even as last year.

During the winter several head of cattle were affected in the feet and legs to such a degree as to require their slaughter. The cause of the affliction is unknown and variously attributed to alkaline water in the dry summer, to ergot, and freezing. The stock is now in good health.

Work in the various shops has progressed satisfactorily. All work is done by hand and in a most thorough manner. Less work is turned off than with machinery, but more skill is required. The wagons, harness, shoes, painting, sewing, and other work will compare favorably with the work of white journeymen of the different trades. Pupils have been employed in the different trades as follows, namely:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farm and garden	116		116
Bakery	19		19
Carpenter shop	25		25
Wagon shop	12		12
Harness shop	15		15
Paint shop	22		22
Blacksmith shop	14		14
Shoe shop	25		25
Tailor shop	12	21	33
Sewing room		31	31
Mending room	17	57	74
Hospital	17	18	35
Laundry	19	15	34
Kitchen and dining room	34	25	59
Dish-washers		100	100
Walters	94		94
Storekeepers	8		8
Housework	18	99	117
School building	26		26
Engineer	12		12

No white or colored labor is employed in any department, except for mason-work. All the buildings have been completed in the year, with this exception, by the pupils, under the supervision of white employes. The buildings now being erected, except the dining-hall and dormitory building, are no exception to the above statement. The work on the farm and garden has all been done by the pupils, under the supervision of a farmer and gardener. Meals have been provided for 360 pupils three times a day, with but one white employe in the dining-room and kitchen. House-work in the dormitory-buildings is done with but one white person in charge of each building. Laundry work has but one white person to supervise it. All assistants and workers are Indian pupils. The same is true of the hospital, sewing, tailoring, and mending room; each have but one white employe. This course of having no white assistants has its objections, especially

in the estimation of some of the employes. It is much harder for the employe, as it makes it imperative to train some pupils for assistants in most departments. This is not as easy as to shift all responsibility for a day or week on some white assistants already trained. Also, the work can not usually at first be done as neatly and promptly as when white assistants are employed, and it requires more labor and tact on the part of the employe to get the work done. But the advantages to the pupils outweigh the disadvantages to the employes.

SANITARY.

The school was visited in the winter and spring months with an epidemic of pneumonia and kindred diseases. This disease was prevalent in the community about "Haskell," and was unusually severe. Pupils afflicted with scrofula who were attacked had a severe struggle for life, and several succumbed. As soon as this disease had spent itself, usual health was restored. In fact, there has been less sickness and death for the last two or three months than ever before in the history of Haskell.

The necessity for water supply was referred to in my last report, and this want still exists, though not to so great a degree. Should arrangements be made with the Lawrence Water-Works Company, as contemplated in the appropriation bill, this need will be supplied.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The churches of Lawrence have kindly thrown open their doors to the inmates of Haskell, and each pupil can attend the preaching of its choice in the morning of Sunday. In the afternoon Sunday-school exercises are held in the chapel, followed by a discourse from some clergyman. In these exercises the school has been assisted by the good people of the neighborhood and town as teachers, while the preachers of the different denominations have delivered addresses or preached. Besides the Sunday exercises, the pupils have meetings for prayer and exhortation two or three evenings in each week.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Buildings completed during the year.—One building, 40 by 60 feet, 3 floors; first floor for wagon and blacksmith shops, second floor for store-room and paint shop, third floor for shoemaker, harness-maker, printer, and tin-shop or store-room. One building, 30 by 63 feet, 3 floors; first floor, boiler and coal room; second floor, washing, ironing, and assorting room; third floor, drying room. One tank-tower and windmill. One smoke-stack and 2 new boilers have been provided for boiler-house.

In course of erection.—One dining hall and dormitory building, 130 by 80 feet, greatest width, four stories high and cellar; one bakery, 24 by 32 feet, one story; one carpenter shop, 23 by 50 feet, two floors, with ell for storage; one addition to hospital, 24 by 40 feet, two floors.

When these buildings shall be completed only two more will be required to afford facilities for accommodations for from 600 to 800 pupils. As stated in the report of last year, there is great need of more school-rooms. If the present chapel can be utilized two excellent rooms can be made by a partition through the middle, or one large room and two smaller ones by dividing one-half of the chapel into two rooms.

When a new chapel building shall be erected of sufficient capacity to accommodate 800 pupils with store-rooms in the basement, the present chapel can be converted into school-rooms as above, and the rooms now occupied for store-rooms in the shop building can be used for shops, as originally designed.

The other building greatly needed is a gymnasium. At present there are no facilities for exercise, play, or sports except in the open air, and in summer unsheltered from a burning sun. It is to be hoped that Congress will realize the importance of making these improvements, for without them great inconvenience must be suffered, while with them this school will be admirably equipped for both school and industrial work.

REMARKS.

As more attention is being given to the education and civilization of the Indians than ever before in the history of the Government, and large appropriations are made each year from the public treasury for these purposes, it becomes important that the situation should be clearly seen and appreciated by the voters and tax-payers as well as by the different departments of the Government. The North American continent no longer constitutes the hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians, where game, fish, and spon-

taneous productions of the soil afforded ample support to all the inhabitants. Gradually have their possessions dwindled, reservation after reservation disappearing before the invincible march of civilization, till now their domain is reckoned in acres instead of continents, and is bounded by surveyor's chains and links instead of oceans, gulfs, and lakes. As the game, fish, and spontaneous productions have disappeared with the lands, the question of subsistence has become the pressing and vital one of the day. The only alternative left is civilization or annihilation, absorption or extermination. As the moral sentiment of the people forbids the latter, education and civilization demand a hearing with an urgency that admits of no postponement. Fortunately some questions that have heretofore agitated the minds of many people are now settled. Among these are the capacity and tractability of the Indians, Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, and other industrial schools have demonstrated the relationship of the Indian to the human family, and that he is not only a member in good standing mentally and morally, but that he is by no means at the bottom of the scale intellectually. In some respects he is more highly endowed by nature than the Anglo-Saxon, and the Indian child with equal advantages will excel the white child in some branches of education.

If the Indian is to be civilized, citizenized, and made an integral part of the body politic, it is pertinent to inquire what steps are necessary to be taken that this foreign ingredient may properly pass through the process of digestion, absorption, and assimilation. At present the Indian occupies an anomalous position. He is neither citizen nor alien. He may be surrounded by civilization yet civilization can not reach him, nor be it. He is walled in upon a reservation where there is neither game nor other means of subsistence, and without a knowledge of agriculture and the useful arts starvation or mendicancy, which is worse, must be his lot. What shall it be? The present generation must answer this question and not a future. The answer is being given in the schools of the reservation and in the industrial schools of the States; but very imperfectly. Every child within the jurisdiction of most States is provided with educational facilities and compelled to avail itself of them, while the United States has provided schools for not more than one-third of the children of the Indians, wards of the Government, and compels no child to attend them. Some of the more intelligent Indians can be persuaded to allow their children to be educated, but not one child in four of all tribes is found in school. Here are two crimes to be charged up to this nation, one in not providing school facilities for every child under its charge, and the other in not compelling the children to avail themselves of those facilities. States can and do provide that every white and black child shall be educated at the expense of the tax-payers, while the great nation, composed of all the States, whose Treasury is overflowing with wealth, not only does not provide for and educate its own wards, but has prevented the States from interfering to have them educated. The great, powerful, rich, and boastful nation called the United States of America stands convicted by its own acts of being too parsimonious to provide for the education of its own children, from whose ancestors it obtained its opportunity to exist, and too weak to compel the puniest Indian child ever born to attend school.

But the objection is heard even in the halls of Congress that the attempt to educate the Indian children has so far proved a failure. Children leaving even the best of training schools for their homes, like the swine return to their wallowing, filth, and barbarism. There is too much truth in this objection, and so much the more is the guilt of the people. This great nation goes on its knees to its wards and begs them to send one child in four to some school for three years, when the child shall be sent home. The other three children remain in their tepee and blanket with the parents. At the expiration of the three years the pupil returns with a strange costume and a smattering of English and school training. The boy who went to school at 12 returns at 15 to be scoffed and sneered at by the stay-at-home bucks and squaws, while the girl who left home at 9 returns at 12 to be sold to the person, black, white, or red, who will offer the highest price. If by chance this girl, disgusted with her master, leaves him, in some places a company or battalion of "dog soldiers" is privileged to rape her to death. All this and more may be true, and if true justly chargeable to the failure of the Government to do its duty. Let the Government recognize its duty to these Indian children, take every one of them as soon as it becomes 5 or 7 years of age, send it to school and keep it there till 18 or 20 years of age, or until it shall have learned sufficient to be self-supporting, and then there will be a speedy end to complaints of returning to blankets and barbarism. If never sent into barbarism or where it is popular they will have no inducement to become barbarous. Thorough work or nothing should be the motto. "Drink deep or taste not the Merian spring" applies with emphasis in this case. The responsibility in this matter attaches to the people through the legislative department of the Government, as the Executive has gone to the full extent of its authority and evidently would gladly go further if permitted.

Superintendents of training schools are constantly reminded of the unfortunate con-

dition of their returned pupils. The following letters, one from a returned pupil from Haskell and one from Carlisle, are samples of what superintendents receive:

ANADARRO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Hickok Agency, July 15, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I will drop you a few hasty lines this evening and let you know how I am getting along since I have arrived here. I want to find out if there is any work for the Government to help a boy that is willing to make a living and not be idle like the rest of the Indians. I am anxious to find out this matter. I would like for you to help me to get a nice house to live in. All I want is a house. I look to you as a father, for you have treated me as I was your son while I was there, and you always say that you will do all you can for us. Now I have little education, and I want to be use of it. I don't want to go back to my old way, but I want to stand to what I have learned. Now I hope and trust that God will help us to get what I want. Let me hear from you soon, for I am anxious to find out for I need a nice, comfortable house. This is all.

Your sincere friend,

ROBERT V. DUNLAP.

C. ROBINSON,

CHEYENNE AGENCY,
Dartington, Neb., August 7, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I would like to go down some time at Haskell school, for just working some place, if you let me work, not school. I am just want to work, if you let me work please write to me soon, I could not work at Dartington so many school boys working now, and if you let me work, I will go down at Haskell school. I will pay when I am go, so you must write to me soon. I think you know Jesse Davis is my brother. That is all I say to you. I am one of Carlisle boys at school. I am your friend,

CHEY HUBBELL Big Horse.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
Haskell Indian Training School.

No more forcible argument can be given to show the importance of extending the protection of the Government over these Indians in the form of law, and especially the law that contemplates giving every Indian of mature age a personal homestead so soon as he shall learn how to utilize it.

Grateful for the kindness of my associates and the many favors and uniform courtesy of the Department, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBRASKA.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., October 8, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as superintendent of the United States Indian school at this place.

The past year, although at times presenting discouragements and the petty annoyances peculiar to an institution of this character, has been one of unusual prosperity and marked advancement. The moral, social, and sanitary condition of the pupils is now better than at any previous period, while in their studies and industrial pursuits they have made encouraging progress.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Since my last report several new buildings have been erected. Among the number may be mentioned a substantial two-story frame, 80 by 40 feet, the ground floor of which is used for dining-room, and the upstairs for sewing-room and sleeping apartments. Also two large buildings for wagons, carpenter, harness, and shoe shops, and a handsome and commodious hospital. The dining-room was erected under contract, but all the rest of the buildings have been put up by the Indian boys, under the supervision of the school carpenter, with little or no outside help.

Besides the erection of these buildings great changes have been made in the way of repairs, painting, and necessary improvements. The grounds and premises have also received considerable attention. Fences have been erected, trees and shrubbery planted, gravel walks and flower beds laid out, and much done to add to the attraction and beauty of the surroundings.

THE FARM.

This year, with the exception of the wheat and oats, the crops have been unusually good. The yield of hay and corn is far above the average in this section of the country. It is to be regretted that owing to the school being under the auspices of the General Government it was not permitted to compete for the premiums offered at the late State fair, as the samples of sorghum and corn and the specimens of harness and shoe work sent to Lincoln were conceded to be superior in their respective lines to anything on exhibition.

This year our farmer reports 8 acres in millet, 25 in oats, 20 in wheat, 10 in sorghum, 15 in broom-corn, and 85 in corn, which it is estimated will average 50 bushels to the acre, besides which there will be over 125 tons of hay. At this early day it is impossible to accurately ascertain the real yield per acre, as while, with the exception of the corn, all the crops have been safely garnered, still none of them have as yet been measured. The sorghum is now being made into molasses, of which there will probably be some 20 barrels.

The broom-corn has been stored away, as it is hoped that arrangements will soon be perfected to teach the boys broom-making, in accordance with a plan which I have endeavored to inaugurate, viz, to manufacture as far as practicable such articles as may be required for the use of the school. Already the carpenter and harness shops and the tailoring and shoe departments have furnished many proofs of the feasibility of the proposed plan. The boys take a special interest in anything made by themselves and are more disposed to take better care of such an article than one which has not cost them any labor. When prejudiced visitors question the practicability of Indian education it is with special pride that we point to the children's clothes and shoes, the painting and graining, the carpentering and house building, the harness work and stock raising, and the farm and garden products as evidence that the red man is anxious to learn, willing to work, and is capable of appreciating the blessings and benefits of civilization.

SCHOOL STOCK.

Besides the natural increase of hogs and cattle, a flock of sheep has been added to our stock. This will afford an opportunity to give the children a change of meat diet and from a business standpoint will prove a good investment, as under our present farming arrangements the sheep can be maintained at but a trifling expense. There will be quite a number of hogs to butcher and salt down for winter use. The tables have been well provided with milk, which is regarded as highly beneficial to the general health of the pupils.

THE GARDEN.

The children have enjoyed an ample supply of all kinds of summer vegetables, which has tended to suppress all complaints or evil effects arising from a sameness of diet. The supply of potatoes has not been as great as anticipated; still a large quantity of onions, beets, beans, carrots, cabbage, squash, and other winter vegetables have been securely housed, safe from the coming frosts.

TRADES.

A harness, shoe, and tailor shop have been started during the past year, and it is hoped that wagon and blacksmith shops will soon be in full operation. The shoe and tailor departments have been established for several months, and have not only attended to all necessary mending and repairs, but also have turned out a large quantity of new work. The harness shop is of more recent date; still a trade has already been commenced for furnishing strap-work to wholesale houses, which, it is confidently expected, will ultimately prove a paying business.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The results attained in this department have been most encouraging. The children have applied themselves to their studies with a zeal and interest that show that they are beginning to appreciate the value of a good education. At a cost of much labor the pupils have been properly graded and classified, and are advanced from room to room as fast as their mental capacity and application to their lessons will permit.

I have been specially fortunate in having a corps of teachers who are in thorough sympathy with the rule prohibiting the use of the Indian tongue. The wonderful

progress the pupils have made in speaking English stands as evidence of the faithful and efficient manner in which they have been instructed. With the exception of the new arrivals there is not now here a single pupil but can participate in a conversation on the general topics of the day. My experience teaches me that you can do little or nothing with Indian children until they acquire some knowledge of the English language. A child who does not understand sufficient English to receive verbal instructions relative to the daily duties of school life is reticent, indifferent, and not responsive to any effort made in its behalf. As soon as it is able to speak out its thoughts and ask intelligent questions then a new interest is awakened and its lifeless indifference is a thing of the past. Ever mindful of this fact, I have as far as possible dispensed with interpreters, thus forcing all new comers to quickly learn enough English to at least express their wants. Whatever success has followed our efforts, whatever has been accomplished with and for these children, can in a great measure be attributed to the above-mentioned rule.

Regarding their intellectual ability I would state that while they do not possess the quick perception and reasoning powers of the white children, still they are not only patient and painstaking, but also have excellent memories, which enable them to faithfully retain whatever knowledge they may acquire.

HOUSE-WORK.

One of the most serious difficulties we have to contend with in gathering pupils is to secure girls of a suitable age to do the house-work. The proper care of the various buildings, the countless little home duties that only women can perform, the ironing and sewing, and the preparation of the meals for a family of 170 souls requires time and earnest work, and in order to make the labor equitable and fairly divided the female quota should be equal to that of the male, but such is not the case, and necessity frequently compels the use of the smaller boys to fill the deficiency.

Many of the girls have done exceedingly well and attained such a degree of proficiency in the sewing-room and culinary department as to challenge the admiration of our many visitors. Special care is taken to give each girl practical lessons in the several departments of housekeeping, so that when they assume charge of homes of their own they may be thoroughly conversant with every duty of home life. As a class, the girls are quiet, docile, and conscientious; civil to their associates, respectful to their superiors, and always ready to cheerfully perform whatever may be required.

We endeavor to instill into the minds of the boys a proper idea of the consideration and respect due to womanhood, and as the girls under the influence of this treatment gradually emancipate themselves from the feeling of degradation experienced on the reserve, they gain in dignity, self-respect, and elevation of character.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the children has been excellent; only one death has occurred during the year. This was an Arapaho, who was at the time of his arrival quite feeble and too old to become acclimated and used to the change.

The greatest care is constantly taken to keep the buildings pure, clean, and well ventilated. The rules regarding weekly bathing and change of raiment have been rigidly enforced and everything done to promote the health of the pupils and teach them habits of order and cleanliness. It is hoped that another year will see an innovation in our bathing arrangements and that better facilities will be afforded for this purpose.

The completion of the hospital places us in a position to properly care for contagious diseases. There the patient can enjoy all the advantages of medical treatment, skilled nursing, and home comforts without coming in contact with the rest of the children. However, at the present time there is not a single scholar confined to the bed.

DISCIPLINE.

Taking into consideration the fact that half the pupils now in attendance were a few months ago living in Indian camps, addicted to the bad habits, and surrounded by the immorality and degradation of tepee life, their conduct has been far better than could reasonably be expected. This has been a test year, as many of the old scholars left last fall by reason of the expiration of their school term. The majority of the children appear contented and happy. Respect for authority is a leading trait of the Indian character, and gentle firmness has usually been sufficient to win his implicit obedience. The incidents of flagrant misconduct have been very rare and have not caused any serious difficulty or left any bad effect.

SCHOOL QUOTA.

The average attendance during the past year has been over 170 pupils. Little change has taken place in the tribes represented. Some of the Omaha and Winnebagoes have returned home by reason of the termination of their time. The majority of new-comers are from the Rosebud Agency, Dak. I have deemed it expedient to secure the great part of the pupils from the more distant reserves, as it dispenses with much of the annoyance and trouble experienced in the way of applications to go home during the summer months, which invariably mistreats the children and makes those left behind discontented and unhappy.

NEEDS.

A detailed statement of the nature and necessity of the various requirements of the school would be inappropriate in a report of this character. More buildings should be erected, fences built, other industries introduced, the water supply increased, and some arrangements made for protection against fire. These are but a few of the improvements which are deserving of immediate attention, and would greatly add to the facilities and comforts of the school.

A small appropriation has already been made for heating purposes, but it should be greatly increased in order to put in a system of hot air or steam that would be of practical utility in heating all the buildings on the premises.

The expenses incurred in building up and maintaining an Indian school are sufficiently large in the aggregate to justify a claim for additional appropriation when the amount asked for will increase the capacity of the institution, enlarge its usefulness, and advance the cause for which it was established. It is a matter of regret that any school should be handicapped and prevented from carrying out its benevolent purposes, owing to a lack of proper facilities or the necessary funds to obtain the same. Again, when a former appropriation has been judiciously and economically expended and its purchasing power taxed to its utmost limit, the demand for future favor is emphasized and strengthened by the record of the past. This is the position of Genoa school to-day, whose assets are many thousands in excess of the cash expenditures. For the results achieved I do not personally assume the credit, as it is largely due to the earnest co-operation and untiring energy of my employes and the honest work of the children intrusted to my care.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A radical change is needed in the present arrangement for securing pupils. It is a most humiliating task to go out among the camps and settlements and try to overcome the ignorant prejudices of the Indians and induce them to accept the blessings of a free education. Strictly speaking, the institutions abroad should draw their quota from the agency schools. They should be conducted on the basis of an advanced and higher grade of scholarship, to which children could be transferred from the primary departments on the reserve. But in the absence of any law enforcing compulsory education it would be difficult to carry out such a plan, as the agent and agency superintendent are naturally opposed to giving up their pupils when it is so difficult to obtain others to take their places. Unquestionably the Indians should be compelled to send their children to school, and not only suitable day-schools erected for this purpose, but also an educational system inaugurated which would clearly define their respective rights and duties of the different institutions. It should be definitely arranged and understood that the most promising pupils of certain preparatory departments, after passing a satisfactory examination, should be transferred to certain other schools for a more advanced training. Every effort should be made to impress the scholars with the idea that the transfer is in the nature of a promotion on account of good behavior and proficiency in the primary studies. Greater respect should be shown for the rule giving the first claim on old pupils who are entered for a second term to that institution out of the reserve which has had the trouble of initiating them into school life and instructing them in the rudimentary branches. It seems hardly just or fair that pupils, simply for the gratification of idle fancy, should be permitted to change schools and thus deprive their old preceptors of enjoying the benefits and credit of their former work.

I would reiterate with special emphasis the remarks made in my last report relative to the necessity of keeping up the "black list." Each superintendent should send the names of the pupils placed on the same to the Department, every school out of the reserve, and to the agency to which such children belong. There are many instances where the bad example and vicious influence of certain individuals are a positive detriment to the discipline and good order of any institution. The only way to deal successfully with such cases is by formal expulsion. This has no effect upon the Indian when he knows

that he can go to another school and enjoy as many benefits and advantages as his conduct had always been a model of deportment and perfect behavior. There should be kept at every agency a complete record of all the school children, so that when a superintendent goes after pupils he may be able to ascertain the history of any who have been away to school before.

The tendency on the part of the public to question and depreciate the good accomplished by the industrial schools calls for a brief reference to our former pupils. Upon a careful investigation I find that while a few have proved failures, still the majority of those who have spent from three to five years at school are now at work and in a small way doing as well as their limited means and the reservation influence will permit. Some have even succeeded better and have either made a fair beginning on a farm or secured positions of trust, where they receive good salaries and enjoy the confidence and respect of their employers.

Many of these unfamiliar with the Indian service are very unreasonable in their expectations, and seem to be disappointed because the Indian pupil does not compare favorably with his white brother. They forget the centuries of superstitions, ignorance, and vicious habits that have to be overcome before the effects of civilization can be shown. They forget that when the children return home they are directly subject to the demoralizing influences of their parents and the countless temptations of reservation life. They forget that there are even many white children who do not make the most of their opportunities, nor appreciate the advantages of a good education. Take these facts into consideration and the only wonder is that so many have done so well.

Again, the Indian is very tractable and easily influenced by his surroundings. This is really the secret of the rapidity of his improvement. But as this trait of character is the cause of his progress, so it is also of his retrogression, because when he returns to the agency there is nothing to counteract the effects of the example and influence of his evil associates.

These examples and influences that threaten the school graduates upon their return to the agencies make it expedient that some plan should be adopted to do away with this necessity. It is with this end in view that the boys are taught the various trades, so that they can go out in the world and make their living. If those who intend to earn their future livelihood by agricultural pursuits could only be permitted to take up their land in a locality far removed from the old generation they would develop all that is noble and best in the Indian nature and become an honor to the race and the country at large. The experience of the girls in the general household duties develops many requisite qualifications for good servants. They are quiet and reserved in their manners, gentle and sympathetic by nature, and with a little training in the right direction would fill such positions in the most creditable manner. A greater effort ought to be made on for those who have finished their course at the Government schools and would otherwise return to the reservation. Here would be a saving from retrogression of those who have made a start in a better life and who with a little kind assistance would become good and useful men and women. Many of our boys have been able to obtain work at fair wages from farmers in this section of the country, but the experiment with the girls has not proved so successful, as owing to their timid, bashful, and retiring dispositions they are unhappy among strangers and quickly become homesick and discontented; but if the right parties could be found who understand the Indian nature and would exercise a little tact, kindness, and forbearance this difficulty could in a great measure be obviated.

The religious and moral training of the children has not been neglected. Special care is taken to try and infuse the vital element of a Christian life into their character. I consider this of paramount importance, for you may give the Indian lands and citizenship and an English education, and yet if he has no strong impulse towards civilization, no motive in his heart impelling him to be an industrious and self-supporting citizen—in short, if he has not a new heart looking to a new life as a citizen and a man, he will become a vagabond on the land granted him and a skeptic in the school in which he is taught.

The capacity of the Indian, his power of acquiring knowledge and mastering the mechanical trades, his capability of being educated up into a higher and better life are no longer open questions but conceded facts. The only problem that now presents itself is regarding the disposal of pupils at the termination of their school term.

Before closing I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to me by the Department, as well as the unqualified support universally rendered me by the employes in every department of the institution.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, September 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this my second annual report of the affairs of the Indian industrial school at this place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

THE ATTENDANCE.

From the quarterly school reports I gather the following statistics regarding the attendance: The maximum was reached in the quarter ending December 31, 1887, when 181 different pupils were enrolled. In the quarters ending September 30, March 31, and June 30 there were respectively enrolled on the school register 178, 160, and 167 names. The average attendance for the year was 155.

The whole number of different pupils that have been carried on the rolls since January 1, 1887, the date upon which the school work began under the present management, is 220. Of this number 181 belonged to the Pueblo tribe, 23 to the Pima, 7 to the Papago, 8 to the Navajo, and 1 to the Apache. The Pueblos represented in this enumeration are those of Laguna, Acoma, Isleta, San Dia, Santa Clara, Zia, San Felipe, Cochiti, and Santa Anna.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING CHILDREN.

In my report of last year reference was made to the difficulties incident to the labor of collecting the children. The experience of the year just closed justifies me in the statement that unless compulsory means be resorted to by the Government the great work of civilizing the Indian will make but slow progress. The ordinary arguments, such as might be supposed would have weight with rational beings in leading them to accept the advantages of an education, have little effect upon these people. They are as a rule obstinate in their opposition, apparently neither caring for enlightenment themselves nor for the efforts made to extend it to their children. I know a few notable exceptions of prominent men among them, who are assuredly doing what they can to elevate their people, but by far the larger portion look upon the schools as in direct antagonism with their established notions and as conspiring to take away their inalienable rights.

As a rule they are distrustful of all effort made in their behalf, from whatever source it may come, and are extremely slow to accept new ideas. This apathy, or rather hereditary inclination to cling to their traditions and original system of living and laws, constitutes the chief hindrance to their moral and intellectual advancement. No man who has gained a knowledge of the condition of the Pueblo Indian, as he exists to-day, of his tribal government, mode of living, primitive methods of agriculture, simple ways in everything, can fail to be struck with the slow progress which these people, perhaps the most favored of all the Indian tribes, have made. Although the descendants of a powerful tribe conquered by the Spaniards more than two centuries ago, a people said to have been populous and warlike, the remnant now scattered throughout the valleys of New Mexico seem unlike them in all save their customs and traditions. Possessing land in abundance and the richest in the Territory they raise barely enough for a meager subsistence for themselves and their families. They are peaceable, hospitable to strangers, but lacking the bolder and more active traits of their neighbors, the Apaches and Navajoes.

Another hindrance to the work of securing children for the industrial boarding-school is the day school in the pueblo. It is a fact that in whatever Indian village a day school has been established, it matters not how large or small the daily attendance or how many children of school age the pueblo may contain, the people of that pueblo can not be made to understand that the boarding school has higher claims upon them and offers superior advantages. They seem to think that the home school possesses all the advantages of the boarding school, and, whether they believe it or not, use the day school as an excuse to retain the children at the pueblo.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The industrial features of the school have, during the past year, been put upon a more substantial basis, and the reports from the several labor departments are of a very encouraging character. The value of manual labor as an essential factor in Indian education is no longer a subject on which there is any division of opinion among intelligent men. All acknowledge that the future of the race chiefly depends on their knowing how to work, and on the early formation of a character for industry and thrift. The

question of paramount importance to the Indian is, how long before the results aimed at by the Government in this direction will bear practical fruit. It is a question, too, that at present is perplexing many thoughtful minds. Impressed with these considerations, the greatest stress has been laid on industrial training, and the results accomplished are of a gratifying nature.

A shoe and harness maker and a tailress were employed a portion of the year. These pursuits, with those of farming, carpentry, the bakery, sewing-room, laundry, and general domestic work of the dormitories, kitchen, etc., under the direction of the matron, constitute the present industrial facilities of the school.

THE FARM.

While much labor has been expended in the endeavor to improve the farm, the showing in the return of crops has been very meager. The industrial teacher reports about 20 acres plowed and leveled during the year, 10 acres of which were planted to corn in the spring; the prospect is that this crop will be a failure; 3 acres were seeded to alfalfa with no better success; and about 5 acres of such land as was thought to be the best adapted to raising garden vegetables were put into shape. The vegetable crop for the most part promises to be very light; the utmost care was taken in the preparation of the ground, and the light yield in no way reflects on the management of the farmer. About 500 grape-vines, 250 fruit trees, and 150 shade trees were set out in the spring, fully half of which are doing well.

From twelve to fifteen boys were detailed for each quarter to carry on the work of the farm, caring for the horses, cattle, swine, etc., and attending to all other outside labor connected with the needs of the school. Although they have not been rewarded with immediate results, yet they have made good progress in the various details of practical farming, receiving special instruction in the construction of irrigating ditches and in the different processes of irrigation. Much labor of a general character was also performed under the supervision of the industrial teacher, such as the care and improvement of the school grounds, grading around the superintendent's cottage, building necessary roads and walks, keeping fences in repair, besides the numerous miscellaneous duties inseparable from this position.

The lands upon which the Government buildings are located are, at present, almost worthless for agricultural purposes. The soil can not be reclaimed by the labor of one or two years. Much of it is so full of alkali as to render it unfit for many years to come for raising crops of any kind. I believe it would have been difficult, not to say impossible, for 60 acres of desert land so poor and absolutely valueless to have been selected as a site for an Indian school elsewhere in the valley of the Rio Grande. The grounds, however, immediately surrounding the buildings are now in almost perfect condition; the work of filling the low places with clay and sand and covering the whole with a top dressing of gravel from the foot hills has been continued at intervals as occasion demanded during the year. As a consequence, the healthfulness of the institution has been greatly promoted.

CARPENTRY.

Without doubt the greatest success of the year has been achieved in this branch. This is due partly to the natural aptness which the larger boys have for the mechanical arts, and partly to the efficient instruction given them. The boys of the Pima tribe have shown special talent for this class of work; among them there has been a friendly spirit of rivalry, each one apparently trying to outdo the others. Among the Pueblo boys, John and Cyrus, former pupils at Carlisle, and Andrew Little, from the Mesquero Agency, have proven themselves competent mechanics. These boys have wrought with their own hands specimens of carpentry work equal to the best.

A vast amount of work has been done. I quote from the recent report of the school carpenter the following: "Since July, 1887, the carpenters have put roof on shop store-room, buttressed and painted shop, built flour-room, meat-house, granary, assembly hall, and superintendent's cottage, including the painting of the same. They have also completed the outside work of unfinished buildings and primed them, and the inside work is ready for plastering, except the room used as a bakery. They have also built a temporary wash-house and a tool-room. They have built 6 refrigerators, 5 cupboards, 8 small tables, 5 tables for dining-room, and a dish-wash table; have manufactured sash for 10 windows and 30 new screens for windows on the main building. In addition to the new work above specified there has been a large amount of general repairing, enough to keep one all-day boy employed during the year. Three boys have been employed all day during the year and an average of 3 half-day boys. All the boys who have worked at the trade six months can sharpen their own tools, except the crosscut saws, and five can do that fairly well. Nearly all can and have made many pieces of furniture, and

dovetail boxes in a very neat manner." From the above report it will be seen that this department has received its full share of attention. All the work has been done in a thorough, workmanlike manner, and there has been manifest at all times a display of interest and energy on the part of all the boys without exception.

THE SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP.

Authority was obtained for the position of shoe and harness maker at the beginning of the last fiscal year, but owing to the lack of tools and leather material work was not commenced till September 24, 1887, and as the supplies of harness and sole leather were exhausted in April last, the labor in this department was necessarily discontinued. While the supplies lasted the instruction given in repairing shoes and harness and in manufacturing new work was most thorough, and the progress made by the Indian boys serving as apprentices was very satisfactory. I regard these trades as two of the most important that can be embraced in the industrial curriculum of the school. They are trades that have a special interest for many boys, and next to carpentering I believe them to be the most valuable and practical.

In the report of the shoe and harness maker I find the following articles were manufactured during the year, viz: 1 set double Concord harness, 3 halters (6 rings), 3 pairs breast straps, 1 hitching straps, 1 pair hoppers, 3 chain cushions, 3 cushions for wagon seats, 1 wagon cover, and 1 mail-bag. There were repaired 6 sets double harness and 3 sets single harness. In addition to this 19 pairs of boys' shoes were manufactured and 571 pairs were repaired. The report further says: "Since the supply of sole-leather was exhausted in April, the boys employed in this department have been engaged in tearing down chimneys, cleaning brick, cutting chimney-ways through the partitions and floors of the two unfinished buildings, furring, lathing, and putting in ceiling in the same, and doing a considerable quantity of other carpenter work. The number of boys learning these trades were eight, four working in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. The progress made is very gratifying when the time devoted to the work six months is taken into consideration. The Indian boys take to these trades readily and learn very rapidly, as they seem fond of working in leather and take a deep interest in learning how to use the tools and care for them."

THE SEWING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENTS.

By referring to the reports of the seamstress and tailoress I find that 1,956 different garments were manufactured from July, 1887, to September 1 of the present year. The following is an enumeration of the more important articles, viz: Boys' aprons, 29; girls' aprons, 6; girls' dresses, 192; boys' drawers, 205; shirts, 143; skirts, 21; sheets, 84; chemises, 38; window curtains, 49; night dresses, 23; towels, 304; girls' waists, 52; boys' jackets, 24; pillow cases, 159; boys' suits, 1; boys' pants, 11; girls' garments for underwear, 63; etc. The repairing of the boys' and girls' clothes was shared by both departments and formed no inconsiderable part of the work accomplished by them. From twelve to fifteen girls were daily employed in this capacity.

The progress made during the year has been commendable. The domestic work of the institution, such as sweeping the dormitories, making the beds, etc., has been performed by the girls under the direction of the matron. As they were not sufficient in number to attend to all the domestic duties, the labor of the laundry, cleaning of the dormitories, halls, dining-room, and kitchen, and the washing of the dishes, setting the dining tables, have fallen for the most part upon the boys detailed for these various duties. These tasks, though not properly connected with the kind of work suited to boys, nevertheless were cheerfully undertaken by them and were generally as well performed as if the labor was congenial to their tastes.

THE SCHOOL.

It is doubtful if the literary progress of the school has kept pace with the advancement in the industrial departments. More could have been accomplished in certain directions; still, in view of the many hindrances that have interposed to retard the work, the average efforts of the teachers have been meritorious and above censure criticism. All have shown an interest in their work and have endeavored to be faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

The one thing needful in the Indian service is the selection of employes who are known to be competent to undertake the work for which they have been engaged. Nor is competency alone sufficient; they should be persons whose character is above reproach, men and women who realize that they teach no less by example than by precept, and who, knowing this, so order their lives that the influence of that example may be felt

for good upon the school. All who are brought into close personal relations with the pupils should possess average education and should have refinement and polish of manners, which education and association with the intelligent alone can give. Were this service to be brought within the civil service regulations, and appointments made upon approved fitness alone, its efficiency would beyond question be greatly promoted. Under the existing arrangements there is no test of the capacity, intelligence, or character of the candidate and no assurance that well earned merit will receive its just reward.

A decided and most gratifying advance has been made during the year in English speaking. The difficulty of getting pupils to give up their own language for the English was referred to in my last report. This has been almost entirely overcome, and the school may now be regarded as practically English speaking. A rigid system of scrutiny and daily reporting was enforced and pupils who were found unwilling to conform to milder regulations were compelled to submit to it. As a consequence in a short time there was a radical change for the better.

The experience of the past two years leads me to the conclusion that Indian children as a class are quite as susceptible to intellectual impressions as American youth, and that if their training begin early like results may be expected. It is a mistaken notion that the race is incapable of advancement. To the young the difficulties of a new language are quickly and easily overcome, but as they approach the years of maturity the work of education is found to be tenfold greater. The race as a whole can not be expected to make that progress hoped for until provision is made by the Government for separating all the children from parental control and from daily contact with the demoralizing influences of home life and placing them for a term of years in boarding-schools where they will be dealt with and cared for and surrounded by the civilizing influences which these schools alone can furnish.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The two buildings that for three years have stood in a dismantled, half-finished condition are now nearly completed; it is expected that they will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November next. The facilities in work-shops, store-rooms, dormitories, etc., have been greatly enlarged by their construction and the capacity of the institution for a larger number of students has been thereby extended. From 260 to 250 children, it is believed, can be comfortably accommodated the coming year. The large assembly hall, though not fully completed, has served an important purpose, and perhaps more than any other means has provided against diseases contracted from colds during the winter. Before the erection of this building it was noticed that colds were frequent among the boy pupils.

A hospital, laundry, and bath-house and barn are imperatively needed. Steps should be taken for the erection of these buildings at an early day.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ALBUQUERQUE.

I believe there is not another Indian school in the service that has better advantages of location and climate. Situated in the midst of the great Pueblo tribe and not at a great distance from the reservations of New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern Colorado, and presenting a climate essentially the same in all important features, in a valley rapidly filling with a progressive American population, and fast becoming noted as the seat of the southwest, if not of the continent, the possibilities for the rebuilding of an institution for Indian education of broad scope and ample opportunities seem nowhere more flattering.

SANITARY.

Owing to the serious illness of Dr. Jas. Wroth, the school physician, at the time of the preparation of this report, I am compelled to dispense with a specified medical statement and speak only in a general way of the sanitary condition of the school. During the past year the health of the institution has been excellent. Early last fall occurred the death of one of the young men of the Pima tribe, from pneumonia. The loss of the young man was deeply felt, because of his manly, upright qualities and the influence which he had over the other boys of the school. With this exception the year's record contains not a single case of prolonged or severe sickness. Fortunately no epidemic appeared. There have been several cases of sore eyes, but nearly all yielded to treatment, and even this trouble was not general or as difficult to control as during the previous year. Since the school opened in January, 1887, the death rate has been remarkably light. Up to October, 1887, three deaths had occurred; the boy died at the school, and two after returning to their homes in Arizona. These came to Albuquerque broken in health and spirits, and it was known on their arrival that they could not last long.

They were returned to their parents by order of Department with the results above stated.

The good health of the pupils may be, in great measure, accounted for by the extraordinary care that has been taken at all times to keep the bedding clean and well aired, the dormitories well ventilated and thoroughly cleaned, to have the tables supplied with an abundance of wholesome food. The main building has been twice, in the past two years, renovated throughout by paint and kalsomine and varnish, which, besides adding to its appearance, have no doubt aided in warding off disease. The slops and wash-water from the kitchen, dormitories, and laundry are daily removed to a sufficient distance, and every precaution taken to keep the buildings, within and around, clean, dry, and healthful.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that though the discouragements and hindrances connected with the labor of a superintendent are many and not lightly to be borne, yet there comes a feeling of genuine satisfaction in the reflection that the sacrifices have been made in behalf of a cause and people upon whom the wrongs of centuries have been inflicted, and for whom, it is hoped, the light of a brighter future is breaking.

Thanking the Department for the many acts of courtesy and consideration shown me during the year just closed, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. F. BUELL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA OREGON.

CHEMAWA, OREGON, September 20, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888:

The school is situated 15 miles from Salem, the capital of Oregon, on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad. The site and buildings as now improved presents a beautiful appearance and is a picturesque and lovely home for the Indian youth who are induced to leave their own homes on the reservations and enter on a broader field and higher plane of educational and industrial development.

This school was organized at Forest Grove, Oregon, on the 25th day of February, 1880, with 18 scholars, all from the Puyallup Reservation, Washington Territory. From that little beginning it has steadily grown, until now there has been enrolled during the past fiscal year 214 scholars, representing 35 different tribes and nationalities, most of whom accept their new surroundings with pleasure and delight, and are generally eager to improve their condition in learning and in industry.

The progress and general advancement of a majority of the pupils have been marked, and has shown capabilities beyond what was expected at the beginning of the school. There was a class of 12 boys and 10 girls graduated on the 25th of June, with distinguishing credit to themselves, the teachers, and the race to which they belong. The scholars have generally studied diligently in the school-rooms and worked hard in the shops and on the farm, and I am warranted in saying that more advancement has been made all along the line than has been done in any one year since the school was organized.

Perhaps the greater in any single branch of industry is on the farm and the crops produced. About 40 acres of land, including 20 acres of the land purchased by the Indian children, have been slashed and burned, and a large portion of the stumps and logs removed and burned; besides, there have been about 10 acres of new land cleared and planted to crops this year. In addition to the work done by the boys at home, I have permitted quite a number of the larger boys to go out and work in the harvest fields, and so well and satisfactory was their work done that not a single complaint was lodged, but, on the contrary, all were commended for their gentlemanly deportment and the good work performed; some of them are spoken for for the next harvest, and some of them could be hired out for the whole year at as good and remunerative wages as are usually paid white boys. They have also worked for the Government, and have earned, and it has been placed to their credit in a savings-bank, about \$2,000, and, in addition to these several sums of money, the boys and girls have, during this month, earned by picking hops \$1,119.80. Thus, while they are securing an education, they are also earning and saving some money for themselves.

Since my last annual report I have visited nearly all the reservations on this coast and found many of the scholars that had gone out from this school now in the employ of the

Government, filling various positions of trust at their several agencies, and others engaged in the different pursuits of life, where they were exerting a good and healthful influence among their people, proving most conclusively that the money expended by the Government is not wasted, but is bringing forth fruit that will finally ripen into a rich harvest of peace, prosperity, and happiness to these poor, unfortunate, and misguided children of the forest. The only way to save the fragment of this once numerous and powerful race of people for the good work recently inaugurated by the Government to go on and educate and train their children in the better ways of advanced civilization.

For a more accurate and detailed statement of the condition of the school and the work accomplished during the past fiscal year, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the employes now representing and standing at the head of the various departments of education and industries studied and taught in this school.

THE FARM.

(D. E. Brewer, industrial teacher.)

This department is regarded as one of the most important connected with the school-work here. If the Indians can be taught to be first-class farmers they will be able to meet the new order of things sought to be inaugurated in the Indian life by giving each one a home of his own, so he may be able to cultivate and manage his own land in a manner that will support himself and family. This idea, with its practical application is being taught here. The farm is being cleared up and the crops are planted and cultivated by the Indians themselves, who have been very successful this year. They have done more work and raised better crops than has ever been done in any one year since I have had charge of the school. The school garden of vegetables, consisting of onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, beets, parsnips, peas, beans, cabbage, corn, squashes, and potatoes, will compare favorably with any garden in this vicinity; and notwithstanding the work has all been done by Indian boys, with Indian scholars as instructors, there has been produced as much of each and all of these vegetables as the whole school could consume in their proper seasons, and such as potatoes, carrots, beets, onions, and cabbage, enough to last the whole year. It can not be stated in bushels and pounds the exact amount of the different products produced. It can only be approximated.

Corn	20	Carrots	10,000
Parasites	1,000	Beets	1,000
Onions	1,000	Peas	1,000
Radishes	10,000	Squashes	4,000
Lettuce	1,000	Parsnips	2,000
Peas	2,000	Cabbage	7,500
Par-snip	2,000		

The stock consists of 4 head of work-horses, 2 blood mares and 3 colts, 15 cows, 1 bull, 7 calves, 10 hogs, and 25 pigs. This stock is generally in good condition.

The farm and dairy boys have done a great deal of work, have generally done it well, have been obedient and willing to work. They cleared, grubbed, and dug out the large stumps of about 15 acres of new land, and slashed and burned off about 20 acres more. The labor required to clear the land here is immense. It would be difficult to estimate in dollars and cents the value of the labor performed this year by the farm boys.

SHOE SHOP.

(S. A. Walker, shoemaker.)

The average number of boys who have worked in the shoe shop for the past year is 8, working a half day each. There has been 592 pair of shoes manufactured and 390 pair repaired. Harness has been repaired to the amount of \$10.25. A great improvement has been made by the pupils in this department during the past year, and more interest is manifested by them than ever heretofore.

SEWING-ROOM.

(Mrs. M. J. Walker, instructor.)

In the sewing-room during the past year there has been manufactured a total of 2,184 pieces, embracing all the articles of wearing apparel for the girls, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, bed-ticks, curtains, etc. On an average 7 girls have worked a half day each in this department, and in addition to the list of articles manufactured they have done a great deal of mending. This work has all been done by the Indian girls.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

(William S. Hudson, instructor.)

In this department I have worked an average of 4 boys a half day each. The work done consists of one new buck-board and one new lumber wagon, and rebuilding five lumber wagons and one hack, the wood-work of which was all new and the labor on them equal to making new work. We have also done \$169.92 worth of job work. The boys have all been obedient and have shown a desire to advance, and with our facilities so much better than ever heretofore I have hopes that the facilities will be such that more improvements and greater advancement will be accomplished in the coming year.

ENGINEER AND PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

(William Herkenrath, instructor.)

In this department 4 scholars have been in attendance, who, under my charge, have discharged their duties faithfully and as well as any white boys could have done under similar circumstances. The different branches of work in this department are as follows:

Tinning and plumbing, attending to steam-boiler and pumps, and during the winter months attending to steam-heating apparatus. To this apparatus our attention is required at night as well as during the day, in order to keep steam and water pipes from freezing. Outside of the necessary repair work belonging to this department many articles have been manufactured during the year. Tinware, valued at \$139.50; 426 feet of steam and water pipes have been put in.

Aside from this work this department has to attend to the sewerage, of which we have no regular system. During the year we have put in 240 feet of wooden sewerage. I must remark that in regard to this something should be done. A good sewerage system would be the best improvement on the ground, and ought to be constructed, as it would add much to the general health of the children.

LAUNDRY.

(Annie Herkenrath, laundress.)

All the washing and ironing for the school is done in this department with 12 girls under my charge. The patching of the girls' clothes is also done in the laundry. The pupils seem to be satisfied and obedient, and do their work faithfully.

COOKING DEPARTMENT.

(Elizabeth Hudson, cook.)

In the kitchen an average of 7 girls is required to do the work. The cooking for the entire school is done here, and in addition the girls are required to do all scrubbing and cleaning necessary to keep the kitchen clean and tidy. The dining-room girls wash the dishes, set the tables, and keep the dining-room clean.

CARPENTER AND CABINET-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

(John Gray, instructor.)

In this department considerable work of various kinds has been performed during the year just closed. Eight boys have been regularly employed a half day each, and show remarkable progress in the several branches of the department. The work done during the year embraces finishing the shops inside for occupancy for the shoemaker, blacksmith, and carpenter; furnishing the clerk's office with a large file-case and other furniture. This work when viewed by visitors is pronounced first class and a credit to any mechanic. In addition to this, office desks, tables, flour chests for bakery, wash-sinks for office building and drug-room, step ladders, 9 collars, water troughs for the stock, and a large cutting table for the tailoring department have been constructed. The general repairs of the school buildings and furniture, consisting of breakages, repainting and varnishing, have been carefully looked after. One of the old buildings has been torn down and moved to the new grounds and rebuilt for a boys' wash-room. They have also built more than a

half mile of good panel fence along the railroad tracks and about a half mile of panel and rail fence along the public highway. At times when the work was short in this department their instructor took the trades boys out on the farm and worked at general farm work, such as cutting wood, clearing fence rows, and making garden and other farm work under the industrial teacher. A great deal more might have been accomplished had the boys been furnished with lumber to put up necessary buildings that are badly needed on the ground. But as a whole the advancement and work in this department has been more than satisfactory.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

(Prof. L. S. Rogers, principal teacher.)

In the last annual report 202 pupils are reported as being enrolled during the year ending June 30, 1887. During the year ending June 30, 1888, 12 pupils were entered, 6 were discharged, 22 graduated, 9 died while in attendance, and 9 ran away. During the three consecutive quarters ending June 30, 1888, and which included nearly all the time this department was in session during the year, the average daily attendance was 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ pupils.

The graduation system has been maintained, pupils being promoted from grade to grade whenever their progress would warrant such advancement. Generally speaking, the pupils are quite studious, making very satisfactory progress, considering the limited time they have for study and recitation. Many of them display remarkable capabilities in those branches of study in which the imitative faculties predominate.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

(W. H. Utter, tailor.)

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there was manufactured a total number of 1,128 pieces, consisting of coats, pants, shirts, drawers, overalls, jumpers, etc. The work was done by 2 boys and 1 girl working half-time, except during the first quarter of 1888, when an assistant tailor was employed to assist in making up the uniforms for the boys. In addition to the articles manufactured, a total of 612 pieces were patched in this department during the year.

SANITARY.

In this department of the school we have labored under some difficulties this year on account of the frequent change of physicians and on account of being entirely without a portion of the time, as is the case just now.

It is also a lamentable fact that we have not a perfect and thorough system of drainage. This location especially requires thorough drainage, not only of the school lands, but the adjacent sloughs forming the head-waters of Lake Labisch. Until these stagnant waters are carried away from the lagoons this place will be subject to malaria and other diseases resulting from such surroundings. It will require an outlay of several thousand dollars to carry all this surplus and stagnant water (as it should be) into the Willamette River, a distance of about 3 miles; and without it this can not be safely relied on as a perfectly healthy location.

There have not been as many cases of sickness treated in the school this year as there were last, but they have not yielded to treatment so readily and the results were more fatal. There have been 10 deaths in the school and 22 sent home on sick leave of absence, of which number 12 have died, making a total mortality of 22, being the highest death-rate of any preceding year.

The future of this school depends so much on the proper drainage that I would most earnestly recommend that some measures be taken at once to remedy the threatened danger and that a good, reliable, and trustworthy physician, one who is familiar with the peculiar diseases affecting the Indian race, be kept in constant attendance on the children in the school.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle, Pa., August 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The following table shows the population for the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.	Remaining at school.		In families and on farms.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Alaskan														
Apache	107	12			122									
Arapaho	18	7			25									
Arikaree														
Caddo	1				1									
Cheyenne	22	16			38									
Chippewa	1				1									
Comanche	1				1									
Crow	1				1									
Gros Ventre	1				1									
Iowa	1				1									
Kaw	1				1									
Keechle	1				1									
Kiowa	3				3									
Lipan	1				1									
Menominee	1				1									
Modoc	1				1									
Navajo	5				5									
Nez Percé	1				1									
Omaha	6	1			7									
Onondaga	19	17			36									
Ottawa	1				1									
Pawnee	1				1									
Peoria	1				1									
Pi-Ute	1				1									
Ponca	1				1									
Pueblo	65	53			118									
Quapaw	1				1									
Sac and Fox	1				1									
Seminole	1				1									
Seneca	1				1									
Shoshone	2				2									
Shawnee														
Sioux	39	13	25	16	93									
Stockbridge	1				1									
Tuscarora	1				1									
Wichita	1				1									
Winnebago	5	5	6		16									
Wyandotte	2	5	1		8									
Total	310	189	63	15	637	16	11	14	7	373	216	589	391	113

Average present during the school term, 561.

It will be seen that the Apaches constitute our largest element from any one tribe. This has not been altogether favorable to the interests of the school, but probably in no other way could the greatest good of an equal number of our wildest Apache Indians be as well served.

The work of the school-rooms has been carried on much the same as in former years. There has been an unusually large number of beginners. Only about one-third of the number enrolled have been in the fourth and fifth reader grades, covering in mathematics from common fractions, through decimals, denominate numbers, interest and proportion, square and cube root, and menstruation, with a general review, including elementary geometry. The fourth and fifth reader grades have also taken United States history and civil government. In hygiene, books No. 1 and 2 have been used in the third-reader and all higher grades, using in connection with the text-books Yaggl's Anatomical Chart and Manikin.

Public exercises were held one evening each month, at which pupils gave selected or

original speeches and compositions. Two debating clubs among the boys and one literary society among the girls have been maintained with spirit and with excellent results. Among the questions discussed were the following of special interest to Indian youth, viz:

Resolved, That the Indian Territory should be opened for settlement; that the Indian be at once admitted to citizenship; that stock-raising is better for the Indian than farming; that industry is more important to the Indian than book knowledge; that it is better for the Dakota Indians to have the Territory admitted as a State; that the industrial school for Indians is better than the day school; that Indian youth who have been educated at Government expense should not accept further help from the Government; that all Indian education should be in the English language.

I urge more than ever the value of workshops and manual training in schools for Indian youth; but to all industrial and literary training should be added association and competition with the whites during the time of their school life; this alone will insure to them confidence in their own ability to meet the issues of the common struggle for existence. The following statement gives the number of each tribe under instruction at trades during the year.

Tribes	Car-penter-ing.	Black-smith and wagon-mak-ing.	Har-ness-mak-ing.	Tailor-ing.	Shoe-making.	Tim-ber-ing.	Paint-ing.	Print-ing.	Bak-ing.	Steam-fitting.	
Alaskan											
Apache											
Arapaho	1	2		9	7		1				
Caddo	1			1	2		2			4	
Cheyenne	1			1						1	
Comanche				3	1					1	
Crow				2							
Gros Ventre	2	1		2							
Iowa										1	
Kaw				1						1	
Keechle				1							
Kiowa										1	
Menominee					2						
Modoc					2					1	
Navajo										1	
Nez Percé		1								1	
Omaha										1	
Onondaga	1	3		3		2		1		1	
Ottawa						1				2	
Pawnee									3	2	
Peoria	1			2	2					1	
Ponca										1	
Pueblo										1	
Quapaw	6	2		5	6	1					
Sioux	1	3		1					3		
Winnebago	2	2		1	7	15				1	
Wyandotte						3			1	2	
Total	23	16		32	35	36	8	8	17	4	10

The industries taught the girls embrace all that are essential to housekeeping, so far as can be taught in a large institution, and this instruction is largely supplemented by practical experience in suitable white families.

It is fortunate that this school is so situated that its capacity for agricultural instruction is not limited to the 300 acres of school land. Its facilities in this direction might at once be extended to cover the best of training for 1,000 boys. The system of placing pupils in families and on farms during vacation and leaving a limited number of these remain through the winter to attend the public schools has widened and its results have been more satisfactory. Three hundred and four boys and 143 girls have had these privileges for longer or shorter periods during the year. Out-pupils are visited and careful inquiry made covering the homes in which they live and their treatment while there, also their own personal conduct and habits, and the schools they attend are examined, and reports covering all these points become a part of our permanent record. Teachers having the care of our Indian pupils in the district schools universally speak well of them. It is a gratifying feature of this out-experience that those patrons who were the first to take hold of the system have been so well suited that they still continue to employ our students and prefer them to any other help. Their general testimony is: "They are pleasant to have about the house." "Are good to my children." "So respectful

to the ladies," etc. Of the whole number out during the year only 4 failed to give satisfaction, and no case of criminal viciousness occurred.

In regard to the conduct of students returned to agencies reports are conflicting; in many cases they are creditable, but in others quite the reverse. In order to measure success by these apparent rules a very thorough knowledge of the adverse circumstances to which they return and in which they are compelled to live is needed. Enough comes to us to satisfy that the work of Carlisle is an ever-increasing factor for good in Indian matters, and that by means of this and other schools of like character the great body of Indians may yet be brought into thought and touch with the outer world more rapidly than by any other means so far inaugurated. The Government can only hope to do away with our distinct Indian population and assimilate it through some organized plan having that purpose in view. The massing and herding on reservations separated from the intelligence and industry of the country is the reverse of every such purpose.

The mortality of the year was abnormally large, being 21 out of a total population of 637. Sixteen of these, 9 males and 7 females, were Apaches, 1 boy Cheyenne, 1 boy Lipan, 2 boys Nez Percés, 1 boy Pawnee. This great mortality among the 152 Apaches is more than three times that of all the rest of the school combined, though they number less than one-fourth of the whole. An explanation is found in the fact that when they arrived at Carlisle they were at a very low ebb physically, many of them suffering from chronic and incurable disease. All the deaths were from tubercular consumption or kindred affection. Aside from the Apaches, the health of the school has never been better. I repeat what I said last year, that the most potent element in rebuilding their naturally weak constitution is the country life and diet of the out-students. No disease of an epidemic nature occurred, and with the new buildings now complete and in progress of construction the general health of the school will surely improve, as exposure to colds and drafts will be lessened and general comfort greatly increased.

Every student who in any way becomes possessed of money deposits it, and is furnished with a small bank-book in which the amounts are entered to his credit. All expenditures are required to be approved on a blank provided for that purpose, and thus a general oversight is kept of the financial habits of the student and economy encouraged, while expenditures that are made are for legitimate and useful purposes only. The student is required to give the name and probable cost of the articles desired, and to state the balance of cash on hand, so that in a variety of ways they gain education from the handling of their small sums of money.

The interest of the public, and especially of the known friends of Indian education, continues. The amount contributed since the date of my last report is \$9,538.43, which has been expended chiefly in completing and equipping buildings then under construction.

It is our aim, along with our literary and industrial training, to implant in the minds of the youth committed to our care a knowledge of those cardinal truths of Christianity recognized throughout the civilized world as the foundation of social and family life. In this work the clergy and Christian workers of Carlisle have not abated their interest and help. The various churches continue Indian classes in their Sabbath schools, and our pupils of both sexes continue to be admitted into church membership. On the school ground Sunday service and Sabbath school are regularly held throughout the year.

The system of transferring pupils from agency schools designed to be established by paragraph 11 of circular No. 126, Office of Indian Affairs, May 15, 1881, has never been carried out, and we have been left to depend on chance applications and occasional visits to reservations by officers of the school. These loose methods are not designed to supply us with the most suitable material, nor to insure the best return for the expenditure of the public fund appropriated for us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,

Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., August 24, 1889.

SIR: My report for this year is based, as heretofore, upon reports made directly to me by the officers and teachers of our Indian Department, and in this connection I take the liberty of drawing your attention to a pamphlet just issued under the title of "Ten Years' Work for Indians at Hampton," which stands for our ideas and experience on this subject.

A number of our three-year Indians have asked for an extension of time, and a second term would, I think, be invaluable. This, however, should cost something, for if education by self-help could be applied to the Indian as it is to the negro it would go far toward making men of them. The wisest thing in reconstruction was the refusal, at the end of two and a half centuries of unpaid labor, to give the negro the coveted "40 acres and a mule." The Indian's endowment of land and his right to rations are like a millstone around his neck, for only when it is work or starve will the average man work, and President Garfield gave the best solution of the problem when he said in his last speech delivered here: "For the Indian, labor must be; for the negro, labor must be free."

During the past year our Indian training and technical shops have employed 48 Indian young men. In this way the majority learn a trade and in a technical shop get a general knowledge of the tools used in wood and iron work, which fits them to repair their own houses, carts, etc., and to be comparatively expert in some other one trade. Farming is the chief occupation of those who master no single trade.

More thorough work in farming is desirable, and we hope to give to each Indian qualified for it two "outings" of three and a half months each during his four years' course. While Western agriculture is different from that in the East, the knowledge and labor discipline gained here will suffice for success, as experience of returned Indians has shown. Farming is generally the basis of Indian life, but of our 210 returned Indians 30 are self-supporting in other ways than farming.

The plan of "outing," i. e., placing Indians among white farmers, so splendidly carried out by Captain Pratt with his Carlisle Indians in Pennsylvania, is the soundest method of teaching the "white man's way." It is like learning to swim by being thrown into the water, and ought to be widely extended, but would require a central school in each State to receive and fit the Indian for his place. Never were our students so eager as now to spend the summer among the farmers of western Massachusetts. The largest party we ever sent (51) went this year, in June. It is considered a reward of good conduct to be permitted to go North to work all day at moderate wages among the thrifty farmers of Berkshire County. With very few exceptions we have found Indians ready to work under fair conditions, and it is surprising, when we consider what their past has been, that they show so much good sense and so manly a spirit.

The following reports upon the Indian Department in general by Miss Josephine Richards, in charge, and upon the Indian classes in the academic department, by Miss H. M. Ludlow, fully describe the existing conditions.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the school year, after the arrival of the October party, we numbered 135 Indians, including one in Massachusetts, but not including five little children under five years of age who are here with their parents. After the return of the spring and summer parties our number was reduced to 112, but was raised in July to 121 by the party brought by Dr. Johnson, mostly from Oneida, so that at present we have 84 boys and 36 girls, representing the following tribes:

Stour	69	Pawnee	3
Omaha	12	Mandan	1
Winnebago	8	Quonaga	1
Sie and Fox	5	Oneida	2
Wichita	1	Chippewa	1
Comanche	1	Pima	1
Pottawatomi	1		
Delaware	1	Total	121
Absentee Shawnee	1		

But one death has occurred during the year, and that on the 28th of June.

The reservations to which our Indians have been returned have been visited during the year by the Rev. H. B. Trissell, vice-principal; Rev. J. J. Gravatt, principal of Indian department during summer; Mr. F. C. Briggs, business agent; Mr. G. L. Curtis, commandant, and Dr. Anna H. Johnson, who is school physician in summer and *matron familias* to Indian boys in winter. All have gone over the ground thoroughly, and their reports are very encouraging.

The class-work the past year has moved on much as heretofore. The teachers learn from experience how to lay the foundations more surely, and the progress of the new Indians in the main has been good. Some of our more advanced scholars, who are taking the normal course, have done particularly well, the two in the senior class and several of the middle and juniors holding their own with their colored class-mates in a way that is very gratifying. The evening study hours have shown much earnestness.

At Winona Lodge the laundry and sewing-room have had their busy workers, and

washing, ironing, sewing, and mending have progressed as usual. The lady in charge of the sewing-school reports decided improvement, especially in cutting and fitting. Two of the graduates of our laundry, after their return to the Omaha Agency, found employment there. Of one of these who was at the mission the superintendent said to Miss Fletcher: "No one has ever done so well in that department." The teacher of the cooking classes has "nothing but good to say" of her pupils this year. Their course has included lessons in making bread, soups, stews, and preparing meat, vegetables, and sick-room cookery.

The nurse has given some instruction in making bandages and poultices, and fomenting eyes.

Fourteen of the girls take lessons in the technical shop, where, after learning the names and uses of tools, they are taught how to make a square, a box, a wooden flower-pot, etc., until the most skillful are ready to undertake the manufacture of a table of pretty design. The art of putting in glass is also to be given them.

Many useful or esthetic articles have been made in the fancy-work class to decorate the girls' own rooms or bestow as Christmas gifts upon their friends, or to be sold in aid of some good object.

A great step has been taken at the wigwam by enlarging the boys' assembly room, and also cutting a door into the sitting-room of the lady in charge, with its sunny windows and open fire, where the boys find a friend ever ready to give them counsel and help. This arrangement seems to impart a new atmosphere to the building, and the sense of comfort and of home which it gives the boys have been quick to appreciate. Books, magazines, pictures, games, and music afford pleasant and profitable recreation for leisure hours. They have now plenty of space as they gather for their evening roll-call, followed by brief devotional exercises, or on a Saturday night, when there is no more general gathering, for a spirited debate by themselves.

One of the boys has taken lessons on the church organ at St. John's, and three of the little boys and six of the girls have received instruction from Mr. Hathbun on the cabinet organ. Most of these he reports as very apt scholars. He speaks very warmly also of the singing of the four boys in St. John's choir, especially of their rendering of the somewhat difficult Easter music this year, and of the success of the five boys in the school band, two of them being among its best performers.

In their industrial training the boys are divided as follows:

Carpenters.....	8	Tailors.....	1
Harness-makers.....	3	Technical shops.....	23
Tinsmiths.....	3	Farmers.....	2
Shoemakers.....	6	Engine shop.....	1
Painters.....	3	Printing-office.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	3	Janitors.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	2		

The Indian reservation in the rear of Winona draws many visitors. Here six little cottages, with their three cozy rooms curtained at the windows, bright pictures on the walls, offer pleasant homes for our Indian families. The married men all attend school and work in the shops or on the farm. Two of the women have been for a time in the night school, while others have attended the day school more or less regularly, or received instruction at their own homes, besides the training bestowed upon them in matters of housekeeping and care for their husbands and little children. Tiny gardens have been laid out by the occupants of the cottages to raise a few vegetables for their tables. The men have planted potatoes in the large school garden. After learning how to make money it is very needful for our Indians to gain some idea of its proper use, how to save it, and how to spend it with wise forethought. Domestic economy is not a branch easily acquired on a reservation where once a fortnight comes the issue of rations and once a year the issue of divers necessary articles from needles to blankets. It is a step, we believe, in the right direction. If our cottagers can learn how to make a small sum (from \$1.50 to \$2) provide breakfast and supper in their homes for a week, keeping meanwhile a strict account of each article purchased.

Last summer's outing, for more than thirty of our pupils, among the hills of Massachusetts and Connecticut, was a very successful one. Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell, who has for eight or nine years taken a kind interest in our Berkshire parties, thus reports upon the last:

The Indians of both sexes that came to Berkshire last summer, proved themselves exceptionally deserving young people, and gave very general satisfaction to those who received them. I have not heard a single complaint of those in Monterey, and except two or three of those in Harrington (only one of whom was at all troublesome) throughout my knowledge, they carried away the respect and admiration of their employers.

A larger number than ever, 57, have gone North this summer and are now widely scattered. The reports from every one so far have been very encouraging, and the call still comes for more.

In the missionary work of the school the Indians have had some share. A member of our Lend-a-Hand Club has had a class of adults in the colored Sunday school at "Buck Row," and both teacher and taught have shown much interest. A few others, both boys and girls, have accompanied one of the teachers to the cabins of Little England, to read the Bible to some of the old and sick, thus carrying to others the light they have themselves received.

Special care has been taken this year to impress the Indians with the thought that the idle, aimless, dependent life of the past is almost over, that in the future it will be "work or starve," and that only by the "blistered hands of toil can their own or any race be civilized." To learn the meaning of a real purpose in life, and to hold to it with true Christian earnestness, seems the lesson of the hour for our scholars.

THE INDIAN CLASSES.

The Indian classes, for those who have not enough English or other preparation to enter the normal school, have had this year 81 students—76 boys and 5 girls. They have been graded in six divisions. Of these six divisions all but the highest and part of the next are in school but half the day and at work the other half, the lowest grades taking the shorter afternoon school session.

The methods of teaching have been, as usual, those in modern use for corresponding grades, with adaptations to the conditions—language and number lessons, with objects; geography, with molding sand and map drawing; reading, arithmetic, history, and drawing as they advance. The "advanced class" has a preliminary study of the subjects of the normal junior year before taking them with their colored classmates.

English speaking is pushed in every way from first to last. It is the law of the school, and at roll-call every night each reports on his or her adherence to it. The daily association with English-speaking schoolmates of kindly natures, with whom they feel at ease, is a very great help to them in acquiring the language. Not a good but a "useful" knowledge of it can be acquired, on an average, in three years.

The three lowest grades (third, fourth, and fifth) have only language and number lessons, reading, and writing.

The fifth division.—This division, the lowest, is made up of those who arrived last fall with no knowledge of English, and a few others of the most backward and slow learners. In English they have been taught names of objects, articles of food, parts of the body, etc.; have memorized phrases and conversations, which they use in daily intercourse with teachers, superintendents of work, the physician, and other school officers, or with each other. Objects and pictures are used as far as possible in their language lessons. After the year's work in number lessons with objects they are now able to read numbers as far as millions, and are very quick in adding.

The fourth division.—The difference between the fifth and fourth divisions is simply one of a short degree of advancement; studies and methods are much the same, varying as the ingenuity of different teachers devises new ways for the practice that makes perfect. A little more work can be done out of school.

The third division.—The third division shows a decided advance. They form a large and interesting class; most of them have been at least two years in the school, some three. In English they have memorized poetry, prose, and conversations on different objects; telling, for instance, their shape, material, and uses. They have systematic instruction in writing by the Curtis system, and have begun the second book. In arithmetic the class has had drill all the year in the first three rules, and has begun short division.

The second and first divisions are in schools through the morning session, gaining by this a fourth additional period.

The second division.—The work of the year in English has been sentence-building, drill in inflection of nouns, pronouns, and verbs, in sentences and phrases and idiomatic expressions, with some more or less independent work, in filling up blanks in sentences, writing sentences suggested by pictures, or telling what they had seen or been told. The tools of the different trades and their uses, the animals, and the mineral productions of different countries or sections, have furnished material for sentence-making. In reading, this division is using Barnes' Second Reader, supplementary to Appleton's second. This plan is of the same advantage to them as to the lower division. They write the spelling lesson in connection with the reading lesson every day, and in study hour prepare a language lesson on the story they are reading. They seem to understand what they read, and take the most interest in historic stories and those about animals. In arithmetic, in which they are more evenly graded, they are not very far behind the third division. Geography, the new study for them this year, has been of great interest, as generally with the Indians.

The first division.—This is made up of pupils who have been here three years or more. In English they have been doing much composition work, chiefly in sentence-building. This division, being somewhat behind the last year's class of the same general grade in

their command of English, and it difficult in arithmetic to perform the simple analysis and quick mental work required of them. Of geography work, their teacher reports as follows:

The first division in geography, though with little knowledge of books and rather vague ideas how to get anything out of them, is quite a traveled class, and the observations and experiences of its members afford much of interest. It has numbered five Dakotas, three Omahas from Nebraska, three Indian Territory boys, of as many different tribes, and one Ojibwa from Wisconsin. Several of them have taken a summer trip to Massachusetts, beside the long journey which brought them to Hampton, and our one Comanche has visited New Mexico. Nevertheless, when it comes to finding all these places on the map, recognizing their names in a book, and writing them when occasion requires, hard study is necessary, and as the most helpful spur to this weekly written examination begins them with encouraging results. They have had some practice in map-drawing, in which Indians are apt to excel.

A few of the more advanced in the first division attend school also in the afternoon, taking two studies with the highest class—history and "citizenship"—and using the spare period as a study hour.

The advanced class.—As has been said, the advanced class attends school both morning and afternoon and is following more or less closely the course of the normal junior year. It numbers 11 boys and 2 girls. Of these one has come up through all the grades; the rest have entered at different points; eleven expect to take the normal course, or part of it at least.

In English, this year, the class has been working up junior grammar work, but very slowly. Together with a great deal of language work, they have studied the kind of sentences, parts of speech, analysis of simple sentences, gender, number and case of pronouns. They have had drill upon capitals and marks of punctuation and have had some form of composition work every week. In arithmetic they began with analysis of examples in subtraction, have done both board and oral work under the four rules, and are beginning regular fraction work, having had it before in a preparatory way with other work. In geography they are studying the map of the United States—after those of North America and Canada—and the descriptive geography of the same countries. They did not take up a text-book in history until new-year's, the teacher, previously to that time having read or told them the stories, giving them simple notes to copy. Since then they have had the junior text-book, Scudder's History of the United States, in which they have studied the explanations and some of the settlements, and are since reviewing. In reading they have had an elementary natural history reader. Natural history is a new study which they take in an elementary way as an introduction to the next year's class.

The "civilization class."—This is the most original and interesting feature of the Indian school. Its object is to instruct the Indian youth in the new rights and duties of citizenship to which the Dawes bill and the progress of events is calling them. The "advanced class" which takes this study is composed chiefly of young men; the girls in it are also interested, and the instruction given takes thought of them. The class are taught to read and understand newspapers by having daily news given and explained, whether concerning strikes, boycotts, Knights of Labor, "hoodlers," high license, local option, tariff, "mugwumps," and even greenbacks. They are further taught something about money, checks, receipts, notes of various kinds, postal orders, banks and their rules, deeds, mortgages, taxes, about voting, and something about the town, county, State, and Federal Governments under which the new citizens are soon to come. Once a week, through part of the year, the lessons have been varied by instruction on the most needed forms of etiquette.

In our industrial departments we give precedence to the Home and Hemenway farms, 150 and 500 acres, respectively, Mr. A. Howe, manager. It is the aim of the school to give every Indian some experience, either here or at the north, in farming and gardening, and those who do not make some trade a specialty are obliged to serve some time on the farm, learning its management and the use of its implements. Twenty-seven Indian students are detailed for farm work, working one half day and attending school the other half. Mr. George Davis, farm assistant, a graduate, has special care of the Indians.

The crops last year of early pease, potatoes, and other vegetables were very good as the season was favorable; 3,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 of oats, 350 of wheat, and 65 tons of hay were harvested. The stock on both farms now consists of 37 horses, mules, and colts, 160 sheep and lambs, 170 hogs and pigs, and about 250 fowls.

Under the farm management are also the wheelwright and blacksmith shops. These have 9 colored and 5 Indian boys learning the trades, 7 blacksmiths and 7 wheelwrights; each shop has a competent foreman, and the boys have been and are making good progress. They are at work on carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, horseshoeing and all kinds of general repair work.

Our technical department is now in good working order, and we have, during the past year, started carpenter, wheelwright, and blacksmith classes, which are reported upon as follows:

Carpenter class.—Has consisted of nine. Under the instruction of an advanced appren-

tice (colored) they have been taught the principles of joinery and their practical application in the manufacture of school seats, tables, desks, benches, towel racks, etc.

Wheelwright class.—One white instructor has given classes of six lessons in general rough the various parts of the ordinary agricultural implements.

Blacksmith class.—The same instructor has had classes of six in this branch, who have had work made in the wheelwright shop.

Technical classes of boys and girls have received instruction in the rudiments of carpentry from Miss K. B. Park, who has especially sought to impart to those in her charge a general knowledge of and handiness in the use of tools. A room for this purpose has recently been fitted up and furnished with all necessary tools.

During vacation a course of lectures on the principles and practice of carpentry and joinery were given to a class of advanced apprentices from the carpenter shop, by the manager, resulting in a decided increase of interest in the work of this department. A series of evening "chalk talks" on the same subject to classes from the night school were also successfully started, but owing to unavoidable circumstances had to be discontinued.

Mr. J. B. McDowell, the superintendent of our technical departments, says, in reporting upon the various shops under his care, "These reports are specifically for term time, that is, from October 1 to June 15, but practically cover the whole year, the only difference being that in vacation the pupils are in school but two hours daily, the remainder of their time being given exclusively to work in the shops."

CARPENTER SHOP.

The force has been 1 white journeyman (as instructor), 5 Indian boys working six half days per week, 6 working two days per week, 3 colored boys working all day, and 2 working two days per week. They have made 28 school-seats, 18 screens, 7 wardrobes, 6 wash-stands, 363 erasers for academic department, fitted 198 keys, and made about 1,300 repairs to school buildings and furniture.

HARNESS SHOP.

Has employed 1 colored journeyman (as instructor); 2 Indians working six half days, and 1 working one and one-half days per week; 1 colored boy working all day and 1 working two days per week. These have made 7 sets of buggy and carriage harness, 6 sets cart harness, bridles, reins, trunk-straps, belts, etc., but the work has been largely repairs, of which they have done a fair amount for school and neighborhood.

TIN SHOP.

One white journeyman (as instructor), 1 Indian working six half days, 1 working one and one-half days, and 2 working two days per week, and 2 colored boys working all day have made about 10,800 pieces tinware for Indian Office, about 600 pieces for school and neighborhood, put roofs on lumber sheds at Huntington Industrial works and Indian training shops, and on gas-house; done all the valley, gutter and spouting work at the new "Whittier" school building, repaired all tinware for school, and have done a large amount of galvanized-iron work.

PAINT SHOP.

One white journeyman (as instructor), 2 Indian boys working six half days, and 1 working two days per week, 2 colored boys working all day, with two white journeymen to help during vacation, has been the force employed. They have painted 42 rooms for teachers and students in Virginia Hall; kalsomined 31 rooms for teachers, students and families on school grounds; painted all new fences; repainted Huntington industrial works and carriage-house; set 2,821 lights of glass, and oiled or varnished all new tables, benches, desks, etc., made in carpenter-shop.

SHOE SHOP.

Has given employment to 2 white journeymen (as instructors), 3 Indians working six half days, and 3 working two days per week, 5 colored boys working all day, and 1 working two days per week. These have made 863 pairs of new shoes and repaired 2,137 pairs.

TAILORS.

Four Indian boys work here and learn to cut and make uniforms, citizens' suits, and underclothing.

ENGINEERS.

One boy has been employed successfully at this trade, under the care of Mr. Jackson, chief engineer.

PRINTERS.

Three boys have been employed here during the year, though all but one have found the work too confining and have been removed.

The work of the school is included in the above limits, and I herewith submit, as supplementary, the reports *verbal* of our commandant, chaplain, acting chaplain, and medical officer, to the last of which I desire particularly to call your attention.

REPORT OF COMMANDANT, GEORGE E. COFFIN.

"During the school years 1887-'88, as in former years, the military system has formed the foundation of the discipline of this institution and of the control exercised over its students. The distinctive features of the school, the combination of industrial with intellectual training, the demands of class-room, work-shop, and farm, as well as the nature of the two races here brought under instruction, differing in characteristics, but alike untutored and untormed, present serious obstacles to the complete development of the military system. The most that can be hoped is, that the introduction of a few of its routine exercises may afford lessons of obedience, order, punctuality, and manliness, and lead to some slight apprehension of its true spirit. For this purpose all male students, with the exception of a few licentiate members of the pastor's class, and those working at the Hemenway Farm, are enrolled in the cadet battalion and required to perform military duty. The battalion is composed of four mixed companies from the normal and Indian departments, and two companies of work-students from the night-class, all officered from their own number. The command of the battalion, which, during the early part of the year, devolved upon the senior captain, a student, has lately been resumed by Mr. Arthur Boykin, a colored graduate of the school, who has again taken the position of major, with the duties of drill-master. Mr. Boykin was also left in charge of the boys, as acting commandant during the last summer vacation, as for several years past.

"Special acknowledgment is due First Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, U. S. Army, for valuable assistance rendered the past two years in the matter of drill. The weekly instruction given by him, first to the officers' class and later to the entire battalion, has been the most effective means of teaching them. There is a greater knowledge of tactics on the part of the officers and a better execution of military movements on the part of the men than one year ago, and whatever proficiency they may have attained is largely the result of his kind interest and patient effort in their behalf.

"There have been few changes of importance in the regular routine military duties during the year. They are simple and light, but they afford valuable means of physical and moral training, and are indispensable to the preservation of order and maintenance of good discipline. The aid of the cadet officers is brought into requisition in many ways in the enforcement of school regulations and the control of the large body of students. They render efficient service not only in battalion service, but in matters of internal economy and of daily discipline. The command of the companies, the charge of the dormitories, the repression of disorder, the reporting of misconduct, the management of the court-martial, have all been committed to their hands, and with gratifying results. The constant policy has been to call upon the corps of officers for any general or special duty of which they were capable, and to develop their own ability and strength of character by responsibility and a share in the government of the school. A formal weekly officer's meeting has been an aid in raising their own standard of duty and honor and inspiring a spirit of loyalty and obedience.

"The most gratifying change of the year has been the introduction of the civilizing and refining influence of a lady into the atmosphere of the wigwau to an extent hitherto untried. The effect upon the manners and morals of the Indian boys is most salutary, and the gain in the line of our greatest and most urgent need will be of increasing and incalculable benefit. With the improved facilities for occupation, diversion, counsel, and helpful restraint now afforded, there is less temptation and less misconduct, better health and better heart. Apart from more weighty considerations, its value as a disciplinary measure is great.

"To the Indian council, composed of five members chosen by the boys from their own number, cases of misconduct among the Indians have been referred, as far as practicable, for investigation and for recommendation of punishment. Other test cases, involving either race, have been tried by the more formal court-martial known as the officers' court, a mixed tribunal of both colored and Indian officers, appointed by the commandant to serve for a month at a time. The decisions of both courts have been rendered in accordance with impartiality and justice, and the sentences as a rule have been fully as severe as would have emanated from the faculty.

"While there have been few cases of drinking or other immorality among our students the past year, the protection of the character of our pupils from temptation and ruin has necessitated the taking of legal measures against several of the inhabitants of the neighboring town of Hampton. Warned by the experience of the past, liquor dealers no longer dare to sell directly to our Indian boys. The conviction of an internecine party or third party is more difficult. Two cases of this kind have been pending in the county court since last summer, and a third has been referred to the United States district court, where the penalty is much more severe. By complaint laid before the grand jury an indictment has also recently been found against the keeper of a disorderly house whose existence imperilled the health and morality of our students. A mature and trustworthy undergraduate of several years' standing has been appointed special constable, and is empowered to act in that capacity if occasion requires, performing what little police work is necessary among his other duties.

"The relations between the two races here under instruction have been friendly and cordial throughout the year. There has been much pleasant intercourse, though little intimacy between them. No difference has been shown in the treatment of the two at the office, nor in the obedience rendered the cadet officers of either race by the members of the other. They have stood on the same footing and walked together the same road. The entire absence of any manifestation of hostility or friction, is remarkable, is none the less honorable and hopeful.

"The extended trip taken by the commandant last summer along the Upper Missouri, on which he personally investigated the record of all the students of this school who have returned to Dakota, and were living at the time of his visit, i. e., he feels, been of service to him not only in knowledge of the field thus gained, but in increased sympathy with the students and in the general work of the year.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN AND VICE-PRIN: PAUL H. F. FRISSELL.

"Opportunities of molding the character of their people are opening to the young men and women of the Indian race. I visited last summer the Omaha Reservation, where the people have taken up their land in severality, have commenced to vote at the regular elections, are under the jurisdiction of the courts, and in constant contact with the whites. The need of intelligent, industrious, Christian young Indians familiar with the ways of the whites as leaders of their people can hardly be overestimated. The object lesson presented to the tribe by the comfortable homes and exemplary lives of some of our returned students seemed to me most valuable. Tasteful houses built by their own hands, farms of from 50 to 100 acres under the best cultivation, substantial barns with valuable stock—these were the outward evidences of the progress they had made in Christian civilization, and of a powerful influence they were exerting toward better things among their people.

"School-houses, mission stations, shops under the care of Hampton's returned students are multiplying in the West. For these varied forms of missionary work among these two races Hampton is trying to prepare its pupils. In an important sense, the whole work of the school is a part of the moral and religious training. No department has a monopoly of it. The school-room and the shop, the military discipline, the social life, as well as the pulpit and the Sunday-school, have the building up of Christian character as their main object. As the student are to be our teachers, special prominence is given in the religious work of the school to training them in methods of work for others."

REPORT OF REV. J. J. GRAY, RECTOR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HAMPTON.

"Last summer I spent on the school grounds, holding services for the whole, conducting daily prayers, and taking special charge of the Indian department. With a few exceptions the summer record was good.

"In September I visited Dakota to return a party to their homes, to study the field, and to collect pupils for Hampton. As to the returned students, it is safe to say four-fifths are doing well, and this with few facilities for work and discouraging circumstances. Industries need to be enlarged and others established at the agencies. The missionaries are helpful in looking after these children, and too much can not be said of their noble work.

"There has been great growth in sentiment favorable to Eastern schools. Several years ago we had to persuade and coax, but last fall there were sixty or more applications, while we had authority to bring only thirty. I am more and more convinced that the material for Eastern schools should be first tried and tested in the West, and upon recommendation of agents and missionaries should come for further training. This would be a stimulus to children in Western schools, and the physical, mental, and moral condition could better be known.

"During the session religious services have been held as usual. Four boys and one girl, in whom we had great confidence, have been confirmed in St. John's Church by the assistant bishop of Virginia, who himself has Indian blood in his veins. Four or five boys have done good work in the choir. I think the attendance upon voluntary services has not been so good as heretofore, but is better now than earlier in the year.

"I can not close this brief report without thanking the teachers for their cordial and earnest help in the religious work."

REPORT OF M. M. WALDRON, M. D., RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

"The health record of the Indians has been good during the year. No deaths have occurred among them. One girl has been sent home on account of sickness. This student was found unsound on arrival, and her coming to the school was much deplored. For the failure of this and similar cases, sent from the West in various degrees of unsoundness, the Eastern climate can not be held responsible. Many Indians have been under treatment for pulmonary disease during the year. With the exception of the above and one other case, all have held their own or have improved. One Indian boy, brought last October in confirmed phthisis, has gained strength, and is in better condition than on arrival. Cases of active scrofula have been comparatively rare during the year, but three cases worthy of note have occurred. There seems no reason to doubt that excluding pork from the Indian diet has proved beneficial.

"The diet of the entire school has been improved by the addition of oatmeal and increased variety of vegetables. The general diet now meets the requirements of the mass of students, who eat very heartily and prefer hearty food. For those too delicate for general diet provision is made by a special diet prepared and served entirely apart from the general dining-room. The Indian students are under constant and careful supervision at meals, where no case of falling appetite could escape observation. A student who appears to be below the average standard of health or to whom the general diet seems to be unsuited is always put on the special diet. This consists of the most digestible and nourishing food. Beef, beef tea, milk, eggs, and soups of all kinds are in constant use. During the winter months, when colds and slight ailments are numerous, the number of meals per month served to Indians alone rises to two thousand. In the summer the number is small, a special diet table being scarcely required.

"The excellent health record of the school for the past two years is worthy of note. It may be attributed in part to more careful selection of material at the West. Much greater care, however, is needed in this direction. In every party there are found upon examination on arrival cases of unsound lungs and other weaknesses which escaped observation in previous examinations. The policy of bringing East students who have already spent some time in agency or other schools commends itself. Such students have already experienced some change in their manner of life. To change all the conditions of living in a day would prove a severe strain, upon even the Anglo-Saxon. To eat, sleep, and work regularly; to wear civilized dress and learn to adapt it to the requirements of changing seasons, all this is exactly the reverse of Indian life. Yet this is required of the Indian, and this change he is able to make. The change is not without danger, but there is greater danger, even from a physical standpoint, in leaving him as he is. The conditions of camp life are sufficient to predispose the strongest to disease, and especially to engender and develop pulmonary consumption. A vicious civilization has been responsible for the degradation of camp life. The physical tendency of that life is constantly downwards and without hope. Educating the Indian means offering him correct standards of living and a chance to stem the tide of inherited disease which tends to sweep him away."

Last summer four of our school officers visited the reservations, two of them taking out and bringing back parties of Indians, and all of them made thorough inquiry into general conditions, but especially as to the record of returned Indians. Miss Folsom's report, as herein given, is, I believe, based on trustworthy information and is encouraging.

REPORT OF CORA M. FOLSOM, CORRESPONDENT, ON RETURNED INDIANS.

"It has been my plan this, as in former years, to correspond with our pupils who have returned to their homes, and as far as possible to keep a record of them and their doing. As the number increases (210 this year), the work becomes more difficult, especially in

regard to those who came in the early years, and, breaking down, were returned before they had learned enough to write a comprehensive letter, or had become so much attached to the friends here that they would make much effort themselves toward keeping up the connection. From the reports of agents, missionaries, and our more reliable pupils, as well as information gained from the individual, I make out the record. Besides the visits of the Reys, H. E. Russell and J. J. Gravatt, the long and careful report made by Mr. George L. Curtis while visiting the Dakota agencies last summer, and a subsequent visit with his camera by Mr. F. C. Briggs, have been a great assistance not only in verifying my own report, but by supplying many items of interest that I could not otherwise easily have obtained. This summer I hope to go myself and stay long enough to see and know just the condition of each one of our pupils.

"As the standard of the school is raised each year by a better class of pupils being brought to it, so the standard of the returned pupils is naturally rising all the time. Each year finds parents and pupils more willing to have the school period lengthened and more anxious for thorough work to be done, and the natural consequence of this is very encouraging.

"A large number of those who have gone home for expiration of time have come back, and many more have applied. Three years is not too short a time, and there are very few now who do not realize it. Thirty-four have thus returned, and under-standing better their needs are among the most promising pupils. None have died during a second term and only one after his second return home.

"Since the Powers Bill has made itself felt, the educated and partly educated Indians have been the ones to head off. The boys whom we have sent back to Omaha have, with one exception, when old enough, settled upon their own allotments, and are doing well. The girls are either living on such farms with their husbands or teaching school, except in the case of two young girls. One girl, who has helped her husband build up a nice little home, is teaching a night class of young people who work all day, thus encouraging them in industrious ways.

"At Winnebago, where allotments are being made, most of our Hampton pupils are away, one an officer of the Indian school at Genoa, and another teaching a school in Indian Territory. The two boys there have taken their land, and one man has already made some headway on it. The other is a girl too young to take such a heavy part, three being yet in school there.

"In Indian Territory the first man to take his allotment was a Hampton boy, and though he has had most disgraceful treatment by the Government, treatment that only an Indian with centuries of injustice behind him could stand for a day, is doing his best to encourage his people to follow his example.

"The allotments at Yankton have not progressed sufficiently to show how the Eastern pupils will take up the matter. There one boy is teaching, one working at the Government school, and one printing the two papers published by the missionary societies. Others are farming, one having done remarkably well.

"The only two at Santee are a father and son, who are respectively a missionary and a shoe-maker, both doing well.

"Our one pupil at Pine Ridge is married to a Government teacher, and, as a great help to him in his work, being not only a good house-keeper, but a lovely woman, whose influence can not be but largely felt. Their little home is noted for its beautiful house-plants in winter, and to the Indians this is a marvel as well as a pleasure and a lesson.

"From Lower Brulé and Crow Creek we have more feeble folks than from any other agency, and consequently they have not had all the advantages a longer term of instruction might have given, and we can not expect so much of them; still, a person going there would readily pick out those who had had these extra advantages, be they ever so meager. At Lower Brulé they would find a Hampton boy and girl married and teaching school in one of the camps, two assisting at another school, four on farms, one working in the blacksmith shop, one at the agency, and one in charge of the agency stables, where the agent keeps his valuable horses. Another man who, with his wife, was two years at Hampton, and has since been farming and carpentering, has built himself a house, and has been made a catechist of the Episcopal church. Another boy is a regular carpenter at the agency, and another is teaching a Government school at Fort Berthold. At Crow Creek one man is curate of the church, one couple assisting in Miss Howard's institution, another is the agency carpenter, and several others are good farmers, ready for the time when they shall be independent of the Government.

"At Cheyenne River two are teaching school, one being a girl who has done remarkably well, one is a policeman, one young boy is driving a four-mule freight team, and others are doing well as herdsmen and farmers.

"At Standing Rock one boy has had charge of the agency stables since 1881, when he finished his three-years' course here; three others have good homes and farms, while many are doing smaller work in smaller ways.

"At Fort Berthold two boys are employed in the Government school, one as teacher and the other a shoe-maker, while the three other boys are farming or in school. One girl is teaching very acceptably in the Unitarian mission school among the Crows in Montana.

"From Pima Agency, in Arizona, there came to us a man who wished to prepare himself for the position he inherited, that of head chief of his tribe. He left two wives and a young family behind. Two years at Hampton opened this earnest man's eyes to many things. He wished to live a truly Christian life, but what should he do with his two wives, mothers of his children; to put away either of whom would be to unjustly disgrace her in the eyes of their people. No one could advise him. Upon his return he built a cottage for and pensioned the younger wife, and has so influenced the people, says the agent, that there is not a case of plurality of wives on the reservation.

"The Apache boys at San Carlos have done fairly well. One has just been East as interpreter for a party of chiefs, and others are doing better than could be expected, and are pretty steadily employed.

"The agents and missionaries have in most instances taken a special interest in these returned pupils, and have done all in their power to encourage and help them. Of course as the number increases this becomes more difficult, and the only remedy is to keep them here until they are able to stand alone under any ordinary circumstances, until they are capable of taking up their own allotments and making a home and living on them. This is no easy matter, and requires far more preparation than any but the initiated know.

"Through the kindness of Commissioner Atkins and others, I was allowed to examine the reports of agents in regard to pupils returned from Eastern schools, and to my surprise and delight found that I, in my own report, was quite as critical as they, and that their figures were no less favorable to Eastern schools than my own. At the agencies where we have been most unfortunate, and from which we have ceased to take pupils because of their delicate health, the agent's average of those who have done well is .657, while he reports but 1 as having gone back to Indian ways, or 'the blanket.' Of the large number whom he reports as having died, I know of not one who did not die a Christian death, and surely that is something to be considered, too. The agencies from which I could get those figures regarding Hampton's students were not many, but they are as follows:

	Sent to Hampton since 1878.	Returned from Hampton since 1878.	Died before or since return.	Doing well.	Not doing well.	Percent of those returned now living and doing well.
Fort Berthold, Dak	18	13	8	9	1	.69
Standing Rock, Dak	61	11	1	10	0	.97
Cheyenne River, Dak	18	27	6	18	1	.69
Crow Creek and Lower Brule, Dak	104	70	26	46	1	.67
Yankton, Dak	56	28	12	22	5	.578
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska	46	.....	0	.....	.....	.....

"As in former years I have, from all the credible information I could obtain, graded these returned pupils by name, under the head of 'excellent,' 'good,' 'fair,' 'poor,' or 'bad.'

"On the roll of 'excellent' I put only those who have done remarkably good work, those whose influence is by nature and circumstances very strongly for good. They are generally those who have had more than ordinary advantages. They number 39.

"By 'good' I mean those who are living civilized Christian lives, those whose influence in their community is strongly on the side of right, and who are examples worthy of being followed. They number 103.

"Under 'fair' I place those who live a fairly proper life; who mean to do well, but from sickness, peculiar temptations, or unfortunate circumstances do not at all times exert a good influence. Many who would be on the 'good' or 'excellent' list are placed here because they have married in the Indian way. They are 47.

"Those recorded under 'poor' are the shiftless or fickle ones. Many do well; go to church, work their land, and appear very well for a time, then turn about, go to Indian or, what is far worse for them, half-breed dances, and so spoil all the good influence they have really tried to exert. Those who have been known to drink or refuse to marry legally are on this list. Many were poor wrecks when they came to us and soon returned. They number 20.

"Of the four recorded 'bad' one has had many advantages, though always unreliable, but left her position as teacher to go off with a married man. Two others are girls of

similar character, but with not the advantages of the first. The other is a half-breed boy, now in the penitentiary for stealing liquor. He has been promoted to the position of cook, and is reported by the warden as a hopeful case.

The following is the record:

Excellent	39
Good	103
Fair	47
Doing well	186
Poor	20
Bad	4
Doing poorly	21
Total	210

"Of the large number that go from us there are always some who seem especially adapted by nature or circumstances to a higher and broader work than we can fit them for here, and through the help they themselves have been able to render, and through the kindness of friends, some have been enabled to enter other schools. Five are now taking advanced courses preparatory to fitting themselves for some special work. A young man and a young woman are fitting themselves in the medical schools of Philadelphia for that branch of missionary work among their people. They are both just finishing their second year, and are highly spoken of as students and as individuals. In the normal schools of Bridgewater and Framingham we have a young man and a young woman who mean to make teaching a profession, and are, therefore, devoting two extra years to a more thorough preparation for their work. Both they and their work are most highly endorsed by the principals of their respective schools. Another young woman has entered a training school for nurses. She is already an excellent teacher, but wishes to add this accomplishment, so valuable to the people among whom she intends to labor. All this is very encouraging work and one greatly needed, especially now that really intelligent men and women are so much needed among the Indians. Next year we expect to add two more to the number of those who are thus to enter the field equipped for battle, and we hope kind friends will rally to support the undertaking. These pupils are not altogether objects of charity, for they do for themselves to a certain extent, their friends only helping over the hardest places."

In stating the practical outcome of our experience with Indians, I can not do better than to quote Secretary Teller's pungent statements. "The Indian question will never be settled till you make the Indian blister his hands. No people ever emerged from barbarism that did not emerge through labor." If these people are to survive and succeed they must first of all learn to work, and to work chiefly as farmers. Under the action of the Dawes bill and other influences, reservation life must soon change to a system of individual holdings, though unless the movement is guarded and carefully conducted vagabondage and much suffering will follow. The proposed transition is tremendous but inevitable, and our Indians have undoubtedly arrived at the most critical period of their existence. Their past life has been such as to put them at a terrible disadvantage, and never did they need the wisdom of their friends more than now. If they can be placed on good lands, assisted by practical farmers, under local laws but protected by the courts, with schools at which attendance is compulsory, and supplied with friendly care and counsel in their new relations, there is hope, provided always that politics do not control the appointments.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
8907 IND—19

INDIAN LEGISLATION

PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTHETH CONGRESS.*

[Chap. 16, 25 Stats., 31.]

AN ACT to punish robbery, burglary, an larceny, in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person hereafter convicted in the United States courts having jurisdiction over the Indian Territory or parts thereof, of stealing any horse, mare, gelding, filly, foal, ass or mule, when said theft is committed in the Indian Territory, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That any person hereafter convicted of any robbery or burglary in the Indian Territory shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or both, at the discretion of the court; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to apply to any offense committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian, or so as to repeal any former act in relation to robbing the mails or robbing any person of property belonging to the United States: *And provided further*, That this act shall not affect or apply to any prosecution now pending, or the prosecution of any offense already committed.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. *Provided, however*, That all such acts and parts of acts shall remain in force for the punishment of all persons who have heretofore been guilty of the crime of larceny in the Indian Territory.

Approved, February 15, 1858.

[Chap. 15, 25 Stats., 32.]

AN ACT to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on Red River (the southern boundary line), at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff in the Indian Territory, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary line, immediately contiguous to the west boundary line of Polk or Sevier Counties in the State of Arkansas; also, a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory for said main line and branch of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company; and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one

* This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall be taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belonged, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or by the district judge of the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas and Texas for services and transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory with the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands the said railway may be

located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway; for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force, between the United States and said nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Sec. 7. That the officers, servants, and employes of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Sec. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the northern district of Texas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete the main line of the same within said Territory within one year thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Sec. 10. That the said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall

operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Sec. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Sec. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Sec. 13. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 18, 1888.

[Chap. 59, 25 Stats., 79.]

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain creditors of the Pottawattomie Indians out of the funds of said Indians.

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 pay, out of moneys appropriated for the Pottawattomie Indians by the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies," and so forth, a sum not exceeding three thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars, being ten per centum of the amount or proportion of said appropriation due the Citizens' band of Pottawattomie Indians, to E. John Ellis, for professional services rendered said Citizens' band in the collection of said claim: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall first determine that the said services were rendered to said Indians by said Ellis, and were contracted for in good faith by persons authorized to represent said Indians.

Approved April 4, 1888.

[Chap. 192, 25 Stats., 50.]

AN ACT granting the right of way to the Duluth, Rainy Lake, River and Southwestern Railway Company through certain Indian lands in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for railroad purposes, through the lands in northern Minnesota set apart for the use of the Bois Forte Band of Chippewas by treaty dated April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, commonly known as the Bois Forte Indian Reservation, and through the unsurveyed lands belonging to the United States adjoining the southern boundary thereof; also through the Red Lake unceded Indian lands in the State of Minnesota, and through the unsurveyed lands belonging to the United States adjoining the northwestern boundary thereof.

Sec. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from the city of Duluth, by the most convenient and practicable route, in a northwesterly direction, through the counties of Saint Louis and Itasca, to the mouth of Rainy Lake River, south of the "Lake of the Woods," and at or near the boundary post on the highlands opposite to what is known as the Fort Louise Reserve, on the Canadian side; thence northwesterly to or near the mouth of War Road River, thence southwesterly or westerly through the counties of Beltrami, Kitten, and Marshall, in the State of Minnesota, to Red River of the North.

Sec. 3. That the right of way through the said Bois Forte Indian Reservation and Red Lake unceded Indian lands, and the unsurveyed lands thereto adjoining, hereby granted to said company, shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad, also ground adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in quantity three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, except at its point

at the mouth of Rainy Lake River aforesaid, in which case said company shall have the right to take eighty acres for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, and for other purposes: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as the President may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and lands, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made to individual members of the several tribes or bands for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroads, and including the points for station buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein; and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys and construction and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

SEC. 5. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that it will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is herebefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, April 21, 1888.

[Chap. 296, 25 Stats., 24.]

AN ACT to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the South Fork of Cheyenne River, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle Creek; thence due east to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Pass Creek, on White River; thence up Pass Creek southerly to the source of its principal branch; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also, the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

SEC. 2. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the

Missouri River, at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the source of the principal branch of Pass Creek; thence due north to the said source of the said principal branch of Pass Creek; thence down Pass Creek to White River; thence down White River to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory County extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory County to the intersection of the south line of Brule County extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule County extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri River, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball River; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the South Branch of Cannon Ball River, also known as Cedar Creek; thence down said South Branch of Cannon Ball River, to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and down said main Cannon Ball River to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, said point being the southeasterly corner of the Standing Rock Reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri River, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River; thence west to said Cheyenne River, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri River ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River; thence due east to the place of beginning.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri River at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho County; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two; and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy; and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri River, of the following townships, to wit: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five; and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a

reservation in the State of Nebraska shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Plandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu thereof shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per acre for the land to which they would be entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Plandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

Sec. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, and additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

Sec. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

Sec. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Sec. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where

such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, further, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

Sec. 12. That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, *Provided*, further, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education, and *provided* further, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

Sec. 13. That any Indian receiving an allotment entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by resending his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments heretofore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When the allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement, as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the Great Sioux Nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation; and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person, and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land, in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person, and to any corporation or association, so much of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri River, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroads and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more: *Provided*, That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of, or mortgage of, the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock-yards, ware-houses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railways; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands, houses for the accommodation or residence of their employees, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for ware house or elevator purposes connected with said railways: *And provided further*, That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided further*, That said railway companies and each of them shall within nine months after this act takes effect, definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior, a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road, the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land.

and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall within three months after the filing of such map designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies respectively may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies and each of them shall within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds, or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be open to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be, under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided*, That each head of family or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain; one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one axe, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also twenty dollars in cash. That for two years the necessary seed shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in the purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support: *Provided*, That after the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits, and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situate outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santeo Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to such religious society a patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein

created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding fifty cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distances only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of fifty cents for each and every acre, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sum of fifty cents per acre therefor; but the rights of soldiers, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be bridged, except as to said fifty cents per acre; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any part thereof touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *And provided*, That lands entered for town-site purposes shall be paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the Territorial government of Dakota to establish public highways or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American Island, an island in the Missouri River, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Farm Island, an island in the Missouri River near Pierre, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only.

And provided further, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux Nation shall have located upon Farm Island, American Island, or Niobrara Island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indian so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof, by the city to which the island is herein donated, to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land opened to settlement by this act not already located upon.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with the foregoing section shall, after deducting the necessary expenses attending such disposition thereof, be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the creation of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claim shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

SEC. 24. That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the said treaty between the United States and said Indians, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation thereof by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect, and null and void.

SEC. 25. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota, and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the laws of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 26. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-four.

Approved, April 30, 1888.

[Chap. 213, 25 Stat., 113.]

AN ACT to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana, and for other purposes.

Whereas, John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the twenty-eighth and thirty-first days of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the twenty-first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, conclude an agreement with the various tribes or bands of Indians residing upon the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation in Montana Territory, by their chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, which said agreement is as follows:

Agreement concluded December twenty-eighth and thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, with the Indians of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation in Montana, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, Commissioners.

This agreement, made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the various tribes or bands of Indians residing upon the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, by their chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, witnesseth that—

Whereas the reservation set apart by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the use and occupancy of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and such other Indians as the President might, from time to time, see fit to locate thereon, is wholly out of proportion to the number of Indians occupying the same, and greatly in excess of their present or prospective wants; and whereas the said Indians are desirous of disposing of so much thereof as they do not require, in order to obtain the means to enable them to become self-supporting, as a pastoral and agricultural people, and to educate their children in the paths of civilization: Therefore, to carry out such a purpose, it is hereby agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Hereafter the permanent homes of the various tribes or bands of said Indians shall be upon the separate reservations hereinafter described and set apart. Said Indians acknowledging the rights of the various tribes or bands, at each of the existing agencies within their present reservation, to determine for themselves, with the United States, the boundaries of their separate reservation, hereby agree to accept and abide by such agreements and conditions as to the location and boundaries of such separate reservation as may be made and agreed upon by the United States and the tribes or bands for which such separate reservation may be made, and as the said separate boundaries may be hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE II.

The said Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands embraced within the aforesaid Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Reservation, not herein specifically set apart and reserved as separate reservations for them, and do severally agree to accept and occupy those separate reservations to which they are herein assigned as their permanent homes, and they do hereby severally relinquish to the other tribes or bands respectively occupying the other separate reservations, all their right, title, and interest in and to the same, reserving to themselves only the reservation herein set apart for their separate use and occupation.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment the United States hereby agrees to advance and expend annually, for the period of ten years after the ratification of this agreement, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, one

hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Blackfeet Agency, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural and mechanical implements, in providing employes, in the education of Indian children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans of said Indians, in the erection of such new agency and school buildings, mills, and blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary, in assisting the Indians to build houses and inclose their farms, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement: *Provided*, That in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers, preference shall in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such position: *Provided further*, That all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by consent or order of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed that whenever in the opinion of the President the annual installments provided for in the foregoing article shall be found to be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year in carrying out the provisions of this agreement upon either of the separate reservations, so much thereof as may be in excess of the requirement shall be placed to the credit of the Indians of such reservation, in the Treasury of the United States, and expended in continuing the benefits herein provided for when said annual installments shall have expired.

ARTICLE V.

In order to encourage habits of industry, and reward labor, it is further understood and agreed, that in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided for in Article III, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil, or engage in pastoral pursuits, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time, as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed that any Indian belonging to either of the tribes or bands, parties hereto, who had, at the date of the execution of this agreement by the tribe or band to which he belongs, settled upon and made valuable improvements upon any of the lands ceded to the United States under the provisions of this agreement, shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantity as follows: To the head of the family, one hundred and sixty acres; to each child over eighteen years of age, eighty acres; to each child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; and the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto. Upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the Territory of Montana, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of said lands, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the laws of descent and partition in force in said Territory shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered: *Provided further*, That any such Indian shall be entitled to his distributive share of all the benefits to be derived from the cession of lands to the United States under this agreement, the same as though he resided within the limits of the diminished reservation to which he would properly belong.

ARTICLE VII.

The outboundaries of the separate reservations, or such portions thereof as are not defined by natural objects, shall be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost of such surveys to be paid out of the first annual installments provided for in Article III of this agreement.

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress. Dated and signed at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
 JARED W. DANIELS, [SEAL.]
 CHAS. F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]
 Commissioners.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Big Muddy Creek; thence up the Missouri River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk River to Porcupine Creek; thence up Porcupine Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point forty miles due north in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of Milk River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of Big Muddy Creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning. And said Indians shall have the right to take timber for building and fencing purposes and for fuel from the bottom lands on the right bank of the Missouri River opposite the reservation above described. Dated and signed at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
 JARED W. DANIELS, [SEAL.]
 CHAS. F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]
 Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the several bands of Sioux and Assinaboline Indians attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained. Witness our hands and seals at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, this twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

SIOUX.

Mat-to-wa-kan, Medicine Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-ze, Yellow Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Tach-ah-sin-tag, Deer Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Chah-da-sa-pah, Black Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-ton-kan, Big Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-da-lu cha-chi-conna, White Maggot, his x mark. Seal.
 Mo-to-co-ke-pa, Afraid of Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-pec-sha, Red Lodge, his x mark. Seal.

Wa-ge-ah-du-ta, Red Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-opa-shu, Red Door, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-coah, Rushing Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-nappi, Iron Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ah-wa-cah, Medicine Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-o-on-ka, Fast Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 See-ah-ton-ka, Big Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-o-ya-wa-ka-h, Medicine Bear Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pay-ho-tah, Grey Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wa-keah, Lightning Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pah-hunta-sappa, Black Duck, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hawk-un-zhla, Standing Elk, x mark. Seal.
 Ka-hee-wa-coah, Charming Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Tah-tonka-skah, White Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chunka-sappa, Black Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunka-he-zee, Yellow Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ya-wash-ta, Good Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-duta, Red Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-duta, Red Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Hay-ata-nu-ghl, Stand Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pa-ha-du-ta, Long Pole or Red Lance, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoon-ka-wa-na-ka, Chief Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Sa-ka-ma-zah, Iron Hoop, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-he-ozha, Porcupine Sack, his x mark. Seal.
 Weet-ka-h, Egg, his x mark. Seal.
 Shon-ka-za, Yellow Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ta-na-za, Standing Cow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-sah-per, Black Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-ka-du-za, Red Hoof, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-no-wa-ka-pa, Knife River, his x mark. Seal.
 Da-unka-pa e-etch-a-duch-na, Don't Stay in Camp, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ya-zheia, Lone Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wi-tea-sta, Bear Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-te-an-ka-kin-za, Flying Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-en-ska, White Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Yu-ha-l-ya-o, All Goes, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ta-ma-za, Iron Wind, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ja, Track, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-pa-ka-ho-ming, Turning Wing, his x mark. Seal.
 Ghun-ka-wa-ete, Good Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-o-sopper, Black Chicken, his x mark. Seal.
 I-ju-to, Blue Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ka-ska, White Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Sunk-e-a-sapa, Black Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-me-ne-ome-ne-ho-tah, Grey Whirlwind, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoo-no-pah, Two Bones, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-pe-zee, Yellow Liver, his x mark. Seal.
 No-cha-wam-a-de, Deaf, or Eagle Ears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toch-e-che-che, Bad Tempered Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Tip-sin-ner, Turnip, his x mark. Seal.
 Zint-conna-ho-wash-ta, Good Bird Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Mah-pea-chanta, Cloud Heart, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wa-ma-da, Bull Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-u-kin, He has the Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-harker-ka-deska, Spotted Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 William Bruguer, Seal.
 Ma-to-junk-ah, Running Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ab-pa-u-ah-ska, Long Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-she-cha, Bad Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-ah-we-cha-ka-ta, Kills Lightning, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tunk-ka-che-cunna, Little Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toa-wa-na-ka, Bear Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-te-ka-ze, Crow Belly, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ko-ko-ke-pesh-ne, Not Afraid, his x mark. Seal.
 Muz-a-catche, Bad Iron, his x mark. Seal.
 Hook-pa-h-oh-onka, Fast Wing, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-money, Walking Medicine, his x mark. Seal.

Ma-to-e-na-pah, Bear Comes Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-uh, Flying, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-nu-ka-sa, Bald Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-ta-sappa, Black Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shin-ah-topa, Four Blankets, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wa-ka-muzha, Bear Stands High, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-chuh-pee, War Club, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-duta, Red Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pee-a-sappa, Black Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-o-money, Walking Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 To touka-heska, Long Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-tlah, Good Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Chah-tah-wa-coeur, Chasing Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-o-money, Walking Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha, Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ka-o-nah-nimpe, Dog Listens, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-muzza, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-euch-ena, Low Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-na-pe, Bear Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-sappa, Black Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ha-tauka, Big Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 So-ka-ma-za, Iron Nails, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-ko-e, Feather Eating, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ta-wa-ka-muzha, Medicine Cow Standing, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-duta, Red Eagle, No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hur-ker-u-ee, Scattering Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonk-ka-ka-duska, Spotted Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ka-ho, Dog's Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-eteh-ah-ku-mo, Wind Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-pa-ho-money, Moving Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ma-e-che, Poor, his x mark. Seal.
 Newton Hummond. Seal.
 He-ha-ze, Yellow Owl, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-wash-tesh-ta, Good Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-sappa, Black Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-hoske, Long Tree, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-ma-kos-ung, Dog on the Plains, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-lu-appa, Chasing the Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 William Danllson, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-mah-to, Bear Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-e-cha-koza, Fight the Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ja-o-money, Walking Track, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ke-shina-duta, Red Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-e-koyer, Hangs in Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ho-so-ta, Destroyer, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ke-che-da-e-d-i, Burnt Soldier, his x mark. Seal.
 To-cha-nopa-wash-ta, His Good Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-da-cha-ka, Eagle Claw, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ta-wash-ta, Good Wind, his x mark. Seal.
 Chester A. Arthur. Seal.
 Wa-arp-paser, Scared Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-te-sa-e-u-ataka, White Sitting Cow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wani-a-da, Bear Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-cuer, Bear Comes, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-to-kee, Yellow Eye, his x mark. Seal.
 We-chu-pe-tonka, Big Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Wake-a-ma-to, Lightning Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ha-muzer, Iron Horn Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Joseph Culbertson. Seal.
 Tom, Indian Tom, his x mark. Seal.
 E-charp-sinta-muza, Iron Whip, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-lu, Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ma-ker, Medicine Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ta-sha, Red All Over, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-na-pa, Bear Paw, his x mark. Seal.
 To-konna-hoska, Long Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Shok-tok-nappa, Wolf Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-zhee, Grass, his x mark. Seal.

Pa-ta-ha-tonka, Big Cow Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-tonk-wa-ker, Thunder Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-wit-ko, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-hu-ska-muza, Iron Leggin, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-sunka-doza, Fast Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-skinner-washita, Good Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 It-ko-keep, They Meet, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-o-pah, Chickén Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-pa-a-tunka, Big Mane, his x mark. Seal.
 Waka-wakah, Circle, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-no-pa, Two Hawks, his x mark. Seal.
 Do-pah, Thrown Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha, The Thigh, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-o-ches-ede, Dung on the Floor, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-zhe-to, Green Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Do-wa-ah, Scout, his x mark. Seal.
 Hay-hawk-ka-ho-washita, Good Elk Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Duta, Red, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-be-do-ta-my-ha, Poor Shoulder Blade, his x mark. Seal.
 Oko, Gap, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ka-ah-kun, On the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-sea, White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-na-hinta, Scrape Snow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chunka-sea, White Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-we-cha-cha, Crow Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-a-money, Dog, Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-cha-pe-sappa, Black Tomahawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-sah-ha, Snow Shoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-a-money-to, Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ek-ta, Sponge, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-o-ya, Hawk Trocks, his x mark. Seal.
 E-la-to-ea, Paint Face Blue, his x mark. Seal.
 Oak-shena, Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-o-ka, Clown, his x mark. Seal.
 Unk-to-ma-topa, Four Spiders, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pa, Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-da-hota, Grey Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-u-zhe, Bob Tail Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-tay-choca, Wrinkled Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Zink-pa, Musk Rat, his x mark. Seal.
 Suze, Yellow Ball, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ke-a, Close, his x mark. Seal.
 Ee-ha-ke-chu, Put on the Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 No-pa-ke-ta, Kill Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ha-ta-my-ha, Poor Goose, his x mark. Seal.
 Chu-e-ta-se-ka, Par-flesh-Rib, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-do-ta, Throat of Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 We-zee, Old Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-no-pa, Left Hand Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Is-ta-wa-nich, No Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-zee-ga-wa-ch, Break Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ke-ah, Lightning, his x mark. Seal.
 Hoo-cah, Root, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-ho, Iron Voice, his x mark. Seal.
 Zint-ka-sea, White Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-ho-wakun, High Back Bone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ish-ta-pesto, Sharp Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-do-koo, Bring Himself, his x mark. Seal.
 Yanktonais, ———, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-o-natoka, Sitting Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-pe-ze-che-kunna, Little Yellow Liver, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ne-tay, Woman's Hip, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-gah-ska, White Swan, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-pa-wa-nitch, No Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 To-kon-duta, Red Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-stin-sea, White Rabbit, his x mark. Seal.
 Chay-da-sea, White Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-chin-cha, Young Crow, his x mark. Seal.

Ga-ho-ha-me, Turns Crooked, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-stin-sca, White Rabbit Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ya-o-nuzza, Stands Behind, his x mark. Seal.
 Yea-ta-kay, Hangs Up, his x mark. Seal.
 So-ha, Foot Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Oak-la, Slinger, his x mark. Seal.
 John Bruguler.
 William Cross.
 Chas-ka, Clown, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ho-u-be-do, Plow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-to-o-ta, Plenty Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hawk-a-sappa, Black Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Zhu-ka-to, Blue Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-coo-a-pa, Strike the Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-ka-za, Take It Alive, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-ke-che-ze, Stands Him Off, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-pah-ga-zhe, Bent Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Joe Lougie, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-pee-hus-ka, Tall Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Minne-wa-ka, Whisky, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ka-e-on-ka, Left Hand Running, his x mark.
 Assluniboine, Assluniboine, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-sunko-wasta, His Good Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-wa-zie, Lone Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 We-o-no-a-ma, He Who Stole Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Nappa-ska, White Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-we oak-seacha, Hard Looking Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-posta-seacha, Bad Hat, his x mark. Seal.
 Newell Bursbla, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-wa narke, Assluniboine Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-ha-za, The Shadow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-pa-hunka, The Toe, his x mark. Seal.
 Du-tyh, One Who Feels, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ta-y-we-cha-cha, Old Turtle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ab-poster, Bear Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ka-ha-wa-koo-ta, Uses for shooting, his x mark. Seal.
 U-zu-e-lah, Going to War, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-sha, Red Head, his x mark. Seal.
 He-zoo-er-ma-tofor, Four Iron Legs, his x mark. Seal.
 E-Santee-so-cha, Bad Santee, his x mark. Seal.
 Chac-a-pa, The Twin, his x mark. Seal.
 Wo-ota-be-da-ha, Plenty To Eat, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-pee-o-money, Walking Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-we-cha-cha, Old Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ca-de-ca-da, Scabby Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ka-bak-sah, Cuts the Ropes, his x mark. Seal.
 No-ha-u-to-ta, One Trigger, his x mark. Seal.
 Minne-cho-pa, Walking in Water, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian agent.
 S. H. POPE,
 Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians, parties hereto, in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, in Montana, on the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN BRUGUER,
 United States Special Interpreter.
 WILLIAM CROSS,
 United States Agency Interpreter.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 JAMES MACDONALD,
 Industrial Teacher.

Witness our hands and seals at Wolf Point Subagency, Montana, this thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

ASSINNIBOINES.

E-ah-sha, Red Stove, his x mark. Seal.
 Chok-pah, Twin, his x mark. Seal.
 Shu-ka-he-na-hoska, Long Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 E-unka-ka-hoppa, Made to Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ka-ho-hoska, Loud-Voiced Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-cha-no-pe, Smokes at Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-wa-poster, Badger Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Esh-toke-sah, Broken Arm, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ptehna, Short or Little Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 We-eecho-we-cha-a, Wounded by White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-wa-ma-day, Dog Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-a-to, Blue Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ze, Yellow Teeth, his x mark. Seal.
 Jack Mitchel, Grandmother, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunka-duza, Red Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-chie-a-cha-cha, Growing Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-a-shena, Blanket Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-hun-to, Duck, his x mark. Seal.
 Upta-pe-to-pa, Shoots Four Times, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunga-ah-fark-pe, Charging Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 E-o-wa-ka, Medicine Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-tesh-e-darka, Handkerchief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mar-ka-garp, Dig the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-wa-ka, Medicine Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ou-tarpe, The Shooter, his x mark. Seal.
 Hook-he-he, Marrow Bone, his x mark. Seal.
 See-hah-duta, Red Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-hun-ta-nopa, Duck No. 2, his mark. Seal.
 Shunk-ma-ne-to-nape, Wolf Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-tos-ha, White Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-poone, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ar-ke-wa-zha, One Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-no, Thief, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-wa-nar-ke, Stone Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 E-wash-te-a-ne-on, Nearly Dead, his x mark. Seal.
 Tes-e-tonka, Big Belly, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-e-o-money, Seen Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha-cha-cha, Swings his Thigh, his x mark. Seal.
 Wy-ink-pa, The Arrow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tanka-wint-ko, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 E-unker-o-keshma, Can't Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Dakota-hasker, Long Sioux, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-cha-pe-wa-keer, Thunder War Club, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-ta-hota, Grey Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-ko-ke-pa-pe, 'Fraid of Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunka-sho, White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-sha, The Man, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ta-cha-tarpe, Laughing Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-kun-e-nar-zha, Stands High, his x mark. Seal.
 Chant-ka, Left Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-marzer, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-su-sheener, Hall-Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 E-Santee, Santee, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-sea-sha, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ha-wa-pa, Owl Head-ress, his x mark. Seal.
 Chant-a-sutta, Strong Heart, his x mark. Seal.
 Robert Hopkins. Seal.
 Ta-ha-omoney-ta-he, See-his Horn Walking, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-shin-e-ze, Yellow Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-pe-we-cha-za, Cloud Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Chan-de, Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Tart-ze, Deer, his x mark. Seal.

Tar-tonka-hota, Grey Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ha-wa-kunta, High Crane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-za-ska, Money, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-wa-luk-pa, Head Arrow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ka-wa-nar-ke, Medicine Ghost, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-wa-su, His Hall, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ze-nopa, Narrow Bone No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 O-tona-wa-ke-n, Flys Straight, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-na-de-shon-ner, Eagle Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-hunker-she-conna, Small Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pa-nh, Lance, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-no-pazza, Smoker, his x mark. Seal.
 Chat-ka-no-pa, Left Hand No. 2, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-we-cha-a-pa, Beat His Wife, his x mark. Seal.
 Ou-ta-pe, Shot Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-nopa, Two Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Shun-ga-sin-ta-uopa, Two Tailed Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ha-pe, Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Chan-de-mene, Smells of Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Ko-ta-washita, Good Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Chunk-on-ota, Lots of Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-koo-arpe, Chaser, his x mark. Seal.
 Su-been-ut-sapa, Fat Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ta-chintz, Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-has-ker, Long Crane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-o-chon-echer, Buffalo Flesh, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-ka-duta, Red Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-cha-nuzza, Rattling Stands, his x mark. Seal.
 E-o-wa-konker, Lying White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-e-nhke, Buffalo Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Ink-pa-duta, Red Top, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ga-wa-ha, Turning, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-to-ka, Second Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ne, Crooked, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-no-pa, Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-oppe-oiar, Many Wounds, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-wa-zhe-na, One Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ke-she-na, Crow Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-o-pa, Door, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-da-na-oke-shea, Red Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-e, Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-tachia, Shortie, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ka-tonka, Big String, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-toa-ha-gle-ta, Bear Looks About, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-top-oke-shena, Four Eagle Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-to, Blue Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Eah-pa-te-to, Pushing Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-hoo-to, Blue Neck, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-ka-ah-garpe, On the Ground, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-shunga, His Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tonka-ska, White Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ha-to, Blue Mane, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-o-la, Many Voices, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-marza, Iron Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunga-sea-cha, Bear Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 We-cha-pe-topa, Four Stars, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tunk-o-money, Walking Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-na-ce-cha, Bad Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-hart-sunka-ma-to, Bear Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Johnson. Seal.
 Wa-ka, Spirit, his x mark. Seal.
 To-ke-chu, Paints Blue, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-su-du-fa, Red Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Ar-ke-che-da-pe-ta-che-na, Short Soldier, his x mark. Seal.
 Shu-pa-tonka, Big Gut, his x mark. Seal.
 E-a-spla, Wets his Mouth, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ma-de-o-ga-waka, Circling Eagle, his x mark. Seal.

Wa-keo-che-cunna, Young Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-tunks, Big Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Henry Auchdall. Seal.
 Ho-wa-zhe-touta, One Big Leg, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ke-oke-shena, Thunder Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Un-ke-nh, Both, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ka-mo-ko-la, Cat Shooter, his x mark. Seal.
 Po-ke-ka-she-da, Shaved Clean, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 GEORGE W. WOOD,
 Missionary Presbyterian Church.
 GEORGE H. WOOD,
 JAMES MACDONALD.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them, before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at Wolf Point Subagency, Montana, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN BRUGUIER,
 Special Interpreter.
 HENRY ARCHDALE,
 United States Indian Agency Interpreter.

Attest:

D. O. COWAN,
 United States Indian Agent.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River, opposite the mouth of Snake Creek; thence due south to a point due west of the western extremity of the Little Rocky Mountains; thence due east to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity, and thence following the southern crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk River opposite the mouth of Peoples Creek; thence up Milk River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, set apart a tract of land, within said reservation, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in extent, for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian mission and industrial school, under the auspices of the Society of Jesus, to include the site of their present mission buildings; but such privilege shall not debar or exclude other religious societies from establishing Indian missions and schools within said reservation, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Dated and signed at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

JNO. V. WRIGHT, [SEAL.]
 JARED W. DANIELS, [SEAL.]
 CHARLES F. LARRABEE, [SEAL.]
 Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and principal men of the Gros Ventre and Assinibolno bands of Indians attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, this twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

GROS VENTRES.

At-tan-ick-e-wa, Jerry, his x mark. Seal.
 Torb-a-nike, Lamo Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-a-nike, Crow Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-a-be-hon-e, White and Yellow Cow, his x mark. Seal.

Wus-a-nuck-ro, Sleeping Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Bau-ath-a-woke, Skunk, his x mark. Seal.
 As-sin-ne-wus-in, No Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-tha-wat-tan-a, Black Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Bawn-nis-caw, Red Whip, his x mark. Seal.
 Nik-an-toab, Bull Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wat-tchie, White Head Dress, his x mark. Seal.
 Ban-at-taw, Dirty Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 No-ta-woo-tlu-ah, Took First, his x mark. Seal.
 Nan-na, Rider, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-thoo-a-tlu, Man Who Takes Again, his x mark. Seal.
 Nik-a, The Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Aut-zin, The Mouse, his x mark. Seal.
 A-en-ban-ath, Big Crows, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-thaw, Hobbled Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 An-thre-awn, The Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 Non-na, Rider Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Kan-apha, Skinner, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-wats, Left Handed, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hawn-e, The Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Ut-ta-nock-ke, White Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wos-sin, Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-an-to, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 An-ni-lue, Young Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-he-wa-tan, Black Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-cun-na-nin, Go to War, his x mark. Seal.
 Nin-wat-tas-tlu-nh, Mau takes Plenty, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-a-nock-e, Gray Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Thay-on-nots-a-be, White Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Cack-a-thawn-wat-tan-a, Black Wolf Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-no-nith-e, Crooked Arm, his x mark. Seal.
 An-nun-a, Arapahoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kib-ba-ni-ka, Low Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus, Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-huugh, Butcher, his x mark. Seal.
 Tay-on, Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-hle-nock-o, White Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 Wos-sa-ill-ka, Bull Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Kib-bits-utts, Sits High, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-ex-o, Little Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sis-nots-a-be, Little White Moon, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-yake, Captured, his x mark. Seal.
 Au-ni-hi, Young Man Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 That, Frog, his x mark. Seal.
 Won-ant-fat, Many, his x mark. Seal.
 Bawn-nock-e, White and Red Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-cut-ta, Bushy Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hle-nock-ke, Bird Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-be-hie, Old Prairie Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-ha, Butcher Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-e-kin-ah-tha, Bull Easily Killed, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-chin-cha, Eagle Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Nay-on-e-tobe, Otter Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-kan-haw-can, Crazy Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-e-toba, Old Bull Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-wate, Captures, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-thoo, Two Trees, his x mark. Seal.
 I-yet-ta, Deaf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ex-thot-ka, Little Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sis-nots-a-be, White Sun, his x mark. Seal.
 Bill Jones, Bill Jones, his x mark. Seal.
 O-wat-tan-a, Black Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-wa-ta-yah, Many Eagle Tails, his x mark. Seal.
 Sfs-so-ya-nin, Rattle Snake Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-ha, Butcher Number Three, his x mark. Seal.
 Thu-wa, Spear, his x mark. Seal.
 Bat-ta-wa, Took the Bow, his x mark. Seal.

Ca-ca-n-nia, Flathead, his x mark. Seal.
 Tha-wa, Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 Nath-nots-a-bo, Three Calves, his x mark. Seal.
 Nots-cun-na-nin, Warrior, his x mark. Seal.
 E-tha-blu-thoot, Womah's Dress, his x mark. Seal.
 Kls-a-nio, Little Man, his x mark. Seal.
 A-let-ah, Webb-foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Bets-nells, Arrow Point, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-ust-tas, Bird Sits Sideways, his x mark. Seal.
 Tchap, Stabber Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Non-natts, Riders, his x mark. Seal.
 Aut-tchi-wan, Bunch of Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Neick-a-that, Fast Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 Wus-a-ne-thie, One Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-hie-thots, Shaking Bird, his x mark. Seal.
 A-be-how, Yellow Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Nits-in-tchir, Hole In The Water, his x mark. Seal.
 Ex-o-nin, Short Man, his x mark. Seal.
 A-be-tch-og, Hairy Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Ka-ne-hon, Skinner, his x mark. Seal.
 Thats-ex, Little Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Nie-hie-tis-ah, Bird Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Ni-ka-tis-an, Buffalo Tail, his x mark. Seal.

ASSINNIBOINES

Mung-gaw, Little Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 We-tan, Small, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-wan-ton, Medicine Bear, his x mark.
 Mon-o-gaw, The Male, his x mark. Seal.
 To-ge, The Male, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-ches-an-dee, Ball Dung, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-se-cha-oke-sho, White Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-hunk-se-chas-caw, White Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-ga-sap-pa, Black Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-a-tung-oke-she-nac, Horse Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Im-mock-pe-ah, The Cloud, his x mark. Seal.
 Shung-a-she-cha, Bad Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-wa-ho-an, Speaking Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-chu-e-can-ung-a, Took the Shirt, his x mark. Seal.
 How-ee-mon-a, Walking Sun, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ta-chaw-ta-ba, Many Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 He-can-da-po-pa, Snapping Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-tun-ho-ta, Gray Hawk, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-can-da-saw, The Lizzard, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a, The Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-tcha, Hawk Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Te-mon-us, Camp Walker, his x mark. Seal.
 Wo-ne-hugh, The Glutton, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-o-za, Dog's Rump, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-ha-to, Blue Breath, his x mark. Seal.
 Red-mouth (She-he-ah), The Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-tung-a, Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Muz-za-wah-se-cha, Iron White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 An-no-wung-ga, Galloper, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tchen, Yellow Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Sha-he-ah-has-ka, Tall Cree, his x mark. Seal.
 To-gaw-ca-tuse, Enemy Killer, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ke-she-na-chat-ka, Left Handed Joy, his x mark. Seal.
 Chin-cha-ink-pl-ah, Drop Child, his x mark. Seal.
 She-ague, Brent, his x mark. Seal.
 O-he-sta-shaw, Red Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-sin-ta-kan-da, Rattle Snake Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-ab-ba, Make Up, his x mark. Seal.
 O-pen, Short Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-gaw-nuz-za, Standing Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-in-ta, Bear's Face, his x mark. Seal.

O-zo-zu-haw, Breeches, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-ah-moo-moo, Roaring Flyer, his x mark. Seal.
 O-te-in-win-jockt-ta, Old Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-gaw, The Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ta-ap-pa-ha, Shuck Many, his x mark. Seal.
 Ten-ink-pa-chte-ah, Thrown in the Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-she-shugh, Savingo Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Coash-caw-hung-ga, Young Man Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ti-ho-nap-pa-in-jos-ca, Tied Necklace, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-muz-za, Iron Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Shock-co, Seven, his x mark. Seal.
 Win-chock-pe-tung-a, Big Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a-zee, Yellow Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ta-seaw, White Buffalo, his x mark. Seal.
 Kie-nu-tum-ba, Pack and Fight, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-zo-ze, Yellow Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to, The Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-man-upe, The Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-ho-ta, Grey Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-nom-pa, Two Boys, his x mark. Seal.
 We-ah-e-yo-tung-ah, Sitting Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ga-muz-za, Iron Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 O-e-pa-ta, Fine Beads, his x mark. Seal.
 Win-chite, Strap, his x mark. Seal.
 In-ta-scaw, White Face, his x mark. Seal.
 O-sho-na-sap-pa, Black Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 O-zie-in-kau, Rose-bud, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-ha-chung-a-ah-goo, Took the Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Sa-chu-we-ana-ge-ah, Grease Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-pope, Popper, his x mark. Seal.
 In-ta-to-ge-ah, Tattooed Face, his x mark. Seal.
 Sung-a-sap-pa, Black Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Ga-schie-she-na, Shawl, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-tu-hung-ga, Bear Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Im-moc-pe-ah-to-wung, Cloud Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Jackson, Jackson, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-o-ta, Many Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 To-ga-ge-ah-ta, In the Lead, his x mark. Seal.
 Wincha, the Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Coon-e-wunk, Lying Low, his x mark. Seal.
 Cosh-ca-ick-te-an, Real Young Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Sus-smage, Dragon Fly, his x mark. Seal.
 Sung-a-muz-za, Standing Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Wam-a-de-chin-cha, Eagle Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Cha-tun-hung-ga, Hawk Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 He-hungh-sap-pa, Black Owl, his x mark. Seal.
 In-toos-she-wa-kon, False Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke-she-na-hun-ga, Boy Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 O-ene, Red, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaw-o-telne, Lodge in the Timber, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-shu-ba, Fish Guts, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-to-sin-ta-can-da, Rattlesnake's Trail, his x mark. Seal.
 Suta, Strong, his x mark. Seal.
 Chu-e-bob-a-nich-a, Bird Breast, his x mark. Seal.
 Min-a-tung-a, Big Knife, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-to-gan-e-unk-a, Running Antelope, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-hung-ah, Mado a Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 To-in-josh-ca-o-ta, Fancy Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Ho-ba-muz-za, Iron Wings, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-pab, The Hat, his x mark. Seal.
 She-na-to-pa, Four Blankets, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-hunk-se-cha-seaw, White Bear Number Two, his x mark.
 Chawn-du-pa-nuz-za, Standing pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-su, Hall Stone, his x mark. Seal.
 Ha-ha-ga-du-ta, Red Bull Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Unk-shu-shu, Pease, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-caw-she-na, Dirt Robe, his x mark. Seal.

Gaw-wink-cha-mon-a, Made Walk Slow, his x mark. Seal.
 Wah-tung-a, Big Snow, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-ah-o-ba, Wounded Foot, his x mark. Seal.
 Wa-se-cha, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Chon-de-sho-ta-oko-she, Tobacco Smoke Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Ta-tung-a-ha-wa-pa, Bull Skin Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 We-snaw-snaw, Ring Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Min-nie-o-to-wun, Opens His Eyes in the Water, his x mark. Seal.
 To-pa-to-tung-a, Four Balls, his x mark. Seal.
 Kei-kels-a, Squeaking, his x mark. Seal.
 E-a-chie-a, Attacks, his x mark. Seal.
 Hung-ah-mon-a, Walking Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Sunk-o-tehintz-i-tone, Bob-Tailed Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-hal-pe-wash-she-cha, Night White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 She-o-shag-ga, Pheasant's Claw, his x mark. Seal.
 Sin-ta-canda, Rattlesnake, his x mark. Seal.
 Shunk-bo-tun, Prowling Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Tow-she-na-to-pa-ok-she-na, Four Blanket Boy, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaw-wap-pa, The Pine, his x mark. Seal.
 Sho-tung-a-no-ga, Guni Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-ah-guu-nuz-za, Standing on the Mountain, his x mark. Seal.
 Wy-o-wa-wun, Paper Maker, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

W. L. LINCOLN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 CHAS. G. FISH,
 Agency Clerk.
 FRANK A. BRADFORD,
 Agency Physician.
 A. H. RISEB,
 Agency Farmer.
 FRED'K. EBERSCHWEILER,
 S. J. Missionary.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana Territory, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

WM. BENT,
 United States Agency Interpreter.
 WILLIAM BROWN,
 Special Interpreter.

Attest:

CHAS. G. FISH.

It is hereby agreed that the separate reservation for the Indians now attached to and drawing rations at the Blackfeet Agency shall be bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Marias River opposite the mouth of Cut Bank Creek; thence up Cut Bank Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, twenty miles, following the meanderings of the creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of Montana; thence west along said boundary to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence in a southerly direction along the summit of said mountains to a point due west from the source of the North Fork of Birch Creek; thence due east to the source of said North Fork; thence down said North Fork to the main stream of Birch Creek; thence down Birch Creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Marias River; thence down the Marias River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

Dated and signed at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

JNO. V. WRIGHT,
 JARED W. DANIELS,
 CHARLES F. LARRABEE,
 Commissioners.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, the undersigned, chiefs, head-men, and principal men of Piegan, Blood, and Blackfoot Nation, attached to and receiving rations at the Blackfoot Agency, in the Territory of Montana, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at the Blackfoot Agency, Montana, this eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Cnesta-Poka, White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Mokska-Atose, Big Nose, his x mark. Seal.
 Penoko-Moiase, Tearing Lodge, his x mark. Seal.
 Em-ki-o-toss, Fast Buffalo, his x mark. Seal.
 Soquee-Omuice, Brocky, his x mark. Seal.
 Si-ee, Crazy Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Kyes-Iskee, Curly Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Natose-Onesta, Big Brave, his x mark. Seal.
 Nis-atskina, Four Horns, his x mark. Seal.
 Ap-Klehomake, Skunk Cap, his x mark. Seal.
 Epe-toyese, Shortie, his x mark. Seal.
 Enouc-kiys, Bear Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Moquee-Oxoyese, Wolf Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Nissok-Klys, Four Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Machee-tometah, Almost a Dog, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina-kije, Bear Chief Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Kipl-Tosoreuts, Kicking Woman, his x mark. Seal.
 Stoye-Ka, Cold Feet, his x mark. Seal.
 Onesta-Poka, White Calf Number Two, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-suker-kin, Heavy Collar, his x mark. Seal.
 Ape-cotoyo, Hat Tall, his x mark. Seal.
 Mix-so-atsus, Red Bird Tail, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-cops-in-copy, Lazy Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-co-to-mack, Running in the Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-gua-is-to-patar, Strangling Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Mo-quee-ma-con, Running Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Ima-ta-oot-a-kan, Dogs' Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-soka-a-plish, Heavy Roller, his x mark. Seal.
 Espl-cooma, Shooting Up, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-pas-to-ki, Behind the Ears' Tack, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-mok-saco-pe, Man Mooring, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-cats-e-men, Many Guts, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-chista-omue, Running Rabbit, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sick-katock-a-nacash, Chief on the Prairie, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Pearson, Pete, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Pearson, One Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 No toot-skenah, Jack, his x mark. Seal.
 Co-chuck-sin, Fancy Jim, his x mark. Seal.
 Omuck-emuka, Big Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Pone, Paul, his x mark. Seal.
 Sa-kop-oo-cee, Good Robe Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Nama, Cross Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Heachoa, Left Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Aso-kenac, Old Doctor, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-ko-su-nata, Many Tall Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Ke-nuck-we-nish-tah, John Power, his x mark. Seal.
 Stomech-Chokos, Bull Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Onesta-Poka, Jim White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Sepes-tokini, Old Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Attopan, Rye Grass, his x mark. Seal.
 Mash-tana, Crow Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Ena-Cocoom, Chief Coward, his x mark. Seal.
 Aueshtashlowootan, Calf Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Motina, Chief All Over, his x mark. Seal.
 Emu-ch-konash-ketope, Roan Horse Rider, his x mark. Seal.
 Oo-muck-ootakan, Big Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Okanepart, Talked About, his x mark. Seal.
 Keeschicum, Thunder, his x mark. Seal.
 Six-tux, Bite, his x mark. Seal.
 Muckaw, Mack, his x mark. Seal.

Mik-Kimaston, Iron Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Upuny, Butterfly, his x mark. Seal.
 Sah-que-na-mah-ka, Dick, his x mark. Seal.
 Jack Miller, his x mark. Seal.
 Passhee, Visitor, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-makon, Takes a Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Alex Kys, his x mark. Seal.
 Dick Sauderville, Seal.
 Frank Gardipee, his x mark. Seal.
 George Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Alex. Kyo, junior, his x mark. Seal.
 John White Calf, his x mark. Seal.
 Louis Kiyo, Seal.
 Oliver Sauderville, Seal.
 Will Russell, Seal.
 Horace J. Clarke, Seal.
 Tom Klya, Seal.
 Pete Champagn, his x mark. Seal.
 Frank Spearson, his x mark. Seal.
 Apakeok, Spread Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Spl-yo-quon, Apache Pete, his x mark. Seal.
 Secuks Stomacks, Proud Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma, Stow Apini, Crow Eyes, his x mark. Seal.
 Isk Scena, Worm, his x mark. Seal.
 Kemmutegue, Unlucky, his x mark. Seal.
 Maginnio, Seal.
 Apashlah, Weasel Fat, his x mark. Seal.
 Akkia, Old Thing, his x mark. Seal.
 Mexican Joe, his x mark. Seal.
 Enucapio, Little Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah-nis-ta-yee, White Calf Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Sap-po-po, Packing Meat, his x mark. Seal.
 Oc, apl otoss, Many White Horse, his x mark. Seal.
 Umuk kikini, Big Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Kayotse, Bear's Hand, his x mark. Seal.
 Saka-potin, Short Hair Robe Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina Stoehs, Mountain Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Emuc Stomicks, Small Bull, his x mark. Seal.
 Enuah Ota supse suk, Buffalo Adviser, his x mark. Seal.
 Apl Six-inum, Black Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Appatappi, Blood Person, his x mark. Seal.
 Eddie Jack, Seal.
 Anthony, Seal.
 Joe Shorty, his x mark. Seal.
 Sape na machal, Taking Gun at Night, his x mark. Seal.
 Pa-ute-ta-set-se-co, Billy Kipp, his x mark. Seal.
 Eneshtonas, Buffalo Shape, his x mark. Seal.
 Pultlanos, Catch one Another, his x mark. Seal.
 Ock she nuk, Good Stabber, his x mark. Seal.
 Slok to pochin, Under Syblinner, his x mark. Seal.
 Pison, Pound, his x mark. Seal.
 Mia-apoa-ksis, Drags Blanket, his x mark. Seal.
 Menixaspe, Brave old man, his x mark. Seal.
 Stonichs quon, Bull Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Manecupeatush, Bush Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Pete Pepepini, Spotted Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Essokquaoma Kon, Heavy Runner, his x mark. Seal.
 E-co-me, Billy Ellis, his x mark. Seal.
 Si-ichkin, Bear Shoes, his x mark. Seal.
 Shuatoin ena, Feather Tilt Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Men-nase, Berry Carrier, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-sum-a-Katoosh, Lone Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Slein Pistacon, Man Loves Tobacco, his x mark. Seal.
 Batiste Rondin, Seal.
 See-coor-copatose, Last Star, his x mark. Seal.
 Peta-Ootacon, Eagle Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Se-coxina, Black Coyote, his x mark. Seal.

O, ne-cus-omuch, Antelope Running, his x mark. Seal.
 Omok-Shoqua, Big Road, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina-emuka, Chief Elk, his x mark. Seal.
 Peck Shawin, Bird Flies, his x mark. Seal.
 Peta-peckshina, Poor Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Oks'ah-wootan, Good Shield, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-tana, Lone Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mooe-Su-Kash, Hairy Coat, his x mark. Seal.
 Ne-tut-Skina, Lone Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Ape-naka-peta, Morning Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Espi Cooma, Man Shoot in Air, his x mark. Seal.
 Enue K'yo, Small Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 E-sta-opata, Man Sits from them, his x mark. Seal.
 Six-i-ki-po-ka, Black Foot Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Stomichs-oo-push, Bull's Son, his x mark. Seal.
 Sick-Sucks, Black Sousee, his x mark. Seal.
 Shoks Mamu, Heavy Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-ta-nah, Second Lone Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Pe-tab, Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Petah-epu, Eagle talk, his x mark. Seal.
 Esel-Ste-quan, Wolfverine, his x mark. Seal.
 Shut-is-to-pit-qua, Split Ear, his x mark. Seal.
 Ata-Kapis, Yellow Wolf, his x mark. Seal.
 Abpo-nishita, White Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-ta-coo-ce-me-ka, Double Gun, his x mark. Seal.
 Ah Kusta, Gambler, his x mark. Seal.
 Nell-num-echa, Lone Medicine Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Egosl Petah, Red Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Etos Otocon, Red Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Sheko-kin, Black Bear, his x mark. Seal.
 Sepish-oo-atoash, Owl Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Apts Kina, Weasel Horn, his x mark. Seal.
 Tor-ke-pis, Ear Ring, his x mark. Seal.
 Moqui-chiekin, Wolf Shoe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kesh-sip-poo-nish-ta, Cow Running on Side Hill, his x mark. Seal.
 Mamck Cupeena, Buck Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Mashlanuo-ek, Crow Feather, his x mark. Seal.
 Sapo Chini, Crow Gut, his x mark. Seal.
 Lecani Omue, Running Crane Three, his x mark. Seal.
 Slach-istomik, Under Ball, his x mark. Seal.
 Mequid So Sapoop, Red Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Aplxis, Scabby, his x mark. Seal.
 Ockehisho, Good Warrior, his x mark. Seal.
 Ashenasham, Cree Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Petah pickish, Eagle Rib, his x mark. Seal.
 Nina, Instom, Lodge Pole Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Natooup, Medicine Weasel, his x mark. Seal.
 Ienaqulshapoop, Morning Plume, his x mark. Seal.
 Kishekiw, Sharp, his x mark. Seal.
 Plutes-ena-mukum, Take Guns from Both Sides, his x mark. Seal.
 Ech-to-ko-pa, Man Rides Horse in a day, his x mark. Seal.
 Socots, Coat, his x mark. Seal.
 Acotoka, Side and Side, his x mark. Seal.
 Es-ta-sha-ko, White Cow Looking, his x mark. Seal.
 Pin-ti-ah-cocoma, About to Shoot, his x mark. Seal.
 Su-natsis, Tall Feathers, his x mark. Seal.
 Na-to-kes-centupa, Two Fox, his x mark. Seal.
 Chaco-coomi, Last Shot, his x mark. Seal.
 Upsha Kini, Arrow Top, his x mark. Seal.
 Eato-pes-to-muk, Wears hat on side, his x mark. Seal.
 Soplapo, Night Walker, his x mark. Seal.
 Sumovquotoke, Old Rock, his x mark. Seal.
 Che-nawape, Old Kayote, his x mark. Seal.
 Apuk, Broad Back, his x mark. Seal.
 Nichitap, The Lone Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nape-quon, White Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Cho-que-iscum, Big Spring, his x mark. Seal.

Ma-que-apest, Wolf Eagle, his x mark. Seal.
 Ochequon, Grebs, his x mark. Seal.
 Ope-kina, Brain Head, his x mark. Seal.
 Me-ca-peape, Bad Old Man, his x mark. Seal.
 Nop Oarcush, White Antelope, his x mark. Seal.
 Mashtano, Chief Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Keapetoon, Temporary Married, his x mark. Seal.
 Enapitze, Bones, his x mark. Seal.
 Munashito, Young Crow, his x mark. Seal.
 Neeha-pope, Chief Standing Alone, his x mark. Seal.
 Estomich atoosh, Bull Medicine, his x mark. Seal.
 Spio, Mexican, his x mark. Seal.
 Massuca, Red Paint, his x mark. Seal.
 Kutto Macon, Man Who Don't Run, his x mark. Seal.
 Cava chish, Bear Leggings, his x mark. Seal.
 Enucksec, Small Robe, his x mark. Seal.
 Omucksinstom, Big Pole, his x mark. Seal.
 Cotta Sucks, Man Don't go Out, his x mark. Seal.
 Acadmmoh, Man Takes Plenty Arms, his x mark. Seal.
 Echo Ka-mix, Man holds Pipe, his x mark. Seal.
 Kut-ta-nah, Top Chief, his x mark. Seal.
 Skikenna Kema, Pities People, his x mark. Seal.
 She-pe-na-muck, Night Guman, his x mark. Seal.
 Pena-tuya-a-muk, Running Fisher, his x mark. Seal.
 A-cokeya, Plenty Bears, his x mark. Seal.
 Ma-que-a-koopah, Wolf Child, his x mark. Seal.
 Oke Shema, Mean Drinker, his x mark. Seal.
 Meko-kim-namoke, Iron Gun Taer, his x mark. Seal.

Attest:

M. D. BALDWIN,
 United States Indian Agent.
 C. B. TOOLE,
 Agency Clerk.
 JOHN P. WAGNER,
 Assistant Agency Clerk.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians above named, in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them, before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians, at the Blackfeet Agency, in the Territory of Montana, on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

WILL RUSSELL,
 United States Interpreter.
 JOSEPH KIPP,
 Special Interpreter.

Attest:

EUGENE MEAD,
 JOHN JORDEN.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said agreement the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

SEC. 3. That lands to which the right of the Indians is extinguished under the foregoing agreement are a part of the public domain of the United States and are open to the operation of the laws regulating homestead entry, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, and to entry under the town site laws and the laws governing the disposal of coal lands, desert lands, and mineral lands; but are not open to entry under any other laws regulating the sale or disposal of the public domain.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, with authority to negotiate with the band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado for such modification of their treaty and other rights, and such exchange of their reservation, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission is also authorized, if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribes of Indians for such

portion of their reservation as may be necessary for said band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado if said Indians shall determine to remove from their present location; the report of said commission to be made to and subject to ratification by Congress before taking effect; and for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, which shall be immediately available.

Approved, May 1, 1888.

[Chap. 248, 25 Stats., 110.]

AN ACT to grant a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railroad company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Labette or Montgomery, at or near Coffeyville, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, to a point on the southern boundary of the said Indian Territory, and within three miles of where the line of the Denton and Wichita Valley Railroad crosses Red River, with a branch commencing at Okmulgee, and running thence westerly or southwesterly, to the south line of said Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the north fork of Red River, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem fit to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, and [an] oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, or at the district court of Kansas upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company.

In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court of Western Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, or the district court of Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railroad company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion

of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within two years and the remainder thereof and branches within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road, and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever, prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, May 14, 1888.

[Chap. 310, 25 Stats., 157.]

AN ACT to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, established by proclamation of the President, of date of October third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as lies within the following boundary, namely: Beginning at mile-post numbered nineteen, Du Bois' survey, from the initial point established in township eight south, range twenty east, Salt Lake meridian; thence southerly to the northeast corner of township two south, range one east, Uintah special meridian; thence south along the east boundary of township two south, range one east Uintah special meridian, to the south-east corner of township two south, range one east, Uintah special meridian; thence east along the north boundary of township three south, range two east, Uintah special meridian, to its intersection with the east boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation, thence in a northwest direction with the eastern boundary line of said reservation to the beginning, and the same is hereby, declared to be public lands of the United States and restored to the public domain.

SEC. 2. That said lands shall be disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section to any one purchaser, the non-mineral lands for not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and not otherwise than for cash: *Provided*, That any location, entry, or entries, mineral or non-mineral, heretofore made or attempted to be made on said lands, or any part thereof, by any qualified person, shall bear date and location or institution of said proceedings, but said mineral entries shall not be completed except upon the payment of twenty dollars an acre, or at that rate for the amount taken up by the claim: *And provided further*, That all moneys arising from the sales of this land shall belong to said Indians and be paid into the Treasury of the United States and held or added to any trust funds of said tribes now there.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall submit this act to the adult male Indians on said reservation, and the restoration shall take effect on a ratification by three-fourths thereof, and the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe rules for ascertaining the wishes of said Indians and to secure their free action touching the proposed disposal of said lands.

Approved, May 24, 1888.

[Chap. 336, 25 Stats., 160.]

AN ACT granting to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Washington, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Idaho Territory set apart for the use of the Cœur d'Alene Indians by executive order, commonly known as the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, beginning by executive order, westerly line of said reservation near the junction of the Washington and Idaho Railroad with the Idaho Branch of said road, near Lone Pine, in Washington Territory, and running thence in a northerly direction across the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation to a point near the mouth of the Saint Joseph's River, on the Cœur d'Alene Lake, thence in a northeasterly direction along the east side of the Cœur d'Alene Lake to the Cœur d'Alene River, and thence in a generally easterly direction, by the Cœur d'Alene Mission, to the east line of the reservation.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and the said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also, ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall

be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President, May 18, 1883.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time proscribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 37, 25 Stats., 162.]

AN ACT to grant to the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory; said line to begin at a point at or near the city of Fort Smith, on the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, running thence by the most practicable route to a crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at a point at or near the town of Savanna, in the Choctaw Nation; thence in a westerly direction to a point at or near Cherokee Town, in the Chickasaw Nation; and thence westerly to a point at or near the southwest corner of the Indian Territory; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions hereinafter mentioned as such company may deem necessary and to their interest to construct along, upon the right of way hereby granted; said line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each, as working sections; and before work is begun on any such section the definite line and location thereof is to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a

member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, or at the district court of Kansas upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, or the district court of Kansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the States of Texas and Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said Intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least four sections, of twenty-five miles each, of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and the remainder thereof within five years, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road, and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever, prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Received by the President, May 18, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 340, 25 Stats., 165.]

AN ACT to amend section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to timber depredations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United

States which, in pursuance of law, may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 343, 25 Stats., 167.]

AN ACT to authorize United States marshals to arrest offenders and fugitives from justice in Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the passage of this act any United States marshal is hereby authorized and required, when necessary to execute any process connected with any criminal proceeding issued out of the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of which he is marshal, or by any commissioner of either of said courts, to enter the Indian Territory, and to execute the same therein in the same manner that he is now required by law to execute like processes in his own district.

Approved, June 4, 1888.

[Chap. 344, 25 Stats., 167.]

AN ACT granting to the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company the right of way through the Crow Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Billings Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Montana Territory set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the northern line of said reserve at or near where Clark's Fork empties into the Yellowstone River, and thence following in a southerly direction to a point at or near where said Clark's Fork crosses the southern line of the said Crow Reserve; also a branch line of railway to be constructed for a distance of ten miles up Bear Creek, and commencing from the point where said Bear Creek empties into said Clark's Fork; with the right to construct, use, and maintain tracks, turn-outs, and sidings.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and material, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been filed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railway company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to con-

struct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the Yellowstone National Park.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, assist, nor advise in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenore of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is heretofore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1858.

[Chap. 315, 25 Stats., 169.]

AN ACT granting to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company the right of way through the Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation in said State, the said Indians having consented by Treaty to a reservation by the United States of the power to grant right of way through said reservation. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for, until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States: *Provided*, That if said Indians shall refuse to accept a sum which in the judgment of the President is a just compensation for said right of way, the said compensation shall then be ascertained in such manner as the President shall direct having due regard to the rights of the Indians in which event the said company shall have the right to take and occupy said right of way by paying the compensation so ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservation within three years.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 4, 1858.

[Chap. 352, 25 Stats., 178.]

AN ACT for the protection of the officials of the United States in the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any Indian hereafter committing against the person of any Indian agent or policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or against

any Indian United States deputy marshal, posse comitatus, or guard, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such agent, policeman, deputy marshal, posse comitatus, or guard by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with the intent to murder, assault, or assault and battery, or who shall in any manner obstruct by threats or violence any person who is engaged in the service of the United States in the discharge of any of his duties as agent, policeman, or other officer aforesaid, within the Indian Territory, or who shall hereafter commit either of the crimes aforesaid, in said Indian Territory, or who shall hereafter commit any of the classes of offenses hereinbefore named, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where such offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

Approved, June 9, 1858.

[Chap. 3, 25 Stats., 181.]

AN ACT to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company, a corporation duly created and organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, their successors or assigns, to build, construct, and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of wagons, cars, and vehicles of all kinds for the transit of animals and for foot passengers across the Poteau River in the Choctaw Nation at or near Fort Smith, upon the land owned and claimed by Mrs. M. A. Bowler, a member of the Choctaw tribe of Indians.

SEC. 2. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous span, the spans shall not be less than seventy feet in the clear, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river. The lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge shall be at least thirty feet above extreme high water, as understood at the point of location: *Provided*, That if the same shall be constructed as a draw-bridge, the draw or pivot shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and give a clear opening of seventy feet in width, and the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats.

SEC. 3. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a highway or approaches to said bridge, and for no other purpose, a right of way not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said Poteau River, over the lands claimed by individuals under the laws and usages of said tribe of Choctaw Indians, and may contract for and obtain the same from such Indian or Indians by purchase: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said highway; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the individual Indian or Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. That before said highway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Choctaw nation, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such highway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisalment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the said bridge company; who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisement, shall take and subscribe before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the

vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such bridge company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the bridge company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same or a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the bridge company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of said bridge.

SEC. 5. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. That the said bridge company may charge such reasonable rate of tolls for the transit or passage over the same of wagons and vehicles of every description for animals and foot-passengers as are provided by existing laws of the Choctaw Nation.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date thereof.

SEC. 8. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 18, 1883.

[Chap. 494, 25 Stats., 203.]

AN ACT to authorize the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company to construct and operate a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company, a corporation duly created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point, to be selected by said company, on Red River, at the most convenient crossing of said river, at or near the point known as Hooks' Ferry, a crossing of said river from the south bank of the same in Red River County, Texas, near the northwest corner thereof; thence in a northeasterly direction, in the general direction of Hot Springs and Little Rock, Arkansas, to a point on the east boundary line of the Indian Territory in the Choctaw Nation, which is the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the con-

struction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph and telephone line; and, when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any interested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, one by said railroad company, one who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath, that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or at the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party, being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees, shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for the complainant, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company double the amount of the award into court, the railway company shall then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which the railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and that such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation

to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of such maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Sec. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Sec. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed; said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That said railway company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Sec. 10. That the said Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Sec. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Sec. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any

form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Received by the President June 14, 1833.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 50], 23 Stat., 217.]

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-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

SIoux, MEDAWAKANTON BAND.

For the support of the full-blood Indians in Minnesota, belonging to the Medawakanton band of Sioux Indians, who have resided in said State since the twentieth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and severed their tribal relations, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase, in such manner as in his judgment he may deem best, of agricultural implements, cattle, horses, and lands: *Provided*, That of this amount the Secretary if he may deem it for the best interests of said Indians, may cause to be erected for the use of the said Indians at the most suitable location, a school-house, at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars: *And provided also*, That he may appoint a suitable person to make the above-mentioned expenditures under his direction, the expense of the same to be paid out of this appropriation.

* * * * *

For continuing the work of constructing ditches and reservoirs for the Navajo Indians, and for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of a portable saw-mill for the use of said Indians, and for the purchase of nails and such other necessary materials as can not be obtained by the Indians for houses to be constructed by them, fifteen thousand dollars, to be taken from the funds now in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.

The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who, in good faith, made settlement in township twenty-nine north, ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian, in the Territory of New Mexico, prior to May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for their improvements and for damages sustained by reason of the inclusion of said townships within the Navajo reservation by Executive order of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and such settlers may make other homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture entries as if they had never made settlements within said townships.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * *

For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, in accordance with treaty stipulation, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable):
To enable the President to complete the work already undertaken and commenced under the third section of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven,

REF0068806

entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized under said act, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field, and in the office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said act, thirty thousand dollars. And no allotments shall be ordered or commenced upon any reservation unless the allotments upon such reservation so selected and the delivery of trust patents therein can be completed under this appropriation.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding Indians who have taken land in severalty under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," to establish themselves in homes thereon, to procure seed, farming implements, and other things necessary, in addition to means already provided by law or treaty, for the commencement of farming, thirty thousand dollars. The amounts provided for in the three preceding paragraphs shall be repaid to the Treasury proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such lands, if any, as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of the aforesaid act. And a report in detail of the expenditures made to December first next, under the appropriations provided by said paragraphs, shall be made to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

* * * * *
For the construction of a bridge across the Big Wind River on the Wind River Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Wyoming, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just and proper, a tract of land at or in the vicinity of the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon, of sufficient area and in such locality as to afford suitable facilities for the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation to take fish in said river, and to properly cure the same, said land to be held by the United States in trust for the use and benefit of said Indians, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

* * * * *
For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school-buildings for an Indian industrial school, near the city of Pierre, Dakota Territory, on the lands donated by the citizens of said city to the Government for that purpose, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of constructing and completing suitable school-buildings for an Indian industrial school, to be located at some point in Ormsby County, in the State of Nevada, upon lands to be donated to the Government of not less than two hundred acres in extent, and of such character and location as shall be deemed most suitable for the purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

* * * * *
That in the expenditure of any money appropriated in this act for any of the purposes of education of Indian children, those children of Indians who have taken lands in severalty under any existing law, shall not, by reason thereof, be excluded from the benefits of such appropriations.

* * * * *
SEC. 8. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be superintendent of Indian schools, who

shall, from time to time, and as often as the nature of his duties will permit, visit the schools where Indians are taught, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the United States Treasury, and shall, from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior, what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the children in them toward civilization and self-support; and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with schools wholly supported by the Government, and with like approval make such rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as in his judgment their good may require. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be detailed from the employes of his Department such assistants and shall furnish such facilities as shall be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions respecting said Indian schools.

SEC. 9. That for payment to the Choctaw Nation, two million eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, the said sum being the amount of the judgment rendered in favor of said nation; by the Court of Claims, on the fifteenth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, on a mandate issued by the Supreme Court, at the October term of said court, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest on said judgment, at five per centum per annum, from the date of the presentation of the transcript of said judgment to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, as provided in section one thousand and ninety of the Revised Statutes, to the date of this act. The appropriation hereby made shall be a permanent and continuing appropriation, not subject to lapse, or to be covered into the Treasury; and said sum, together with the interest thereon, shall be paid from time to time, and in such sums as requisition or requisitions, therefor shall be made, by the proper authorities of the Choctaw Nation, to the National Treasurer of said Nation, or to such other person or persons as shall be named in said requisitions therefor, in accordance with article twelve of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, concluded June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That no interest shall be paid on this appropriation after the passage of this act, but the amount herein appropriated to be immediately available, and to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising under article twelve of said treaty.

SEC. 10. That at day or industrial schools sustained wholly or in part by appropriations contained in this act, and at which schools church organizations are assisting in the educational work, the christian bible may be taught in the native language of the Indians, if in the judgment of the persons in charge of the schools it may be deemed conducive to the moral welfare and instruction of the pupils in such schools.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law all that portion of what is known as the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana Territory, lying west of the one hundred and eighth meridian, ceded to the United States under an agreement with the several bands of Indians occupying the same, (which said agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight), is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Choteau, in said Territory, and, until otherwise provided by law, all that portion of said reservation ceded under said agreement and lying east of the one hundred and eighth meridian, Montana, is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Dawson, in said Territory. The laws of the Territory of Montana now in force in the counties of Dawson and Choteau shall extend over and be in force in the portions of territory added to said counties, respectively.

SEC. 12. That section second of an act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to provide that the lands described in said section shall be sold at the agency on said reservation, in Umatilla County, State of Oregon, instead of the proper land-office of the United States, as provided in and by said section, such sales in all other respects to be made in the manner as prescribed in said act.

Approved, June 20, 1888.

[Chap. 519, 25 Stats., 240.]

AN ACT authorizing the sale of a portion of the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed and authorized to sell at public sale, after giving due and proper notice by publication in such newspapers as he may select, the following described land, being a part of the res-

ervation now occupied by the Winnebago tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, to wit: Lots three and four, the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section number thirty-three, lots number five and six, the south half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section number thirty-four, all in township number twenty-seven north, of range number six east, sixth principal meridian.

SEC. 2. That the said land to be sold in such Governmental divisions as the Secretary of the Interior may determine; said sale to be for cash in hand and to the highest bidder, and the proceeds arising from such sale to be placed to the credit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska and to be paid to them at the time the first annuity is due after the said land shall be sold, the money arising from sale of said land to be divided pro rata among the members of the tribe: *Provided*, That in case any members of the tribe have taken allotments on any of the land described above, said allotments may be canceled by the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indian or Indians who have taken such allotments, and said members of the tribe who thus voluntarily relinquish any allotment may select other land on the reservation under the law and have the same allotted the same as if no selection had been made: *Provided further*, That no sale of the above described land shall be made unless the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska shall give their assent thereto: *Provided also*, That any right acquired by the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company for right of way for a line of railway and to lands for use and occupancy for station and depot purposes under an agreement made with the Winnebago Indians, bearing date April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall not be affected by this act: *It is further provided*, That at any time within three months after the sale of the unallotted lands as provided, any members of the tribe who have not voluntarily relinquished their allotments on the land described are authorized to make sale of their lands with the consent of their special agent, by transfer, and assigning their patents, and the purchaser shall pay into the hand of the agent of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, for the benefit of said tribe as heretofore provided, the same price per acre as the average price paid for lands at the public sale, and said members of the tribe may select lands on the reservation the same as if no selection had been made.

Approved, July 4, 1883.

[Chap. 716, 23 Stats., 317.]

AN ACT granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the Siletz Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction of its railroad through the Siletz Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line of said reservation where Rock Creek crosses said line and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-building, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the

rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: *And provided further*, That no greater rate shall be charged upon said road within said reservation for the transportation of passengers or freight than is charged for a like service outside of said reservation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Received by the President July 14, 1882.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 717, 25 Stats., 349.]

AN ACT granting to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company the right of way through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as herein after set forth, to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the extension of its railroad through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation from a point on the western boundary of said reservation on the Clear Water River, in Idaho Territory, in an easterly direction, following the valley of said Clear Water River and the south fork of said river and branches of the same in a generally southerly and easterly direction to the eastern boundary of said reservation; also from a point on the northern boundary of said Nez Percé Indian Reservation on Potlack Creek in section sixteen, township thirty-seven north, range three west, Boise meridian, by way of Potlack Creek to the Clear Water River.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad, including charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way

shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Sec. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Sec. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President July 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 718, 25 Stats., 330.]

AN ACT to grant to the Puyallup Valley Railway Company a right of way through the Puyallup Indian Reservation in Washington Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Puyallup Valley Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Washington, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Puyallup Indian Reservation, or such parts thereof as may be hereinafter designated in this act, said line to begin on the northwestern boundary of the said Indian reservation, near the city of Tacoma, running thence by the most practicable route through said reservation to the southeastern boundary thereof; thence to the town of Sumner, in said Territory of Washington, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions hereinafter mentioned as such company may deem necessary and to their interest to construct along, upon, and in connection with the right of way hereby granted. Before work is begun the definite line and location of said railway is to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. That a right of way sixty-six feet in width through said Indian reservation, or the designated parts thereof, is hereby granted to the Puyallup Valley Railway Company, and a strip of land one hundred and thirty-three feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations, sidings, or junctions as may be established by said railway company for the proper and convenient operating of said railroad, with the right to use such additional ground, where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the proper construction and maintenance of the road-bed; but ground taken or used for such purposes shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the right of way, or only as much thereof as may be included in such cuts and fills: *Provided*, That no part or parts of land included in these grants shall be used for any other purposes than shall be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines: *Provided further*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way upon the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be obtained in such manner as the President of the United States may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: *And provided further*, That the location, construction, and operation of said road through said reservation shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide.

Sec. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Washington Territory, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the Puyallup tribe of Indians in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said

railway through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in sovereignty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval: *Provided further*, That no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for and including the points for station-buildings, depots, yards, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of the party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid: *Provided*, That the amount of compensation which may ultimately be awarded or adjudged against said railway company in respect of such last-mentioned lands, shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him expended on behalf of the tribe, for the benefit of their schools, or in such other manner as he shall deem best.

Sec. 4. That the maximum rate charged by the said railway company for the transportation of freight and passengers within the limits of the Indian reservation shall not exceed the rate charged for the same services in kind in the Territory of Washington; and Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for the freight and passengers on said railroad, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located in the said Territory within the limits of company shall carry the United States mail at such price as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation: *And provided further*, That the passenger rates of fare shall not exceed three cents per mile where the distance is greater than five miles.

Sec. 5. That said company shall, as soon as the definite route and line of said railroad is located through said reservation, cause a map to be made showing such line and location, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy shall be also filed in the office of the principal chief or governor of said tribe through no claim for subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way or additional grounds for depots, stations, sidings, or switches shall be valid as against said railroad company.

Sec. 6. That the officers, employees, and servants of said company necessary for the construction, operation, and management of said road, telegraph, and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside while so engaged, upon the said right of way, but at the same time be subject to the provisions of the Indian later-course laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance therewith.

Sec. 7. That the United States courts for the second judicial district of Washington Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have concurrent jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all cases arising between said railroad company and the tribe, as such, or individual members thereof, through whose territory said railway may be constructed; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is extended within the limits of the said Puyallup Indian Reservation, without distinction as to citizenship of parties interested, so far as it may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and give effect to all its enactments.

Sec. 8. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever such roads and highways do now or shall hereafter cross said right of way or may by proper authority be laid out across the same.

Sec. 9. That all mortgages or conveyances executed and operating on any portion of this railway that may be constructed in the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of the execution of the same, and shall convey all rights of property of said railroad company therein expressed. That said company shall not sell, assign, transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act, and it shall not be necessary, in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process, or legislative enactment.

Sec. 10. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Received by the President July 14, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[Chap. 818, 25 Stats., 392.]

AN ACT in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no white man, not otherwise a member of any tribe of Indians, who may hereafter marry, an Indian woman, member of any Indian tribe in the United States, or any of its Territories except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, shall by such marriage hereafter acquire any right to any tribal property, privilege, or interest whatever to which any member of such tribe is entitled.

SEC. 2. That every Indian woman, member of any such tribe of Indians, who may hereafter be married to any citizen of the United States, is hereby declared to become by such marriage a citizen of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any such citizen, being a married woman: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall impair or in any way affect the right or title of such married woman to any tribal property or any interest therein.

SEC. 3. That whenever the marriage of any white man with any Indian woman, a member of any such tribe of Indians, is required or offered to be proved in any judicial proceeding, evidence of the admission of such fact by the party against whom the proceeding is had, or evidence of general repute, or of cohabitation as married persons, or any other circumstantial or presumptive evidence from which the fact may be inferred, shall be competent.

Approved, August 9, 1888.

[Chap. 936, 25 Stats., 452.]

AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians, for the surrender and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, for the purposes of a town-site, and for the grant of a right of way through said reservation to the Utah and Northern Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made and entered into by the United States of America represented as therein mentioned, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians resident in the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, and now on file in the office of Indian Affairs, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a duly certified majority of all the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty concluded with said Indians July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Statutes at Large, volume fifteen, page six hundred and seventy-three), and is in the words and figures following, namely:

Memoirandum of an agreement made and entered into by the United States of America, represented by Robert S. Gardner, U. S. Indian Inspector, and Peter Gallagher, U. S. Indian Agent, specially detailed by the Secretary of the Interior for this purpose, and the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, occupying the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, as follows:

ART. I. The said Indians agree to surrender and relinquish to the United States all their estate, right, title, and interest in and to so much of the Fort Hall Reservation as is comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say: and comprising the following lands, all in town six (6) south of range thirty-four (34) east of Boise Meridian.

West one half section twenty-five (25); all of section twenty-six (26); east one-half section twenty-seven (27); northwest quarter section thirty-six (36); north one-half section thirty-five (35); northeast quarter of southwest quarter section thirty-five (35); northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34); comprising an area of eighteen hundred and forty (1840) acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much of the above mentioned tracts as has been heretofore and is hereby relinquished to the United States for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line Railways.

The land so relinquished to be surveyed (if it shall be found necessary) by the United States and laid off into lots and blocks as a town-site, and after due appraisal thereof, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at such time, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as Congress may direct.

The funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Indians, and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; with power in the Secretary of the Interior to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof, for the benefit and support of said Indians in such manner and at such times as he shall see fit.

Or said lands so relinquished to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such other manner as Congress may direct; and

Whereas in or about the year 1878 the Utah and Northern Railroad Company constructed a line of railroad running north and south through the Fort Hall Reservation, and has since operated the same, without payment, of any compensation whatever to the said Indians, for or in respect of the lands taken for right of way and station purposes; and

Whereas the treaty between the United States and the Shoshone and Bannack Indians, concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. at Large, page 673), under which the Fort Hall Reservation was established, contains no provisions for the building of railroads through said reservation; Now, therefore,

ART. II. The Shoshone and Bannack Indians, parties hereto, do hereby consent and agree that upon payment to the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit of the sum of (\$8,00) eight dollars for or in respect of each and every acre of land of the said reservation, taken and used for the purposes of its said railroad, the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company shall have and be entitled to a right of way not exceeding two hundred (200) feet in width, through said reservation extending from Blackfoot River, the northern boundary of said reservation, to the southern boundary thereof, together with necessary grounds for station and water purposes according to maps and plats of definite location, to be hereafter filed by said company with the Secretary of the Interior, and to be approved by him, the said Indians, parties hereto, for themselves and for the members of their respective tribes, hereby promising and agreeing to, at all times hereafter during their occupancy of said reservation, protect the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, in the quiet enjoyment of said right of way and appurtenances and in the peaceful operation of its road through the reservation.

ART. III. All unexecuted provisions of existing treaties between the United States and the said Indians not affected by this agreement to remain in full force; and this agreement to take effect only upon ratification hereof by Congress.

Signed at the Fort Hall Agency, in the Territory of Idaho, by the said Robert S. Gardner and Peter Gallagher on behalf of the United States, and by the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and heads of families and individual members of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, constituting a clear majority of all the adult male Indians of said tribes occupying or interested in the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, in conformity with article eleven of the treaty of July 3, 1868, this twenty-seventh (27) day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887).¹

[Here follow the signatures.]

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks so much of the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, at or near Pocatello Station, on the Utah and Northern Railway, as when the sectional and subdivisional lines are run and established shall be found to be within the following descriptions, to wit: The west half of section twenty-five, all of section twenty-six, the east half of section twenty-seven, the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, the north half of section thirty-five, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, all in township six south, of range thirty-four east, of Boise meridian, in the Territory of Idaho, and containing an area of one thousand eight hundred and forty acres, or thereabouts; saving and excepting thereout so much of the above described tracts as has heretofore been, or is hereby, granted for the use of the Utah and Northern Railway Company.

SEC. 3. That such survey shall describe the exterior boundaries of the said town according to the lines of the public surveys, also giving the name of such city or town, and exhibiting the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision, the lots in which shall each not exceed four thousand two hundred square feet, with a statement of the extent and general character of the improvements; such map and statement shall be verified under oath by the party making the survey; and within one month after making such verification there shall be transmitted to the General Land Office a verified transcript of such map and statement; a similar map and statement shall be filed with the register and receiver, and a similar copy shall be filed in the office of the recorder of the county wherein such town is situated.

SEC. 4. That at the time of the said survey, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lots and blocks to be appraised by three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be designated by said Indians in open council and the other two by the Secretary of the Interior, who, after taking and subscribing an oath before some competent officer to faithfully and impartially perform their duties as appraisers of said lots and blocks under the provisions of this act, which oaths shall be returned with their appraisal, shall

go in person upon the ground and determine the value of each lot and parcel thereof; making lists thereof, particularly describing each lot, block, and parcel, with the appraised value thereof, as by them determined, which said list shall be verified by the affidavit of at least two of said appraisers, to the effect that said list is a correct list of the said lots, blocks, and parcels appraised by them, and that the appraisements thereof are the true value of each parcel appraised, and that the same were determined by them after due and full inspection of each and every parcel thereof: *Provided*, That no lot or parcel shall be appraised at less than ten dollars, and that all improvements shall be appraised separate and distinct from the land.

SEC. 5. That upon the return of said survey, and the appraisement of said lands, if the same shall be approved by him, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands to be offered for sale at public auction, at the door of the "Pocatello House," Pocatello Junction, to the highest bidder, for cash, which sale shall be advertised for at least three months previous thereto, in such manner as the said Secretary shall direct, and shall be conducted by the register of the land office in the district in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Said sale shall continue from day to day until all of the said lands shall have been sold or offered for sale. The said lands shall be offered in single lots and parcels, and no bid shall be received for any lot or parcel less than the appraised value of the same. All blocks, lots, and parcels of said lands not sold at public sale shall thereafter be subject to private entry at the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That any person who has been residing upon any of said land, and has made valuable improvements thereon, shall, upon proof to that effect to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, be permitted to purchase at such sale, for cash, at the appraised value thereof, the lot or parcel so resided upon and improved by him, and in default of his exercising the preference right so conferred upon him by this section, such lot or parcel shall be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, as hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, That such last-mentioned purchaser shall pay the owner of such improvements the appraised value thereof, as determined under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That any right heretofore acquired by the Utah and Northern Railway Company for right of way and the use and occupancy of lands for station and depot purposes, through and upon the lands above described, shall not be affected by this act.

SEC. 6. That the funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians belonging on said reservation, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest of such fund for the benefit and support of said Indians, in such manner, and at such times as he may deem expedient and proper.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry this act into effect: he shall determine the compensation of the surveyor for his services in laying out said lands into town lots, also the compensation of the appraisers provided for in section four, and shall cause patents in fee simple to be issued to the purchasers of the lands sold under the provisions of this act in the same manner as patents are issued for the public lands.

SEC. 8. That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, which said sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sales of said lands.

SEC. 9. That the exterior lines of the land by this act authorized to be laid out into town lots and separating the same from the lands of said reservation shall, from the date of the approval of said survey by the Secretary of the Interior, be, and constitute, the line of said reservation between the same and said town.

SEC. 10. That the citizens of the town hereinbefore provided for shall have the free and undisturbed use in common with the said Indians of the waters of any river, creek, stream, or spring flowing through the Fort Hall Reservation in the vicinity of said town, with right of access at all times thereto, and the right to construct, operate, and maintain all such ditches, canals, works, or other aqueducts, drain, and sewerage pipes, and other appliances on the reservation, as may be necessary to provide said town with proper water and sewerage facilities.

SEC. 11. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the said Utah and Northern Railway Company a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet in width (except such portion of the road where the Utah and Northern and the Oregon Short Line Railways run over the same or adjoining tracks, and then only one hundred feet in width) through the lands above described, and through the remaining lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, extending from Blackfoot River, the northern boundary of said reservation, to the southern boundary thereof; and in addition to such right of way, grounds adjacent thereto for

station buildings, depots, machine shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, according to maps and plats of definite location thereof respectively, to be filed by said company with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, except that at and near its station at Pocatello, in Idaho Territory, said railway company is granted for its use for station grounds, depot buildings, shops, tracks, side-tracks, turn-outs, yards, and for water purposes, not to exceed one hundred and fifty acres, as shown by maps and plats of the definite location thereof; and said company shall pay for said one hundred and fifty acres, in addition to the eight dollars per acre provided in said agreement, a further sum equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots in the proposed town-site of Pocatello, outside of said one hundred and fifty acres, provided for in section four of this act, said eight dollars per acre to be paid within one year from the passage of this act, and said additional sum immediately upon the completion of the appraisement aforesaid: *Provided*, That all lands acquired by said railway company near its station at Pocatello for its use for station grounds, depot buildings, shops, tracks, side-tracks, turn-outs, yards, and for water purposes, as hereinbefore provided, shall, whenever used by said railway company, or its assigns, for other purposes, be forfeited and revert to the United States, and be subject to the other provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the said Utah and Northern Railway Company shall first pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the said Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, the sum of eight dollars per acre for, or in respect of each and every acre of land so taken and used for said right of way and station grounds, in conformity with said maps of definite location, the moneys derived from this source to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said Shoshone and Bannack Indians, bearing interest at five per centum per annum, with like power in the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, to apply all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof, for the benefit and support of said Indians in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided with regard to the funds arising from the sale of lands of the Fort Hall Reservation: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used, except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and convenient operation of a railway, telegraph or telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or in case they shall have ceased to occupy said reservation, to the United States; and the construction, maintenance, and operation of said railway shall be conducted with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

SEC. 12. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall, while so engaged, be allowed to reside upon said right of way, and station grounds hereby granted, but subject, in so far as the reservation lands are concerned, to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 13. That said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved land of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway, wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same.

SEC. 14. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live-stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Idaho having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 15. That the said Utah and Northern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns,

that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their remaining lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 16. That Congress may, at any time, amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.
Approved, September 1, 1888.

[Chap. 1069, 25 Stats., 505.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, namely:

* * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN MIAMI INDIANS: For the payment per capita, under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to the Western Miami Indians from the funds to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

KASKASKIA, WEA, PEORIA, AND PIANKESHAW INDIANS: For the payment per capita, under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to the Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw Indians, forty thousand dollars, to be charged to said Indians on the books of the Treasury, and the bonds representing the amount paid shall become the property of the United States.

* * * * *

Approved Oct. 2, 1888.

[Chap. 1186, 25 Stats., 652.]

AN ACT granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company, commencing at Duluth and running by the most practicable route to a point at or near Grand Rapids, on Mississippi River, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in said State. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the Fond du Lac tribe of Indians in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railway through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company

in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for, until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservation within three years.

SEC. 4. That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon for the purposes of station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, and other railroad purposes, and for the purpose of access to and egress from said station the following described tracts of land, being a portion of the Indian reservation in the State of Oregon known as the Umatilla Reservation, namely: Commencing at a point one thousand and thirty-eight and one half feet north of the southeast corner of section four, township three north, range thirty-four east, Willamette meridian, and on the east line of said section four; thence north fifty-seven degrees west two hundred and fifty and three tenths feet to a point three hundred and fourteen and eight tenths feet from the main track of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's railroad; thence north thirty-three degrees east one thousand and fifty feet in a line parallel with the main track of said railroad at this point; thence south fifty-seven degrees east four hundred and fourteen and eight tenths feet; thence south thirty-three degrees west one thousand and fifty feet; thence north fifty-seven degrees west one hundred feet to the center of the main track of said railroad; thence north fifty-seven degrees west sixty-four and one half feet to the place of beginning, containing ten acres. Also a strip of land sixty-two and two tenths feet wide on each side of a line commencing at a point on the northwest side of said ten-acre tract, one hundred and fifty feet from its northwest corner, and running thence north ten degrees and four minutes west seven hundred feet to the center of Wild Horse Creek.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such tracts of land and to provide the time and manner of the payment thereof, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall accept this grant upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 7. The preceding three sections shall not take effect until the consent of said Indians to the provisions thereof shall have been obtained; which consent shall be expressed in writing, signed, by a majority of the male adults on said reservation and by a majority of their chiefs in council assembled for that purpose, and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 8. That the act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended by repealing so much thereof as limits the total quantity of the diminished reservation proposed to one hundred and twenty thousand acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall set apart such further quantity of land of the existing Umatilla Reservation, in addition to the one hundred and twenty thousand acres thereof, required by said act to be selected, designated, and reserved for the uses and purposes of said Indians, as therein provided, as shall enable him to fix, define, and establish the metes and bounds of said reserved tract in a satisfactory manner, and to include therein such portions as he may deem advisable of certain lands in the eastern part of the reservation, which the Indians desire shall be reserved for them; and the said Secretary is authorized by order to establish such diminished reservation accordingly; and in all other respects said act shall continue and remain in force.

SEC. 9. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.
Approved, October 17, 1888.

[Chap. 1211, 25 Stats., 608.]

AN ACT to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of lands, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Whereas it is provided in the ninth article of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, that freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners, or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the (Cherokee) country at the commencement of the rebellion, and were then residents therein, or who might return within six months, and their descendants, shall have all the rights of native Cherokees; and,

Whereas by the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty certain terms were provided under which friendly Indians might be settled upon unoccupied lands in the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and the Indians thus settled were, upon full compliance with the provisions of said article, to be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens; and,

Whereas under the provisions of the aforesaid fifteenth article an agreement was entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which agreement was approved, respectively, by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and by the terms of which the Delaware Indians "became members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities and the same participation (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees;" and

Whereas under the provisions of the aforesaid fifteenth article an agreement was entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee tribe of Indians, on the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States, respectively, on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by the terms of which the Shawnee Indians were incorporated into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation on equal terms in every respect, and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of the Cherokee Nation; and

Whereas it is provided by the sixth article of the aforesaid treaty that all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation; and

Whereas by an item in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was "appropriated, to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, out of the funds due under appraisement for Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, which sum shall be expended as the acts of the Cherokee legislature direct; and

Whereas by an act of the Cherokee legislature, which was passed over the veto of the principal chief and became a law on the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the principal chief was directed to cause the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars to be paid out per capita to the citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood and which sum has been paid out only to Cherokee citizens by blood, as directed by said act; and

Whereas by the said act of the Cherokee legislature the aforesaid freedmen, Delaware and Shawnee Indians have been deprived of their legal and just dues guaranteed them by treaty stipulations: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act; and the amount actually expended shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation, on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and which shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. The said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be by the Secretary of the Interior distributed per capita, first, among such freedmen and their descendants as are mentioned in the ninth article of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians; second, among the Delaware tribe of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between said Cherokee Nation and Delaware Indians, under the provisions of the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and, third, among the Shawnee tribe of Indians incorporated into

the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between the said Cherokee Nation and Shawnee Indians, under the provisions of the aforesaid article and treaty, on the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in such manner and in such amount or amounts as will equalize the per capita payment made to Cherokees by blood in accordance with the act of the Cherokee legislature aforesaid, out of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, aforesaid.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

[Chap. 1211, 25 Stats., 611.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the surrender of and cancel land patents to Indians in certain cases.

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 to accept the surrender of and to cancel patents conveying the land therein described and issued to the following-named members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, under the treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, namely:

To Susan F. Brown, dated May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and described as follows, namely: Lots numbered one and two of section three, in township one hundred and twenty-four north, of range fifty-one west; and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven; in township one hundred and twenty-five north, of range fifty west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

To Hau-ke-du-la, dated June fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and described as follows, namely: The north half of the southwest quarter of section two and the north half of the northeast quarter of section ten, in township one hundred and twenty-seven north, of range fifty-three west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

To Wa-ce-hin-gi, dated February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and described as follows, namely: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, in township one hundred and twenty-eight north, of range fifty-three west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

To Peter La Belle, dated February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and described as follows, namely: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section one, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in township one hundred and twenty-eight north, of range fifty-four west of the fifth principal meridian in Dakota Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

The same having been surrendered to the United States by the Indians named, who have respectively indorsed thereon their relinquishment of all their right, title, and interest in and to said lands, for the purpose of receiving allotments on said Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation, Dakota, under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and to allot and patent to said Indians, under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, such lands as they would be thereby entitled to had no previous patents to them severally been made.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and whenever for good and sufficient reason he shall consider it to be for the best interest of the Indians, in making allotments under the statute aforesaid, to permit any Indian to whom a patent has been issued for land on the reservation to which such Indian belongs, under treaty or existing law, to surrender such patent with formal relinquishment by such Indian to the United States of all his or her right, title, and interest in the land conveyed thereby, properly indorsed thereon, and to cancel such surrendered patent: *Provided,* That the Indian so surrendering the same shall make a selection, in lieu thereof, of other land and receive patent therefor, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, October 19, 1888.

[PRIVATE—No. 572.]

AN ACT to grant a pension to "Muck-a-pec-wak-keu-zah," or "John," an Indian who aided in saving the lives of many white people in the Indian outbreak in Minnesota in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension-roll, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, the name of Muck-a-pec-wak-keu-zah, or "John," an Indian of the Dakota or Sioux tribe, now residing near the city of Hastings, in the county of Dakota, in the State of Minnesota, and who rendered valuable services in behalf of the white settlers, and who was instrumental in saving the lives of many white people during the Sioux outbreak and war in the State of Minnesota in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and who then served the United States as a scout, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Approved, August 9, 1838.

[PRIVATE—No. 715.]

AN ACT for the relief of Patrick H. Winston, Junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Patrick H. Winston, Junior, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for legal services rendered by him in the defense of Tom Hill, a captain of the Indian police of the Nez Percé Agency, Idaho Territory, charged with the killing of the Indian Nine Pipes, said services having been rendered by the request of Mr. Charles Monteth, United States agent at the Nez Percé Reservation, and of honorable Norman Buck, judge of the first judicial district of Idaho Territory.

Approved, September 26, 1838.

[PRIVATE—No. 812.]

AN ACT to compensate Mrs. Sarah L. Larimer for important services rendered the military authorities in eighteen hundred and sixty-four at Deer Creek Station, Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Sarah L. Larimer the sum of five thousand dollars, in full for valuable services rendered by her to the Government in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by giving important information to Captain Shuman, in command of the United States troops, and others, of the evil designs of hostile Indians, while she was held in captivity by them, the said sum to be paid out of any funds due to said Indians if there be any available for such purpose and if there be none, then out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Received by the President October 4, 1838.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PRIVATE—No. 890.]

AN ACT for the relief of S. T. Marshall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay S. T. Marshall, of Keokuk, Iowa, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full of all claim or demand of said S. T. Marshall, assignee of G. M. Marshall, in a contract made in eighteen hundred and fifty, to supply and furnish beef cattle to General Estill, purchasing and disbursing agent of the United States for the commission sent to California, in eighteen hundred and fifty, to make treaties with the Indians, the sum of six thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, but such allowance and payment to be subject to any and all credits to be shown or ascertained upon a fair and equitable settlement and adjustment of his accounts (as such assignee of said G. M. Marshall) with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, October 19, 1838.

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, 1838.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1838.

A statement also will be found 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.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the 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.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$311,638.56	\$31,378.31	\$68,000.00	\$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,851.28	4,621.26	15,000.00	900.00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40		
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	317,016.83	20,321.01		
	May 21, 1831	7	450				
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1851	10	1018	189,281.50	11,887.03		
Iowas	May 17, 1851	10	1069	55,000.00	3,520.00		
	Mar. 6, 1851	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc.	May 30, 1851	10	1082	77,500.00	4,801.00		
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Menomonees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700.00	1,412.00		
Pottawatomies	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000.00	950.00		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431			*1,000.00	
Total				1,798,016.83	107,261.01	81,000.00	4,980.00

* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

350 SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

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	50,000.00		50,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638.56		156,638.56	9,398.31
Total		602,638.56	68,000.00	511,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000.00		7,000.00	450.00
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	51,851.28		51,851.28	3,111.26
Total		90,851.28	15,000.00	75,851.28	4,611.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,233.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			68,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland	6			8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee	6			101,000.00	6,210.00
State of Tennessee	5			65,696.66	3,500.00
Total				317,016.83	20,321.01
CHOTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			150,000.00	27,000.00
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			19,283.90	2,957.03
Total				159,283.90	11,887.03
IOWA.					
State of Florida	7			22,000.00	1,510.00
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
Total				55,000.00	3,520.00

STOCKS HELD BY TREASURER OF UNITED STATES. 351

B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			516,340.00	\$1,111.00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina	6			13,000.00	2,580.00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000.00	180.00
Total				547,340.00	4,801.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700.00	1,419.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5	\$1,000.00			

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian 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	132,000.00	
State of Indiana	5		\$1,000.00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000.00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350.17	
State of Missouri	6		30,000.00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000.00	21,000.00
State of Tennessee	6	125,000.00	
State of Tennessee	5	101,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee	6	111,000.00	
State of Virginia	5	65,696.66	
State of Virginia	6	511,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	220,000.00	
Total		1,788,016.83	84,000.00

352 FUNDS HELD IN TRUST IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT.

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 30, 1825	7	236	9	\$30,257.92	\$19,512.00
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Sept. 27, 1839	7	337	19	1,608.04	81.40
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		19,172.70	2,473.63
	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		17,511.00	2,375.70
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	203,000.00	10,000.00
	June 11, 1866	14	786	3	675,168.00	33,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		61,117.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		759,310.50	39,465.55
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		337,456.05	16,872.80
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		787,212.15	39,610.60
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		499,678.82	47,983.91
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		2,060.00	100.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		42,560.36	2,128.02
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		673,894.61	33,691.73
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		11,000.00	550.00
Iowa.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,940.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		116,513.37	5,827.17
Kansas.....	June 11, 1866	9	842	2	540,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		27,174.41	1,353.72
Kickapoo.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	82,432.41	4,121.62
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		121,141.76	6,057.24
Kickapoo 1 per cent. fund.....	July 28, 1882	22	177		15,802.87	632.11
L'Anse and Vieux de Serit Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Memnonie fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		131,039.34	6,701.98
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1091	3	21,881.81	1,094.24
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		165,843.23	8,292.16
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,450.00
	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70			
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	7,810,169.76	392,023.48
	May 3, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1889	21	221			
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		110,911.53	5,595.53
Otoes and Missourians fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		412,116.39	20,605.81
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28		271,108.84	13,555.43
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	122		70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	851	7	230,061.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		76,923.05	3,819.70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		17,182.97	871.10
Sao and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	511	2	240,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1843		595	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sao and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		65,058.21	3,252.91
Sao and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	513	2	157,100.00	7,870.00
Sao and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		21,659.12	1,082.96
Santee Sioux fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1855	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	11	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1845	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		40,979.00	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		15,140.42	757.02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		86,650.00	4,317.50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1851	10	1056	3	40.00	2,000.00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		1,885.65	99.28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000.00	300.00
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		9,070.12	453.95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	465		75,888.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1889	21	70		60,089.04	3,004.00
Ute 5 per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1889	21	241	5	1,250,000.00	62,500.00
Winnebago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	516	4	804,009.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,310.41	3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					20,027,151.37	
Amount of annual interest.....						983,699.51

INTEREST COLLECTED ON BONDS.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been increased by—	
The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands.....	\$33,947.49
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands.....	516,621.48

INTEREST COLLECTED ON BONDS.

The proceeds of sale of Otoes and Missouri lands.....	\$25.00
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands.....	18,837.61
The proceeds of sale of Santee Sioux lands.....	20,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Stockbridge lands.....	102.66

And decreased by—		689,633.99
Payment to Choctaw freedmen out of Choctaw general fund.....	\$8,390.00	
Payment to Kaskaskias, etc., of their school fund.....	10,000.00	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of their treaty fund.....	5,743.24	
Payment of part of the proceeds of Umatilla lands.....	2,061.90	
		26,105.14

Net increase.....	563,428.85
Add amount reported in Statement D, November, 1887.....	10,463,723.52
Total as before stated.....	20,027,151.37

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638.56	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	\$4,669.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	4,669.16
Cherokee school fund.....	51,851.28	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	9,393.32
	51,851.28	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	1,555.63
			1,555.63
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223.26	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	3,111.26
	22,223.26	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	666.70
			666.70
Delaware general fund.....	19,283.90	July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.....	1,333.40
	19,283.90	January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.....	1,473.81
			1,473.81
			2,667.02

F.—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.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund.....	\$4,359.17	July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888.....	\$185.31

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485.31

Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,285.31

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 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	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina.....	6	182,000.00	11,520.00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	7,500.00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	5 1/2	66,666.66	3,500.00
Virginia.....	5 1/2	115,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia.....	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated.....			90,130.00

REF0068816

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unpropounded, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, including amounts that will be required, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited amount to effect the payment.	Amount held in trust by the United States in which 5 per cent. is annually invested at 5 per cent. produces permanent annuities.
Choctaws.....	Interest on \$300,000, 5 per cent. annuities, under the treaty of January 22, 1835.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 614, §15.	\$40,000	\$19,312.89	\$50,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty of January 22, 1835.	Treaty of June 16, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 26, §4.	270,000	1,790,000	400,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000 held in trust, third article treaty of June 16, 1862.	Treaty of January 24, 1855.	Vol. 7, p. 61, §2.	1,000,000	2,088,000	400,000.00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.	do	Vol. 7, p. 267, §4.	1,110,000	1,110,000	22,500.00
Do.....	Wheerwright, permanent.	do	Vol. 7, p. 267, §8.	600,000	600,000	12,000.00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, wheel-makers, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operation, etc.	Treaty of January 24, 1855, and Treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 267, §8.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty of January 22, 1835.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, p. 700, §6.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000 held in trust, third article treaty of June 16, 1862.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 76, §2.	16,000,000	16,000,000	200,000.00
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 pair of woolen hose, calico, and dress; and boys and girls under the ages of sixteen with unmanicured cotton goods as their necessities require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; ten installments of \$10,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 621, §9.	\$150,000.00	.....	675,108.00
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.	Vol. 15, p. 621, §9.	4,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	One installment of \$1,500, due.	Vol. 15, p. 621, §7.	.....	1,500.00	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 621, §8.	1,500.00	.....	.....

Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$50,000 each, in cash or other use, under the direction of the President, under the treaty of January 22, 1835.	Eighteen installments, of \$50,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.	540,000.00	.....	.....
Iowas.....	Interest on \$7,500.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1071, §9.	.....	2,875.00	57,500.00
Indians at Blackfeet Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$40,000 each.	Nine installments due.	Act of May 1, 1888.	1,350,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$115,000 each.	Nine installments due.	do	1,035,000.00	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$165,000 each.	Nine installments due.	do	1,485,000.00	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	do	Vol. 3, p. 842, §2.	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$83,175.68, at 5 per cent.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1073, §2.	.....	4,408.78	88,175.08
Do.....	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$352.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5.	.....	674.05	13,403.00
Moels.....	Interest on \$21,884.51, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 3, 1864.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3.	.....	1,094.24	21,884.51
Nez Perces.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 387, §5.	3,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Salary of two masters for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two mill teachers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.	Vol. 14, p. 620, §5.	3,700.00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Ten installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 627, §5.	120,000.00	.....	.....
Osages.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 628, §7.	9,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$60,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	do	Vol. 7, p. 212, §6.	.....	3,450.00	62,120.00
Do.....	Interest on \$30,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid the Secretary in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 20, 1855.	Vol. 14, p. 687, §1.	.....	15,000.00	300,000.00
Ojibwa and Missourians.	Twenty installments, last series, in money or other articles.	Six installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1000, §4.	30,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Annuitants, and each article 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.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two artists and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel \$300; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two artists, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §1.	2,182.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Farming tools and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and cooper, and compensation of apprentices to farmer, and compensation of miller and cooper in working in the mill and keeping in repair saw and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 720, §4.	4,400.00	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	do	Vol. 12, p. 998, §2.	20,000.00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies.....	Permanent annuity in money.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4.	.....	327.00	7,156.00
Do.....	do	August 3, 1875.	Vol. 7, p. 114, §7.	.....	175.00	3,578.00
Do.....	do	September 30, 1869.	Vol. 7, p. 185, §3.	.....	154.00	17,890.00
Do.....	do	October 2, 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0068818

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet obligations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities.	United States on which 6 per cent is annually paid, and amount which, produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomie	Permanent annuity in money	September 30, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 217, § 2		\$715.00	\$14,312.00	
Do.	Permanent annuity for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 217, § 2		5,724.77	114,495.40	
Do.	Permanent annuity for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1829; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 218, § 2		1,008.99	20,179.80	
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 221, § 2		176.51	3,490.80	
Do.	Permanent provision for payment of survey.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 218, § 2		107.54	2,146.80	
Quapaws	In lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 218, § 2				
Do.	For interest on \$30,000, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10				
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10	\$1,500.00	11,563.21	230,964.20	
Do.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 2, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 2		1,000.00	20,000.00	
Do.	Interest on \$20,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1827	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 4		10,000.00	200,000.00	
Do.	Interest on \$600,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 298, § 4		40,000.00	800,000.00	
Do.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 524, § 4		7,870.00	157,400.00	
Seminoles	For support of school.	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00	25,000.00	500,000.00	
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8				
Do.	Permanent annuity	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3		2,500.00	50,000.00	
Do.	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.	September 2 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4		1,000.00	20,000.00	
Scapens of N. Y.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.	February 23, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 218, § 4		1,600.00	32,000.00	
Do.	Permanent annuity	February 19, 1841	Vol. 7, p. 447, § 4		6,000.00	120,000.00	
Do.	Interest on \$48,000, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 352, § 3		2,500.00	50,000.00	
Do.	Permanent annuity	do	Vol. 9, p. 352, § 3		2,152.50	43,096.00	
Senecas and Shawnees	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4		1,000.00	20,000.00	
Do.	Support of smith and smith-shops.	Treaty of July 29, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 4	1,000.00			
Do.	Permanent annuity for education.	August 2, 1795; September 23, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4		2,000.00	40,000.00	

Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1054, § 3				
Shoshones and Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Eleven installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	\$110,000.00		2,000.00	40,000.00
Do.	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Eleven installments due, estimated at \$3,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	1,000.00			
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6				
Do.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Eleven installments, of \$120,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	1,430,000.00		4,500.00	90,000.00
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.	Eleven installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do	2,200,000.00			
Do.	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	do				
Do.	Pay of blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 12	10,400.00			
Do.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 10, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00			
Do.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00			
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00			
Do.	do	do	do				
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,500.00			
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	300,000.00			
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000.00			
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 546, § 4			40,245.45	804,900.17
Do.	do	do	Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4			3,917.02	78,310.41
Do.	do	do	Vol. 16, p. 455, § 1				
Winnebagos	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.		Vol. 11, p. 744, § 1	250,000.00			
Do.	Interest on \$28,500.41, at 5 per cent, per annum, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.						
Do.	Twenty installments, of \$25,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.						
Total				11,451,100.00	5,859,407.96	317,751.98	5,904,620.99

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b)	Colorado River	Kennahwipi (Tanlawait), Koahuhua, Kookpa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	4200, 840	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1853, vol. 13, p. 539; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila River	Pima	Papaho	24,391	55	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1862.
do	do	Maricopa and Pima	557,121	125	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1870, Jan. 10, 1875, June 14, 1879, Nov. 2, and 1883.
Hualpai	Navajo	Kwalapai	730,880	1,132	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1862.
Papago	Pima	Mogwi (Salmoo)	2,338,840	3,930	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order, Dec. 12, 1862.
do	do	Papaho	470,080	1,030	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1862.
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	16,730	37	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 21, p. 299.
Colorado River	Colorado River	Suppai	428,400	77	Executive order, June 11, 1877.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravaipa, Gillion, Chirikalawa, Koistero, Mimbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tunto, and Yuma-Apache.	2,328,000	3,450	Executive order, June 8, Nov. 23, 1849, and Mar. 31, 1862; Executive orders, Mar. 3, 1853, Dec. 1, 1857, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 3, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 29 and Mar. 31, 1887.
Total			6,093,191	10,217.2	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopla Valley	Hoopla Valley	Hunetung, Hund, Klamath River, Mikahit, Redwood, Saiaz, Sornulion, and Tshilamnan.	480,772	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1851, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 25, 1870.
Klamath River	do	Klamath River	25,000	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves)	Mission	Cochinita, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serfano, and Temecula.	161,402	252	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1857, May 15, 1876, Mar. 7, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1884, June 27, July 21, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Feb. 11 and Mar. 11, 1887.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkay, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Walukki, and Yuki.	4102, 118	130	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1851, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 30, Mar. 3, 1853, vol. 17, p. 651; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1857, Mar. 17, 1861, and July 25, 1876.
Tule River	Mission	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tolon, Tule, and Wichumni.	418,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 4, Oct. 3, 1876, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma	45,880	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1881.
Total			453,132	720	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kappoi, Mueshi, and Winnimuti Ute	1,091,400	1,710	Treaty of Oct. 7, 1862, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1874, vol. 16, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1880, and Dec. 27, 1882; and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 149, and July 24, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,091,400	1,710	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brule	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, and Minneconjou Sioux.	206,207	318	Order of Department, July 1, 1865 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of July 2, 1865, vol. 13, p. 638, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885, (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885).
Devil's Lake	do	Catholic, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	4,220,400	660	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 565; agreement, Sept. 20, 1862; confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved July 2, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See P. 328-327, Comp. (see P. 328).
Fort Berthold	do	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	2,912,000	4,530	(annulling agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see P. 328, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1884).
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	614,750	1,453	1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 24, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See P. 328-327, Comp. (see P. 328, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1884).
Old Winnebago	do	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	416,455	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1865 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of July 2, 1865, vol. 13, p. 638, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885).
Ponca	Santee and Plains	Ponca	790,000	1,200	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1858, vol. 14, p. 673.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minneconjou, Sais Ares, and Two Kettle Sioux.	48,000	72	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 625; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and July 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved 9, 1879, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 3, 1879, vol. 19, p. 254, and Dec. 14, 1884. (Trance 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 21, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
do	do	Northern Cheyenne and Opalaha Sioux	21,500, 428	33,779	Executive orders, June 11, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1872.
do	do	Minneconjou, Omahala, Upper Brule, and Wuhambah Sioux.	47,46, 621	1,057	Treaty of July 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 672; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 20, 1869; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
do	do	Standing Rock, Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	61,000	100	Treaty of June 9, 1868, vol. 14, p. 647.
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chickasaw of the Mississippi	2,911,481	4,080	Unacknowledged treaty of Sept. 21, 1868, and Executive order of Feb. 12, 1870.
Total			28,847,105	41,988	
IDaho TERRITORY.					
Coeur d'Alene	do	Coeur d'Alene, Kulemay, Pend d'Oreille, and Shoshone.	4,738,500	935	Executive orders, June 11, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1872.
Fort Hall	do	Boise and Brannan Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	4,122,350	1,578	Treaty of July 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 672; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 20, 1869; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Layawi	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	47,46, 621	1,057	Treaty of June 9, 1868, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lewish	Pemut	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepsteer, and Shoshoni	61,000	100	Unacknowledged treaty of Sept. 21, 1868, and Executive order of Feb. 12, 1870.
Total			2,911,481	4,080	

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Surveyed. f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles, (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS					
Chippewa and Muncie	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Chippewa and Muncie	64,292	6	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1165.
Kickapoo	do.	Kickapoo	620,273	72	Treaty of June 29, 1862, vol. 13, p. 622.
Pottawatomie	do.	Prairie band of Pottawatomie	677,358	121	Treaty of June 3, 1856, vol. 9, p. 852; of Nov. 16, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 331.
Total			1,361,923	1591	
MICHIGAN					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Little Traverse	17,317	11	Executive order, May 14, 1857; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 622, and of Oct. 18, 1854, vol. 11, p. 627.
L'Anse	do.	L'Anse and Vieux de Sart bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior	419,224	59	Treaty of Sept. 2, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1166; the residue, 33,360 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do.	Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1678	1	The second article treaty of Sept. 2, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1166; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855; the residue, 1,673 acres, allotted.
Total			598,119	72	
MINNESOTA					
Boise Fort	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewa	412,500	158	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fond du Lac	do.	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	27,640	38	Executive order, May 14, 1857.
	do.		652,316	111	Treaty of Sept. 29, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169; act of Congress approved May 29, 1857, vol. 17, p. 180; the residue 77,730 acres, allotted.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do.	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	651,490	81	Treaty of Sept. 29, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated)	Pillager and Lake Winnemacoshish bands of Chippewa.	691,149	118	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 14, 1856, and July 28, 1857.
Millie Lac	do.	Millie Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	161,011	25	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, May 7, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1165, and Oct. 11, 1857.
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated)	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	65,291,900	3,000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1853, vol. 10, p. 1167.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe (c)	Bease Fort band of Chippewa	21,080	7	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1851.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated)	Chippewa of the Vermilion, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewa.	678,572	1,215	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1857, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, Mar. 19, 1858; and July 13, 1858.

Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1857, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1857, and May 29, 1857.

Winnemacoshish (White Oak Point)	do.	Lake Winnemacoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.	629,160	500	
Total			4,757,941	7,419	
MONTANA					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	1,760,100	2,750	
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	4,712,900	7,234	
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, Assinaboiner, and River Crow.	557,600	810	
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assinaboiner, Brule, Sisseton, Teton, Uinkapi, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,770,480	2,775	
Nekeo Northern Cheyenne	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Fond d'Ouille.	1,027,600	2,540	
Total			10,291,320	16,519	
NEBRASKA					
Iowa (c)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Iowa	416,000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171, (6,120 acres in Kansas.)
Niobrara	Santee and Flathead	Santee Sioux	1,121	2	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1862, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th Congress, act of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 627; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 29, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 1, 1869, and Feb. 9, 1868, (21,573.75 acres selected as homesteads, 28,000 acres selected as allotments, and 1,137.50 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

(c) Partly surveyed. (d) Outboundaries surveyed.

Treaties of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 627; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 12 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1853, and Aug. 19, 1854; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive order, Feb. 11, 1852, and July 13, 1850, and agreement made Feb. 1, 1857; approved by Congress May 1, 1858, vol. 25, p. 7.

Treaty of May 7, 1858, vol. 15, p. 629; agreement made June 12, 1861, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1862, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 19, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157. Treaty of July 14, 1867, 1865, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 14, 1867, and of July 12 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders approved Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive order, Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive order made Dec. 29, 1856, approved by Congress May 1, 1858, vol. 25, p. 7.

Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 12 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1853, and Aug. 19, 1854; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive order, Apr. 15, 1854, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive order made Dec. 29, 1856, approved by Congress May 1, 1858, vol. 25, p. 7.

Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171, (6,120 acres in Kansas.) Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1862, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th Congress, act of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 627; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 29, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 1, 1869, and Feb. 9, 1868, (21,573.75 acres selected as homesteads, 28,000 acres selected as allotments, and 1,137.50 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

(c) Partly surveyed. (d) Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—cont'd.					
Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	665,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1041; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1855, vol. 10, p. 201; act of Congress approved June 10, 1852, vol. 17, p. 201; act of Congress approved p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1854, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1855, vol. 22, p. 341; the residue, 7,122.35 acres allotted, Mar. 6, 1851; title of May 18, 1851, vol. 10, p. 1074; and of Mar. 6, 1851, vol. 17, p. 201; and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 238. (2,682.03 acres in Kansas, Jan. 21, 1880.)
Sue and Fox (c).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sue (Sunk) and Fox of the Missouri.	68,013	102	Executive order, Jan. 21, 1880.
Sioux (additionals).....	Pine Ridge.	Opsalala Sioux.	22,000	30	Executive order, Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658.
Winnebago.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago.	618,321	170	Treaty of Mar. 8, 1853, vol. 14, p. 571; act of Congress approved June 21, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.)
Total.			231,279	361	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (c).....	Western-Shoshone Nevada.	Western Shoshone.	212,230	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1857, and May 4, 1858.
Moapa River.....	do.	Kaiabab-bit Kemulwiti (Tantawaiti), Pavi-piti, Pai-Ute, and Shilwits.	71,000	11	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1853, and Feb. 12, 1871; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1853, and Feb. 4, 1871.
Pyramid Lake Walker River.....	do.	Pai-Ute (Paviotso).	622,000	205	Approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1853.
Total.			634,815	608	Executive order, Mar. 25, 1874.
NEW MEXICO—THREE.					
Josilla Apache (Fort Stanton), Navajo (J).....	Southern Ute. Mesquero. Navajo.	Josilla Apache. Mesquero Jicarilla, and Mimbree Apache. Navajo.	416,000 474,730 29,245,410	60 71 12,821	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1857. Executive orders, May 29, 1872; Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1882. Treaty of June 1, 1865, vol. 15, p. 677, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660,

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	140,000 615,211	78 54	(Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina entered September term, 1874, confirming the award and act of Congress, dated Oct. 22, 1874, p. 139, and deeds to Indians approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 136, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65,211	102	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kahupuna, Kakama, Luchiamute, Molele, Tozuzena, Roque River, Suntiara, Shabeta, Klamath, and Umpqua.	661,430	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1142, and of Dec. 21, 1854, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 29, 1857
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath and Umpqua.			
Mallier		Yakuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni), Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (c)	41,056,000	1,070	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1851, vol. 16, p. 707.
Shiloh	Shiloh	Alaya, Coquell, Kusa, Roque River, Sketon-Shusta, Salsakka, Sholay, Tozoodin, Umpqua, and Thirteen others.	4227,000	571	Executive orders, Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, Nov. 15, 1873, 1883, 25, 1875, July 25, 1880, Sept. 12, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Capue, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	238,800	120	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1855.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	461,000	725	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1852, vol. 24, p. 207.
Total			2,975,360	3,245	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
UTAH VALLEY.					
Uncolpahr	Uncolpahr	Good Ute, Payant, Uinka, Yampou, Grand River and White River Ute.	462,030,000	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 3, 1861; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 65, and May 24, 1868, vol. 25, p. 1.
Total			1,932,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 3, 1862. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1883, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1860, vol. 21, p. 190.)
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chobalk	Puyallup (consolidated).	Flat-top, Tahalis, and Tshuk.	3,972,480	6,207	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1866. The residue, 3,730.83 acres, allotted.

Columbia	Calville	Chief Moses and his people	24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1882. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 75.) Executive order, May 1, 1896.
Colville	do	Cour d'Alene, Colville, Kalispell, Kinikane, Lake, Methaw, Nespelem, Pend D'Orville, Sun Pool, and Spokane, Flat-top, Skawwamish, Lummi, Suohomish, Kwiilshiat and Makah.	4,375		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1857. The residue, 10,425 acres, allotted.
Lummi (Chah choos)	Tulalip	do	41,884	3	Treaty of Noah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 20, 1873, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Makah	Neah Bay	do	23,040	34	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1182; Executive order, Jan. 21, 1857.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip (consolidated)	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skawwamish, Suohomish, and Swinamish.	62,347	54	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,348 acres, allotted.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Duwamish, Duakmur, Lummi, Suohomish, Skawwamish, and Swinamish.	75,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,348 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated)	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skawwamish, Suohomish, and five others.	659	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1182; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 4, 1873.
Quinalt	do	Hoh, Kweet Kwilletlat, and Kwimatul.	221,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, 1857, and 1858, and Jan. 27, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Sept. 23, 1870, p. 1187.
Showwater	do	Shonwater and Tahalis.	625		Treaty of Point-to-Point, Jan. 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4714 acres, allotted.
S'Kopomish	do	Klamath, S'Kokomish, and Twana.	676		Order of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 25, 1857. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Suohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Duwamish, Duakmur, Lummi, Suohomish, Skawwamish, and Swinamish.	6,550	14	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Spokane	Colville	do	153,000	210	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1182; Executive order, Jan. 21, 1857.
Squamish Island (Kiamichemish)	Puyallup (consolidated)	do	(c)		land all allotted, 1,604 acres.
Swinomish (Perry's Island)	Tulalip	Duwamish, Duakmur, Lummi, Suohomish, Skawwamish, and Swinamish.	41,710	23	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 4, 1873. The residue, 3,400 acres, allotted.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Topinoh, and Yakama.	680,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 931.
Total			4,014,447	6,394	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe (f)	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	631,096	481	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report of Secretary of the Interior, Mir. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 24, 1874, vol. 17, p. 150. The residue, 30,010 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	652,817	981	Order of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169 (lands selected by Nov. 14, 1862, and report of Superintendent of the Wisconsin Territory, 1862, and report of Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1864, and act of Congress approved May 23, 1874, vol. 17, p. 150). The residue, 7,062.25 acres, allotted.
La Pointe (Head River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	67,068	152	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169. The residue, 644.57 acres, allotted.
a Approximate.	b Out-boundaries surveyed.	c Surveyed.	d Partly surveyed.	e Not on reservation.	f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

REF0068824

370 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. ^(c)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.					
Red Cliff.....	La Pointe (b).....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	611,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order May 21, 1855. (See report of Superintendent of the Agency, file May 9 and June 3, 1855.) The residue, 2,552.91 acres, allotted.
Menomonie.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonie.....	621,680	322	Treaty of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 922, of May 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673.
Oneida.....	(b).....	Oneida.....	605,540	102	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1858, vol. 7, p. 30, p. 673.
Stockbridge.....	(c).....	Stockbridge.....	611,803	18	Treaty of Nov. 21, 1848, vol. 9, p. 933, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 673; see also, p. 673, and of Feb. 6, 1867, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1854, vol. 13, p. 174.)
Total.....			512,061	864	
WYOMING THIRTIETH					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	2,512,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; act of Congress approved June 22, 1854, vol. 13, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total.....			2,512,400	3,660	
Grand total.....			118,484,392	185,131	

^a Approximate.
^b In Minnesota and Wisconsin.
^c The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impossible to change them.
^d Surveyed.
^e Outboundaries surveyed.
^f Partly surveyed.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by

School.	How supported.	School population.
Total.....		40,482
ALASKA.		
Fort Wrangel: Thlinkit Academy.....	Under contract	
Fort Chester: Metlakahla Day.....	do	
Sitka: Industrial Training School.....	do	
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River Agency:		
Colorado River Boarding.....	By Government	145
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding.....	do	200
Kearl's Cañon: Mequis Boarding.....	do	500
Pima Agency:		
Pima Boarding.....	By Government	950
Papago Day.....	do	1,423
San Carlos Agency:		
San Carlos Boarding.....	By Government	300
Tucson: Boarding.....	Under contract	
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley Agency:		
Hoopa Valley Day.....	By Government	95
Mission Agency:		
Agua Caliente Day.....	By Government	
Cochula Day.....	do	
La Jolla Day.....	do	
Portrero Day.....	do	
Rincon Day.....	do	
San Jacinto Day.....	do	
Tule River Day.....	do	
Round Valley Agency:		
Headquarters Day.....	By Government	100
Lowerquarters Day.....	do	45
San Diego: Industrial Training.....	Under contract	
St. Turibius Mission Day.....	do	
COLORADO.		
Southern Ute Agency:		
Agency Day.....	By Government	
Denver: Noel Shepherd Boarding.....	Under contract	316
Grand Junction Industrial.....	By Government	
DAKOTA.		
Cheyenne River Agency:		
Boya Boarding.....	By Government	
Oaha Industrial.....	Under contract	
St. John's Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.	
No. 1 Day.....	By Government	
No. 2 Day.....	do	
No. 3 Day.....	do	
No. 4 Day.....	do	
No. 5 Day.....	do	
No. 6 Day.....	do	
No. 7 Day.....	do	
No. 8 Day.....	do	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:		
Crow Creek Boarding.....	By Government	
Lower Brulé Boarding.....	do	
Driving Hawk's Camp Day.....	do	
White River Day.....	do	
Immaculate Conception Boarding.....	Under contract	
Devil's Lake Agency:		
Boya Boarding.....	By Government	210
Industrial Boarding.....	Under contract	
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain).....	do	
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	By Government	
No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	do	
No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	do	
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain).....	Under contract	
Fort Berthold Agency:		
Fort Berthold Boarding.....	Under contract	220
Fort Stevenson: Industrial.....	By Government	

the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Capacity.	No. of employees.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.			
11,589	4,875	1,537	15,212	8,705	2,715	41,209,414.55	
75		7	27	25	12	4,175.00	\$13.92
150	150	2	150		6	1,200.00	3.33
		18	132	113	12	12,560.00	13.83
60		6	32	47	10	6,146.78	13.08
200		10	124	80	19	12,503.43	15.63
60		11	71	44	9	12,102.07	30.68
120		7	128	93	9	8,450.18	10.10
39		1	51		5	315.89	2.40
50		7	45	40	9	7,162.96	19.00
75		6	31	28	6	1,350.00	3.00
	60	2	18		10	1,471.70	3.93
	50	1	46		9	732.90	2.91
	40	1	36		7	720.14	3.35
	50	1	40		10	736.85	2.54
	25	1	27		4	235.00	2.83
	40	1	24		16	733.87	4.68
	35	1	31		10	735.17	3.84
	12	1	23		3	267.74	7.69
	40	2	39		10	984.17	2.89
	40	2	32		10	891.40	3.07
	100	8	64	57	12	7,637.79	10.41
	50	1	80	60	3	450.00	2.50
		2	20		9	788.83	7.40
	100	0	50	50	12	5,400.00	9.00
	60	9	25	20	12	9,191.78	38.30
	60	7	69	62	10	9,181.29	14.81
	60	7	65	48	12	3,240.00	9.00
	40	3	41	41	10	1,335.52	3.28
	30	2	33		9	1,123.87	4.46
	25	1	32		10	742.13	3.53
	25	1	17		10	695.81	5.35
	23	1	16		10	715.32	6.11
	25	1	24		10	738.37	3.64
	25	1	19		10	700.15	4.12
	25	1	23		9	420.65	2.46
	30	2	46		10	1,173.84	3.67
	70	9	84	78	10	9,889.47	12.63
	45	7	55	53	10	5,338.50	10.27
	18	2	12		7	721.47	11.45
	44	2	37		10	900.00	4.50
	130	13	93	73	12	6,455.10	7.37
	30	6	36	30	10	6,432.99	21.44
	80	12	91	88	12	9,159.64	8.88
	150	11	120	102	12	10,620.00	9.00
	40	1	28		10	598.00	4.27
	35	1	29		10	598.00	5.98
	50	1	63		10	798.00	1.87
	90	5	88	80	10	1,521.24	2.60
	38	4	39	33	12	1,620.00	9.00
	150	18	115	102	10	10,151.57	18.78

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by the

School.	How supported.	School population.	
DAKOTA—continued.			
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Pine Ridge Boarding.....	By Government.....	1,800	
No. 1 Day.....	do.....		
No. 2 Day.....	do.....		
No. 3 Day.....	do.....		
No. 4 Day.....	do.....		
No. 5 Day.....	do.....		
No. 6 Day.....	do.....		
No. 7 Day.....	do.....		
No. 8 Day.....	do.....		
Rosebud Agency:			
St. Francis Boarding.....	Under contract.....	1,700	
Agency Day.....	By Government.....		
Big Oak Creek Day.....	do.....		
Black Pipe Creek Day.....	do.....		
Corn Creek Day.....	do.....		
Cut Meat Creek Day.....	do.....		
Little White River Day.....	do.....		
Little Oak Creek Day.....	do.....		
Pasa Creek Day.....	do.....		
Pine Creek Day.....	do.....		
Red Leaf Camp Day.....	do.....		
Ring Thunder Camp Day.....	do.....		
Scabby Creek Day.....	do.....		
White Thunder Creek Day.....	do.....		
Sisseton Agency:			879
Sisseton Industrial.....	do.....		
Goodwill Mission Boarding.....	Under contract.....		
Standing Rock Agency:		1,109	
Agency Boarding.....	By Government.....		
Agricultural Boarding.....	do.....		
Cannon Ball Day.....	do.....		
Grand River Day.....	do.....		
Marmot Day.....	do.....		
No. 1 Day.....	do.....		
No. 2 Day.....	do.....		
No. 3 Day.....	do.....		
Yankton Agency:			855
Yankton Boarding.....	do.....		
St. Paul's Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.....		
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency:			
Fort Hall Boarding.....	By Government.....	260	
Lemhi Agency:			
Lemhi Boarding.....	do.....	134	
Nez Percé Agency:			
Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	375	
Girls' Boarding.....	do.....		
INDIANA.			
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute.....	Under contract.....		
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:			
Arapaho Boarding.....	By Government.....	887	
Cheyenne Boarding.....	do.....		
Mennonite Boarding (Agency).....	By Government and religious society.....		
do.....	do.....		
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment).....	do.....		
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:			
Kiowa Boarding.....	By Government.....	894	
Wichita Boarding.....	do.....	200	
Osage Agency:			
Law Boarding.....	do.....	410	
Osage Boarding.....	do.....		
St. Louis Boarding.....	Under contract.....		
do.....	do.....		
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency:			
Pawnee Boarding.....	By Government.....	269	
Ponca Boarding.....	do.....	100	
Otoe Boarding.....	do.....	80	
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw Boarding.....	do.....	68	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding.....	do.....	211	
Miami Day.....	do.....	22	
Moine Day.....	do.....	17	
Peoria Day.....	do.....	60	

Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888—Continued.

Capacity.	No. of employes.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.			
200	11	180	178		10	\$15,728.70	\$8.84
40	1	48		28	10	638.18	2.35
48	1	53		25	10	665.03	2.66
40	1	84		40	0	535.47	1.29
30	1	53		39	10	670.62	1.72
40	1	47		31	10	679.60	2.19
76	1	61		51	10	656.27	1.31
40	1	34		29	10	679.50	2.34
40	1	40		24	10	682.01	2.85
100	12	88	66		12	5,216.25	8.69
30	2	24		22	10	900.00	4.09
30	2	22		20	9	658.00	3.21
30	2	38		35	10	500.00	2.57
30	2	27		20	10	774.40	3.87
30	2	45		32	10	904.00	2.81
30	2	29		28	10	823.00	2.85
30	2	22		20	7	749.17	5.35
30	1	29		25	10	600.00	2.40
30	1	21		10	10	860.00	5.63
30	1	34		25	10	600.00	2.40
30	2	32		27	10	209.50	2.33
30	2	22		12	7	749.17	8.92
30	2	30		34	10	817.01	2.49
110	15	132	89		9	19,257.12	24.04
100	10	103	74		12	6,750.00	9.09
100	9	130	116		10	10,333.82	8.61
100	0	109	85		10	9,094.42	9.57
60	2	80		61	10	1,803.93	2.56
60	2	78		62	10	1,706.35	2.00
40	1	48		16	6	330.37	3.44
30	1	29		29	10	753.80	3.10
30	1	50		34	10	704.47	2.25
30	1	20		13	1	158.50	11.96
75	15	91	70		10	8,502.89	11.19
42	8	48	41		10	1,230.01	3.02
100	11	101	75		10	11,015.87	15.49
30	4	24	23		10	4,175.19	18.15
75	7	50	33		6	10,988.60	55.48
75	0	75	32		9	8,569.83	29.78
80	18	81	68		12	7,500.00	10.41
100	13	98	78		10	10,230.50	13.12
110	13	110	89		13	10,538.08	13.17
60	11	52	47		10	1,740.01	3.70
90	13	78	67		10	2,448.14	3.85
100	13	89	63		10	10,574.89	10.78
65	13	82	63		10	8,532.53	15.16
70	10	59	57		9	5,833.75	11.87
150	15	209	128		0	12,903.12	11.20
60	7	36	28		6	1,749.27	10.41
70	13	77	64		9	8,025.27	14.05
100	10	101	93		10	9,162.49	9.85
60	6	57	53		10	5,260.39	9.98
60	7	54	42		10	6,196.61	14.75
85	9	104	73		10	8,375.49	11.75
30	1	18		8	10	469.00	6.10
30	1	16		12	10	369.20	3.32
60	1	10		16	1	39.20	2.45

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Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by the

School.	How supported.	School population.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.		
Sac and Fox Agency:		
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	By Government	423
Sac and Fox Boarding	do	115
Sacred Heart Boarding	Under contract	
Chillico: Chillico Training	By Government	
KANSAS.		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:		
Kiekapoo Boarding	By Government	50
Pottawatomie Boarding	do	60
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding	do	50
Halstead: Memmonite Mission Boarding	Under contract	
Jawence: Haskell Institute	By Government	359
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy	Under contract	
MICHIGAN.		
Mackinac Agency:		
Baraga Boarding	Under contract	
Chippewa Day	By Government	
Tropius Point Day	do	1,060
L'Anse Day	do	
Middle Village Day	do	
St. Ignace Day	do	
MINNESOTA.		
White Earth Agency:		
Agency Boarding	By Government	
Lech Lake Boarding	do	
R. d Lake Boarding	do	1,373
Pine Point Day	do	
Rice River Day	do	
St. Benedict's Orphan	Under contract	
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy	do	
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial	do	
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	do	
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	
Saint Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	do	
Birch Colony: Indewakanton Day	do	
MONTANA.		
Blackfoot Agency:		
Blackfoot Boarding	By Government	500
Crow Agency:		
Crow Boarding	do	
Montana Industrial	Under contract	703
St. Xavier Industrial	do	
Flathead Agency:		
St. Ignatius Industrial	Special appropriation	705
Fort Belknap Agency:		
St. Paul's Industrial	Under contract	251
Fort Belknap Day	By Government	
Fort Peck Agency:		
Poplar Creek Boarding	do	959
Tongue River Agency:		
St. Labre's Boarding	Under contract	
Agency Day	By Government	150
St. Peter's Mission	Under contract	
NEBRASKA.		
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:		
Omaha Boarding	By Government	278
Omaha Mission	Under contract	
Winnebago Boarding	By Government	200
Santo Agency:		
Santee Boarding	do	
Hope Boarding	Under contract	205
Santee Normal Training	do	
Flandre n Day	By Government	78
Pouca Day	do	47
Genoa: Genoa Training	do	
NEVADA.		
Nevada Agency:		
Pyramid Lake Boarding	By Government	750
Walker River Day	do	

Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Capacity.	No. of employees.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.			
80	10	84	49		10	\$4,206.65	\$2.83
50	8	74	51		10	5,731.53	11.04
60	7	19	8		9	609.43	10.41
200	27	188	154		12	23,567.76	13.84
70	6	55	35		10	5,768.29	16.48
39	6	36	20		10	5,563.85	27.82
60	6	47	39		10	5,326.27	17.19
35	11	24	21		12	2,596.00	10.41
359	39	368	348		12	63,274.19	16.03
100	13	18	16		12	1,917.24	10.41
60	2	24	19		12	1,232.47	9.00
40	1	41	13		10	415.00	3.19
40	1	21	11		19	406.60	3.13
40	1	52	19		10	414.67	2.18
35	1	18	13		10	404.00	3.07
40	1	34	24		6	213.60	1.53
110	9	153	91		10	8,229.38	0.05
45	6	49	37		10	2,817.48	7.63
70	7	110	47		10	4,229.10	8.92
80	1	60		29	9	720.00	2.75
40	2	47		17	9	667.09	3.31
25	4	25		23	12	2,700.10	9.00
50	14	54	48		12	5,031.63	9.00
180	12	111	87		12	10,600.99	10.41
260	7	105	85		12	8,963.88	9.00
25	8	31	18		12	1,910.83	0.00
50	8	6	6		12	821.00	0.00
175	9	63	84		12	8,861.80	8.00
50	1	03		22	6	350.00	2.50
50	5	36	31		10	3,662.50	11.83
50	8	52	53		10	7,179.78	14.36
60	9	28	13		12	1,404.00	9.00
75	13	79	58		9	3,375.00	9.00
200	20	174	160		12	22,500.00	11.72
60	10	25	20		12	1,774.80	9.00
60	2	34		22	10	1,512.83	7.01
150	11	220	197		10	20,483.02	10.40
60	11	44	25		12	2,455.93	6.00
90	1	52		8	2	120.00	7.50
88	6	63	50		12	5,400.00	9.00
60	9	88	57		9	7,201.53	14.16
60	9	46	39		10	2,750.50	9.50
90	9	89	68		10	6,848.71	10.37
75	11	94	63		10	9,091.45	14.43
38	7	39	28		12	3,240.00	9.00
150	18	140	112		12	12,362.27	10.24
80	1	34		22	10	591.50	2.69
50	1	12		7	10	658.53	6.41
200	27	199	166		12	20,750.00	14.93
50	7	77	56		10	7,441.92	13.29
35	2	59	34		10	1,382.56	4.07

Statistics of all Indian schools supported, in whole or in part, by

School.	How supported.	School population.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—continued.		
Nisqually and S'Kokomleh Agency:		
Chehalis Boarding	By Government	331
Puyallup Boarding	do	
S'Kokomleh Boarding	do	
Jamestown Day	do	
Quinalt Agency:		
Quinalt Boarding	do	70
Queets Village Day	do	27
Tulalip Agency:		
Tulalip Boarding	Under contract	228
Yakima Agency:		
Yakima Boarding	By Government	250
North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	
WISCONSIN.		
Green Bay Agency:		
Menomonee Boarding	By Government	353
St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	
Cornelius Day	By Government	
Hobart Day	do	
Oneida East Day	do	445
Oneida West Day No. 1	do	
Oneida West Day No. 2	do	
Oneida West Day No. 3	do	
Stockbridge Day	do	30
La Pointe Agency:		
Bad River Day	Under contract	600
Fond du Lac Day	By Government	
Grand Portage Day	do	
Lac Court Oreilles Day	Under contract	
Lac du Flambeau Day	By Government	600
Pah-quay-sh-wong Day	do	
Vermillion Lake Day	do	
Bayfield: Boarding	Under contract	
Milwaukee: Good Shepherd Industrial	do	
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	
WYOMING.		
Shoshone Agency:		
Wind River Boarding	By Government	391

the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.	Enroll- ment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
50		10	42	39	10	\$3,196.62	\$13.32	
85		14	68	65	10	9,008.46	10.48	
40		11	49	41	10	4,922.76	12.10	
	30	1	20		16	1,362.66	8.64	
30		3	20	18	10	2,903.63	16.13	
	40	1	19		8	311.62	2.05	
150		13	142	127	12	13,500.00	9.00	
150		9	169	90	10	10,226.80	11.36	
50		6	25	16	3	404.40	0.03	
100		12	110	92	10	8,832.17	9.63	
150		10	168	130	12	12,662.50	9.00	
	65	1	28		10	200.00	3.00	
	120	1	73		29	400.00	1.38	
	35	1	30		13	300.00	2.31	
	55	1	55		19	400.00	2.11	
	35	1	30		13	300.00	2.31	
	40	1	30		9	300.00	3.33	
	30	1	35		15	325.00	2.17	
	60	3	74		47	1,158.80	2.60	
	30	1	40		15	628.63	4.19	
	20	1	20		9	359.00	6.88	
	120	5	75		45	1,192.44	2.50	
	25	1	25		14	638.09	4.71	
	40	1	30		26	332.01	1.28	
	20	2	66		27	1,145.07	4.24	
100		7	69	47	12	1,290.00	10.41	
50		14	18	18	12	1,944.00	9.00	
70		14	57	49	6	1,350.00	9.00	
80		12	60	73	10	14,816.65	20.34	

REF0068830

STATISTICS RELATING TO INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Location.	Capacity.	No. contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	No of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	5,638	3,620			4,303	3,244	\$251,619.00
Alaska:							
Fort Wrangel (Thlinkit Academy)	75	25	\$107.00	12	27	25	4,175.00
Sitka	150	75	166.75	12	132	113	12,500.00
Port Chester (St. Takahida Day)	150	60	49.00	6	170	150	1,300.00
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding)	75	25	108.00	6	31	26	1,350.00
California:							
San Diego (Industrial Training)	100	75	125.00	12	64	57	7,037.79
St. Turibius Mission (day)	50	50	30.00	3	80	60	450.00
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd Boarding)	160	50	108.00	12	50	50	5,400.00
Dakota:							
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding)	130	50	108.00	12	93	73	6,455.10
Peoria Bottom (Oaks Industrial)	50	30	108.00	12	65	48	3,240.00
Devil's Lake Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	50	70	50.00	12	94	86	3,500.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (boarding)	36	15	168.00	12	39	23	1,620.00
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill Mission Boarding)	100	63	108.00	12	103	74	6,750.00
Springfield (Hope Boarding)	35	30	108.00	12	39	39	3,240.00
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding)	150	65	108.00	12	128	102	10,620.00
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. John's Day)	90	60	30.00	10	83	80	1,521.24
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding)	100	75	20.00	12	68	66	2,275.22
Idaho:							
Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Boys' Boarding)	160	60	108.00	12	61	51	5,520.08
Coeur d'Alene Reservation (Girls' Boarding)	100	60	108.00	12	55	49	5,235.64
Indiana:							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute)	50	60	125.00	12	81	65	7,500.00
Indian Territory:							
Orange Reservation (St. Louis Boarding)	50	50	125.00	6	30	28	1,749.27
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding)	60	50	125.00	9	19	8	669.43
Kansas:							
Halstead (Menonite Mission Boarding)	35	20	125.00	12	26	22	2,500.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy)	100	20	125.00	12	18	10	1,917.24
Michigan:							
Baraga (boarding)	60	25	108.00	12	24	19	1,232.47
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy)	70	70	108.00	12	51	48	5,051.93
Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial)	100	109	125.00	12	111	87	10,566.92
Collegeville (St. John's Institute)	200	100	108.00	12	105	85	8,985.68
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady)	25	25	108.00	12	31	18	1,910.63
Morris (Sisters of Mercy)	50	12	108.00	12	6	6	621.00
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy)	175	75	108.00	12	91	84	8,891.66
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan)	25	25	108.00	12	25	25	2,700.00
Birch Cooley (Indewantanton Day)	50	30	30.00	6	31	22	330.00
Montana:							
Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	50	50	108.00	12	28	13	1,404.00
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Industrial)	75	38	108.00	9	79	56	3,375.00
Fort Belknap (St. Paul's Industrial)	60	20	108.00	12	25	20	1,774.80

* Teachers and school materials only under contract.

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.

Location.	Capacity.	No. contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Montana—Continued.							
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding)	50	45	108.00	12	44	25	62,455.93
St. Peter's Mission (Boarding)	88	50	108.00	12	63	50	5,400.00
Nebraska:							
Omaha Reservation (Mission Boarding)	60	50	108.00	10	46	30	2,700.00
Santee Reservation (Normal Training)	150	100	108.00	12	146	112	12,362.27
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque (Boarding)	60	60	125.00	12	41	33	4,125.00
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loreto)	50	30	125.00	12	37	34	3,750.00
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's Boarding)	125	100	125.00	12	83	74	8,514.67
Mexico:							
Santa Fé (University New Mexico)	50	42	125.00	12	45	39	4,750.00
Arcoma Pueblo (day)	60	30	30.00	10	35	32	770.88
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 1)	60	40	30.00	10	51	28	634.76
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 2)	60	25	30.00	9	58	12	270.00
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 1)	75	40	30.00	10	58	36	197.26
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 2)	75	25	30.00	10	49	17	425.00
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 1)	60	25	30.00	10	39	31	750.78
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 2)	60	25	30.00	10	63	50	500.00
San Juan Pueblo (day)	50	40	30.00	10	35	30	718.30
Santo Domingo Pueblo (day)	100	40	30.00	10	40	33	784.84
Taos Pueblo (day)	50	40	30.00	6	30	29	356.77
Zuni Pueblo (day)	40	25	30.00	10	55	25	625.00
North Carolina:							
Swain County (Cherokee Training)	50	40	125.00	12	41	40	5,000.00
Big Core (day)	45	40	30.00	8	59	37	2,500.00
Big Town (day)	36	40	30.00	8	36	25	1,080.00
Cherokee (day)	40	40	30.00	8	50	33	1,960.00
Macedonia (day)	45	49	30.00	8	62	37	1,960.00
Robbinsville (day)	35	40	30.00	8	28	13	840.00
Pennsylvania:							
Martinsburgh (Junata Institute)	125	60	125.00	12	58	54	6,625.00
Washington Territory:							
Colville Reservation (Boys' Boarding)	50	40	108.00	12	61	37	4,113.39
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding)	90	50	108.00	12	60	85	5,400.00
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	150	125	108.00	12	142	127	13,500.00
North Yakima (St. Joseph's Boarding)	50	50	108.00	3	25	10	404.40
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield (boarding)	100	10	125.00	12	69	47	1,250.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding)	150	130	108.00	12	108	130	12,662.50
Millwaukee (Good Shepherd Industrial)	50	25	108.00	12	18	18	1,944.00
Wittenberg (Industrial Boarding)	70	25	108.00	6	57	43	1,350.00
Paul River Reservation (day)	60	51	30.00	10	74	47	1,156.80
Lac Court d'Oreilles (day)	120	61	30.00	10	75	45	1,192.44

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Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

ALBUQUERQUE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Patrick F. Burke	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Henry A. Koster	Clerk	do	Apr. 20, 1888	1,200	965.93
Paul J. Hogan	do	Apr. 21, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	274.07
Alice L. Koster	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Apr. 23, 1888	600	482.97
Carollina Burke	do	do	Dec. 2, 1887	600	482.97
Anna M. Messinger	do	do	do	600	482.97
Faunt J. Rankin	do	do	do	600	482.97
Julia V. Clarke	do	Aug. 10, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	600	211.95
Nina Mitchell	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	339.13
Lillie M. Hogan	do	Feb. 19, 1888	do	600	219.23
Hernando J. Messinger	do	Apr. 21, 1888	do	600	117.64
Charles F. Chisholm	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Nov. 8, 1887	720	236.74
Peter Savage	Industrial teacher	Nov. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	461.74
Sarah A. Dicesbach	Matron	do	do	810	810.00
Adellne Savage	Assistant matron	do	do	720	720.00
Elizabeth F. Pease	Seamstress	do	Apr. 23, 1888	510	439.12
Ellen King	do	Apr. 24, 1888	June 30, 1888	510	109.87
Emma F. Coburn	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1887	Oct. 10, 1887	500	139.59
Bertha Y. Bliss	do	Oct. 22, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	500	462.69
Samuel H. Forrest	Cook	May 1, 1884	June 30, 1888	550	31.79
George W. Lee	do	July 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	600	499.45
George Chambers	Assistant cook	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	100.55
Lewis Antonio	do	Sept. 5, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	34.48
Rebecca Menaul	Laundress	Jan. 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	31.10
Margie Girard	do	July 1, 1887	Feb. 8, 1888	510	237.98
Mary Chirifort	Assistant laundress	July 22, 1888	June 30, 1888	510	184.85
Royce Pencho	do	July 6, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	210	110.74
Bafa Jackson	do	Feb. 17, 1888	Mar. 22, 1888	210	23.08
James H. Wroth	Physician	Apr. 3, 1888	June 30, 1888	210	58.64
Herman Segel	Baker	July 1, 1887	do	500	600.00
Albion La Porte	do	Oct. 31, 1887	do	150	153.88
Clayton Bulwer	Night watchman	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	312.88
Zenas H. Bliss	Carpenter	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	120.01
Zenas H. Bliss	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	810	210.00
David S. Patterson	Farmer	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	990	720.00
William H. Stevens	Shoe and harness maker	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
John Olson	Night watchman	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	698.70
Thomas Street	Cadet sergeant	July 28, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	210	117.75
Oscar Howard	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	60	25.11
Edward Wood	do	do	Nov. 12, 1887	60	22.01
Lucero Nicolas	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	60	42.95
Hugh McCreary	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	60	15.00
John S. Pindar	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	15.00
Horace Williams	do	do	do	60	15.00
Victoria Cisneros	do	do	do	60	15.00

CARLISLE TRAINING-SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Capt. R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
A. J. Stauding	Assistant superintendent	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
O. G. Gliven	Physician	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
S. H. Giond	Clerk	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
C. H. Hennings	do	do	do	1,000	1,000.00
Edward B. McFadden	do	do	do	600	600.00
Frances G. Spathawk	do	Dec. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	310.76
E. L. Fisher	Principal teacher	Dec. 1, 1887	do	600	523.69
Emma A. Cutter	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
V. T. Booth	do	do	do	600	600.00
E. L. Fisher	do	do	Nov. 30, 1887	600	245.50
M. E. H. Phillips	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Bessie Patterson	do	do	do	600	600.00
Lizzie A. Sharrs	do	do	do	600	600.00
Lavinia Peuder	do	do	do	600	600.00
Allice M. Seabrook	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mabel Crane	do	do	do	540	510.00
Flora F. Lewis	do	do	do	540	510.00
C. R. Leverett	do	Dec. 1, 1887	do	510	318.50
Kate Irvine	Matron to girls	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron to girls	do	do	360	360.00
Ella L. Patterson	Matron to small boys	do	do	720	720.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Laura Parkes	Dining-room attendant	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	270.00
A. M. Worthington	Superintendent sewing club	do	do	200	160.00
N. J. Campbell	Musical teacher	do	do	300	300.00
John B. Dawson	Seamstress	do	do	210	210.00
E. G. Galt	do	do	do	210	210.00
M. J. Strickland	do	do	do	210	210.00
Lizzie C. J. J. J.	do	do	do	210	210.00
Lucy C. J. J. J.	do	do	do	210	210.00
Fanny W. Noble	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	150	400.00
Mary C. Smiley	Hospital cook	do	Aug. 31, 1887	150	25.20
John Wilson	do	do	do	150	93.00
Anna E. Jordan	Laundress	Nov. 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
Ed. McFarland	Assistant laundress	do	do	200	111.50
Richard M. Lambson	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	200	55.00
Margaret Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Edam Schunaberger	Baker	do	do	180	180.00
Phil Goodyear	Stable help	July 18, 1887	do	250	311.20
Mary F. Connaman	Dairy help	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
W. P. Campbell	Dispensary	do	do	900	100.55
Juliana H. Green	Assistant dispensary	do	do	210	39.53
Richard Davis	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	210	140.10
Clester P. Conallins	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	210	60.00
Millard E. Hummell	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	700	191.00
H. G. Cook	do	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	700	419.00
H. H. Cook	Shoe and harness maker	July 1, 1887	Sept. 11, 1887	540	107.14
H. H. Cook	Assistant shoemaker	Sept. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	432.86
Nicholas Dehart	do	Sept. 12, 1887	do	200	94.00
B. F. Connaman	Farmer	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	200	210.00
Oliver Harbin	Assistant farmer	do	do	720	720.00
Samuel A. Jordan	Farmer	do	do	540	510.00
Esac Pricey	Assistant farmer	do	do	500	300.00
Anna S. Ely	Assistant printer	do	do	600	600.00
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing	do	do	600	900.00
Samuel Townsend	Assistant printer	do	do	210	210.00
W. J. Harris	Wagon maker	do	do	720	700.00
Walker A. Woods	Iron worker	do	do	600	600.00
George W. Kemp	Blacksmith	do	do	600	600.00
T. S. Biebler	do	do	do	600	600.00
Paul Neuman	Band master and painter	do	do	500	500.00
George Pook	Teacher	do	do	160	390.00

CHILCOCCO TRAINING SCHOOL, CHILCOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Thomas C. Bradford	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,500	1,500.00
William E. Riddell	Clerk and physician	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Mary Gray	Teacher	July 31, 1887	July 31, 1887	600	48.20
B. V. Apple	do	do	Aug. 15, 1887	600	75.00
Anna Brock	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	488.91
Nellie C. Simpson	do	Sept. 7, 1887	do	600	189.13
M. E. Sturgeon	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	700	700.00
E. W. France	Industrial teacher	do	do	900	900.00
E. A. Gray	Dispenary	Sept. 30, 1887	do	500	235.00
Walter B. Bradford	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	678.00
A. L. Bradburn	Matron	July 1, 1887	July 30, 1887	600	48.91
Nancy E. Sheddian	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	699.00
Hilene Polson	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	600	50.50
Martha E. Bradford	do	Sept. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	481.24
Anna Moore	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	500	81.20
Hilene Polson	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	500	238.38
Eliza J. Munsey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Feb. 11, 1888	500	15.11
Sadie Frink	do	Apr. 7, 1888	June 24, 1888	500	116.70
Ruth Whitebunt	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	300	040.00
H. B. Calt	Laundryman	do	Dec. 15, 1887	600	272.91
Mary Moore	Laundress	Dec. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	300.87
Mary Moore	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 15, 1887	150	39.17
R. E. Nickell	Nurse	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
Nelson Polson	Tutor	do	Jan. 31, 1888	600	351.10
John Monzey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	600	248.00
H. B. Frink	do	Apr. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	145.00
M. L. Wiggand	Tailor	do	do	600	145.00
R. M. Pollock	do	July 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
James Whitebunt	Assistant farmer and gardener	do	do	480	480.00
G. C. Hitchcock	Shoemaker	do	do	600	600.00

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHILOCCO TRAINING-SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Ernest Lushbaugh	Butcher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	\$120	\$30.00
Arthur Keotah	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	90.00
Richard Lushbaugh	Watchman	July 1, 1887	do	120	120.00
Joseph Hoskin	Blacksmith and wheelwright	Aug. 24, 1887	do	600	513.58
Levi Frank	Cadet sergeant	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
Arthur Keotah	do	do	July 31, 1887	60	5.05
Frank Mason	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Possu Wano	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
John Block	do	do	July 31, 1887	60	5.05
Eddie Gregson	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Christophier Columbus	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	60	9.03
Lewis Bedoka	do	do	Oct. 28, 1887	60	11.52
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	Oct. 20, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	10.43
Laurie Dunlap	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	45.00
Carl Eaves	do	do	do	60	45.00
do	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	60	39.00

FORT STEVENSON BOARDING-SCHOOL, FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTA.

George W. Scott	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
R. F. M. Duckett	Clerk and physician	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Julia V. Clark	Teacher	Aug. 16, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	60	168.95
Minnie Henderson	do	Oct. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	438.50
Bellinda R. Jones	do	Nov. 12, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	60	0.52
Rosemary Scott	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	339.14
George Bushbottler	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	600	145.05
John W. McLaughlin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Jan. S. Horn	Assistant industrial teacher	Apr. 1, 1888	do	240	60.00
Rosemary Scott	Matron	July 1, 1887	Aug. 16, 1887	600	76.63
Lizzie Bartels	do	Aug. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	373.37
Lizzie Bartels	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 16, 1887	40	61.30
Allie Tower	do	Aug. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	40	182.70
Margaret McLaughlin	Assistant seamstress	Oct. 21, 1887	Jan. 21, 1888	480	120.00
Mary Wilkinson	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	91.65
Mary Bassell	Cook	July 1, 1887	Jan. 17, 1888	400	262.31
Aggie K. Brown	do	Jan. 18, 1888	June 30, 1888	160	217.52
Mary Wilkinson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	240	148.35
Ella Rickett	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	91.65
Henry Kurunach	Shoemaker	July 1, 1887	Apr. 7, 1888	240	181.61
Cedar Wood Feather	Watchman	do	Nov. 20, 1887	120	49.39
Four Kings	do	July 11, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	120	45.00
Stink Face	do	Sept. 12, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	66.20
Joseph M. Winans	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	810	810.00
Horace S. Hissell	Tinner	do	do	720	720.00
George Thomas	Harness-maker	Nov. 12, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	240	92.61

FORT YUMA BOARDING-SCHOOL, FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
Julia Lamb	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Felicita Byrnes	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Virginia Franco	do	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	619.46
J. W. Youngblood	Clerk and industrial teacher	do	Nov. 15, 1887	1,200	450.00
Peter G. Coetter	Clerk and physician	Nov. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	750.00
Emil Soffiano	Industrial teacher	Sept. 5, 1887	do	840	662.35
Josephine Bochet	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Mary Bellly	Assistant matron	July 1, 1888	do	360	438.54
Catherine Early	Seamstress	Feb. 1, 1887	do	360	420.00
Anna Curley	Assistant seamstress	Feb. 1, 1888	do	360	124.45
Molesta Dyer	Cook	Aug. 1, 1887	do	540	494.51
Anna Hysah	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	340	249.40
Joseph Anconso	Carpenter	Feb. 1, 1888	do	300	124.45
William Peters	do	July 1, 1887	do	810	840.00
Chaleco	Laborer	do	Dec. 31, 1887	180	80.00
Joseph Mamadule	Watchman	Dec. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	180	99.78

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

GENOA TRAINING-SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Horace R. Chaso	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Judson Beaton	Clerk	do	do	1,100	1,000.00
Hess P. Whitton	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Helen Chandler	Teacher	do	do	600	75.00
Catherine G. Chaso	do	do	Aug. 15, 1887	600	600.00
Oste M. Abbott	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Carrie Hilliard	do	do	do	600	600.00
Etta Lemmon	Assistant teacher	Aug. 16, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	600	424.45
Mary Lemmon	do	July 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	180	163.69
Bessie M. Johnson	Matron	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	10.32
Sarah J. Cruger	do	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Adella Daville	Assistant matron	do	do	600	660.00
Rosa Dion	do	do	do	180	163.69
Edward O. McMillan	Physician	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	16.32
Carroll P. Rouse	Disciplinary	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Carroll P. Rouse	do	do	Aug. 31, 1887	180	30.31
Gertrude Parton	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	240	160.01
Allice S. Roy	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Louisa Hancock	do	do	do	600	480.00
John W. Williamson	do	Sept. 20, 1888	do	180	45.00
Isaac Bettelmann	Assistant farmer	do	June 30, 1888	180	810.00
Dayton Irish	Carpenter	do	Aug. 15, 1887	180	22.50
Amie Williamson	Cook	do	June 30, 1888	600	610.00
William H. Valentine	do	do	Feb. 21, 1887	180	240.00
Mary Harvey	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	480	48.00
Mary Valentine	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	48.00
Elizabeth Young	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	180	22.50
Mary Harvey	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	180	100.00
Emily Remus	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	240	18.24
Lizzie Harvey	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	21.76
Lizzie Harvey	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	180	45.00
Ellis Post	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 28, 1888	240	188.24
William Hunter	do	May 29, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	21.76
William Hunter	Stonekeeper	July 1, 1887	Aug. 30, 1887	180	18.00
William Hunter	Shoemaker	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	240	193.50
Paul W. Theel	Tailor	Oct. 1, 1887	do	600	450.00
John H. Schmees	Harness-maker	Dec. 1, 1887	do	600	350.54
do	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	600	150.00

GRAND JUNCTION BOARDING-SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

W. I. Davis	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	1,500	375.00
Thomas H. Breen	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,700	1,123.69
J. J. Robertson	Clerk and physician	July 1, 1887	May 16, 1888	1,200	1,651.65
Thomas Griffith	Principal teacher	do	do	900	150.00
B. J. Meoney	do	Oct. 6, 1887	Apr. 10, 1888	600	168.00
Minnie Healdson	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	600	168.00
Jessie Janney	do	Oct. 6, 1887	Apr. 10, 1888	600	394.50
Frank S. Whitton	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	720	180.00
William Bongardner	do	Oct. 6, 1887	Apr. 10, 1888	600	394.50
Martin Florida	do	Oct. 3, 1887	Oct. 21, 1887	720	40.00
J. T. Krigbaum	do	Oct. 27, 1887	May 11, 1888	720	390.23
Elizabeth H. Willauer	Matron	June 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	41.51
Laura Bongardner	do	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Loretta J. Florida	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	540	240.40
Jennie T. Hroen	do	Dec. 18, 1887	May 11, 1888	540	216.37
Albert Hablich	Cook	May 12, 1888	June 20, 1888	540	74.18
Leni Koehlo	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 29, 1887	540	135.00
Dora Steele	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 15, 1887	540	22.01
George F. Johnson	do	Oct. 16, 1887	Oct. 29, 1887	540	8.80
Loretta J. Florida	do	Oct. 21, 1887	Oct. 25, 1887	540	7.24
Thomas Charleson	do	Oct. 27, 1887	Dec. 17, 1887	540	76.70
Emel Osterlich	do	Dec. 18, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	540	4.40
William T. Roberts	do	Dec. 21, 1887	Jan. 24, 1888	540	50.26
James H. King	do	Jan. 24, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	540	103.68
Lena Koehle	Laundress	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	135.00
Lena Koehle	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
Kate Richardson	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 19, 1887	480	13.04
E. W. Gannon	Carpenter	Oct. 11, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	316.00
Felix Toupsin	do	Oct. 3, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	900	519.20
do	do	May 1, 1888	June 20, 1888	900	150.82

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Charles Robinson	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$2,000	\$2,000.00
Paul J. Hogan	Clerk	do	Apr. 30, 1888	1,200	965.00
Henry A. Koster	do	Apr. 21, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	231.07
B. D. Hogan	Assistant clerk	Aug. 16, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	780	97.51
William H. Sears	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	780	585.00
James P. Gorman	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	1,200	1,200.00
Robert M. McAdoo	Physician	Aug. 29, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	1,200	381.71
Anna C. Hamilton	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Mary Wiley	do	do	do	600	600.00
Ellen Mayo	do	do	do	600	600.00
Angelina Switzer	do	do	do	600	600.00
Gerlie McGee	do	do	Apr. 29, 1888	600	482.97
Bertha V. Azpell	do	Aug. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	525.04
Alice L. Koster	do	Apr. 21, 1888	do	600	117.03
Della Botsford	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Lida H. Allen	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	102.00
Hervrey H. Peairs	Teacher	Oct. 13, 1887	do	750	590.57
H. B. Peairs	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 12, 1887	100	151.35
Emery E. Van Buskirk	do	Oct. 13, 1887	June 30, 1888	950	615.07
Emilly L. Johnson	Matron	July 9, 1887	do	720	709.43
May Kennedy	Assistant matron	July 11, 1887	do	600	506.06
Lizzie Smith	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	540	135.00
Lizzie Smith	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	540	450.00
Martha Campbell	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	480	600.00
Josiah Patterson	Assistant cook	Oct. 1, 1887	do	360	225.00
Eva Anderson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	540	540.00
Jeppha Wilson	Assistant laundress	Aug. 8, 1887	do	240	214.58
Lillie M. Hogan	Sup't mending and care small boys' clothing.	July 1, 1887	Apr. 29, 1888	600	482.97
Gerlie McGee	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	117.03
Clara McBride	Tailor	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	640	135.00
Clara McBride	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	159.10
George Reunick	Baker	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
M. L. Eldridge	Nurse	do	Apr. 29, 1888	600	182.97
Mary E. Carson	do	Apr. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	117.03
George W. Savaco	Engineer	July 1, 1887	do	900	900.00
Frank C. Middleton	Assistant engineer	Nov. 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	540	118.50
James Hood	Storekeeper and issue clerk	July 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	880	791.43
V. S. Beeco	Farmer	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
L. W. Tyler	Assistant farmer	Sept. 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	100	19.70
H. B. F. Keller	Gardener	July 12, 1887	do	720	277.88
Pattek Hayes	do	Jan. 6, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	259.16
Philly Paul	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	do	720	783.10
John Bush	Wagonmaker	do	do	600	600.00
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	do	do	600	600.00
Andrew Lewis	Night watchman	do	do	540	540.00
Olof Nelson	Blacksmith	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	519.59
J. B. Churchill	Painter	Aug. 4, 1887	do	600	512.08
David Cocklin	Hattemaker	Oct. 18, 1887	do	600	422.28

SALEM TRAINING-SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON.

John Lee	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,500	1,500.00
H. H. Booth	Clerk	do	Oct. 31, 1887	1,200	328.72
Samuel M. Brisson	do	Nov. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	750.01
R. H. Lee	Assistant clerk	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	600.00
George W. Hutchinson	Physician	do	July 20, 1887	1,000	55.56
F. M. Woodard	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	600.00
G. A. Waddly	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	1,200	372.26
George E. Herowe	do	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 10, 1888	1,200	275.00
G. A. Woodly	do	Jan. 17, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	1,200	115.05
Lucien S. Rogers	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,200	401.62
Josie E. Pitman	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Clara L. Gilman	do	do	Oct. 31, 1887	600	500.50
Leona Willis	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Hattie E. Bristol	do	Nov. 1, 1887	do	600	399.50
David E. Brewer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Letitia M. Leo	Matron	do	do	700	700.00
Elsie L. Murphy	Assistant matron	do	do	600	600.00
Minnie J. Walker	Seamstress	do	do	480	480.00
Lizzie S. Goodin	Cook	do	Oct. 10, 1887	540	119.07
Emily E. Sloan	do	Oct. 11, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	540	48.43
Katie L. Brower	do	Nov. 13, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	540	206.00
Elizabeth Hudson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	540	135.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SALEM TRAINING-SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary T. McGrath	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 20, 1887	500	\$75.00
Katie L. Brower	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	500	55.01
Alice D. Gray	do	Nov. 13, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	189.07
Elizabeth Hudson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	480	209.68
Anna Herkenath	do	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	151.65
Annie Butterfield	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 9, 1888	150	94.27
Adeline Smith	do	Feb. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	59.73
Enoch D. Sloan	Farmer	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	900	300.82
John Gray	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	900	20.35
Samuel A. Walker	Shoe and harness maker	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900.00
William S. Hudson	Blacksmith and wagon maker	do	do	900	900.00
W. H. Utter	Taylor	do	do	900	900.00
Mello C. Bouillard	Assistant tailor	Jan. 10, 1888	do	540	250.61
W. E. Wand	Turner	July 10, 1887	Jan. 7, 1888	720	344.55
Henry Stevens	Printer	Jan. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	340.15
Frank Charley	Baker	July 1, 1887	do	120	120.00
Eugene Isaac	Butcher	do	do	150	150.00
James Maxwell	Hospital steward	do	do	60	60.00
Frank Carson	Cadet sergeant	do	Nov. 20, 1887	90	37.33
Lewis Charles	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	72	18.00
Philip Wash	do	do	do	48	12.00
George Pinto	do	do	do	24	6.00
Peagra Logan	do	do	do	24	6.00
Sally Pitt	do	do	Oct. 18, 1887	24	21.52
Louella L. Drew	do	do	June 30, 1888	48	48.00
Emma V. Parker	do	do	Oct. 21, 1887	24	7.28
Flora Peano	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	12	3.09
Flora Peano	do	do	Oct. 19, 1887	72	30.37
Sarah Pierre	do	do	do	12	8.39
Rosa Whitley	Cadet sergeant	do	June 30, 1887	12	10.52
Philip Wash	do	do	Oct. 1, 1887	72	10.52
George Pinto	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	48	24.00
Peagra Logan	do	do	Nov. 20, 1887	24	3.33
Charles McConville	do	do	do	12	1.66
Philip Wash	do	do	do	24	58.66
Peagra Logan	do	do	Nov. 21, 1887	93	44.00
Charles McConville	do	do	do	12	14.59
William Metcalf	do	do	do	12	3.33
Lewis Charles	do	do	Apr. 1, 1888	48	12.00

MOQUI BOARDING SCHOOL, KEAMS CANON, ARIZONA.

James Gallagher	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	1,200.00
Silvey M. Craig	Clerk and physician	Dec. 1, 1887	do	1,600	281.23
Herando J. Messenger	Teacher	Nov. 29, 1887	do	640	263.58
Bettie Barker	do	Oct. 23, 1887	do	600	115.70
Samuel L. Cochran	Industrial teacher	Oct. 10, 1887	do	840	603.45
Emma Conner	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
Dora McMillan	Seamstress	do	do	480	170.70
Alice A. Cochran	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	480	183.30
Robert H. Hicham	Cook	do	do	480	300.00
Quadruplo Luna	Laundress	do	Oct. 15, 1887	150	20.00
Anna Pinket	do	Oct. 16, 1887	Feb. 12, 1888	480	159.70
George	do	Feb. 13, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	183.80
Anna M. Messenger	Helper	Jan. 1, 1888	do	120	60.00
Batun-ah-pi	Holder	Apr. 1, 1888	do	120	15.00

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA.

Blackfeet boarding school	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	840	210.00
Eugene Mead	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	840	630.00
H. H. Carr	Teacher	do	do	540	105.00
Cora M. Ross	do	do	do	480	120.00
M. L. Head	Matron	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	300.00
H. H. Carr	Cook	Jan. 1, 1888	do	360	150.00
Emma Eldridge	Laundress	Feb. 23, 1888	do	360	124.61

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Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Arapaho boarding-school—					
E. J. Simpson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,070	\$1,060.00
Hattie L. Lammond	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Fannie Pennington	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	600	150.00
J. O. Hickox	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	600	33.87
Emma A. Rogers	do	Nov. 23, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	363.54
William H. Hedges	do	Feb. 1, 1888	do	600	248.00
William Hedder	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Jennie P. Meagher	Matron	do	do	400	600.00
Nannie S. Whitmer	Seamstress	Aug. 1, 1887	do	400	398.30
Sophia Wildner	Assistant matron	do	do	400	368.20
Ira Mulcaire	Cook	July 1, 1887	July 15, 1887	400	16.39
H. P. Keller	do	July 10, 1887	Aug. 21, 1887	400	49.22
Fannie McNamara	do	Aug. 22, 1887	Apr. 20, 1888	400	276.48
Allie Gray	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	67.00
Minnie Yellow Bear	Laundress	July 1, 1887	May 9, 1888	350	398.60
L. Hieronymous	Baker for both schools	May 10, 1887	June 29, 1888	350	61.46
M. Balenti	Tailor for both schools	July 1, 1887	do	200	200.00
Capl. Pratt	Helper	July 16, 1887	Sept. 20, 1887	72	15.05
Luke Stanton	do	do	July 31, 1887	72	3.14
Joe Welsner	do	Aug. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	72	11.64
D. B. Thompson	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 15, 1887	72	11.37
Lewis Miller	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	72	6.06
Capl. Pratt	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Feb. 13, 1888	72	21.83
Whit Matthews	do	Dec. 10, 1887	Apr. 20, 1888	72	27.66
Willis Hall	do	Feb. 20, 1888	do	72	14.01
Fremont Yellow Man	do	May 1, 1888	May 31, 1888	72	6.14
Joe Welsner	do	do	do	72	3.14
Ray Blind	do	June 1, 1888	June 29, 1888	72	5.93
James Monroe	do	do	do	72	5.93
Romero	Watchman	Jan. 23, 1888	May 31, 1888	300	100.00
Cheyenne board'g school—					
W. G. Robinson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 11, 1887	Aug. 27, 1887	1,000	122.24
L. H. Jackson	do	Aug. 28, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	812.35
O. A. Kennedy	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 23, 1888	600	419.10
Anna G. Hoag	do	June 30, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	500.28
J. O. Hickox	do	July 14, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	600	179.22
Jennie G. Goodsell	do	Nov. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	399.18
Irvine S. Landley	do	Mar. 26, 1888	Apr. 20, 1888	600	50.40
Izzie Clark	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	169.81
D. A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Minnie L. Taylor	Matron	do	Aug. 27, 1887	500	78.78
Jessie M. Jackson	do	Aug. 28, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	421.18
Minnie L. Taylor	Assistant matron	do	do	400	356.01
Anna Latachar	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Peter Stauffer	Cook	do	Aug. 15, 1887	400	50.00
Florilla D. Atkinson	Laundress	Aug. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	350	329.70
W. B. Atkinson	Cook	Aug. 16, 1887	Apr. 20, 1888	400	283.00
Sarah E. Hanna	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	67.77
John Shortman	Helper	July 1, 1887	Aug. 21, 1887	72	10.75
Mollie Shortman	do	do	do	72	10.75
Mary Stanton	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 21, 1888	72	35.71
James House	do	do	Nov. 13, 1887	72	14.87
Rirk Red Lodge	do	Nov. 10, 1887	Jan. 15, 1888	72	11.95
Frank Hill	do	Jan. 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	72	53.00
Hattie Harris	do	Mar. 1, 1888	do	72	21.15
Black Star	Watchman	Jan. 16, 1888	Jan. 26, 1888	300	9.16
Harvey White Shield	do	Jan. 27, 1888	Mar. 3, 1888	300	20.83
Edward Morrison	do	Mar. 6, 1888	May 7, 1888	300	31.00

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Boys' boarding-school—					
Tilman D. Johnson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	725	313.04
O. W. Wroten	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 29, 1888	725	405.25
Franco M. Johnson	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 7, 1887	600	250.87
Minnie G. Wroten	do	Dec. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	359.13
Louise Cavalier	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Charlotte Brown	Matron	do	do	500	600.00
Mary Brown	Seamstress	do	do	450	460.60

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Boys' boarding-school—					
Continued—					
Mary Knight	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	\$350	\$90.60
Caroline Eftenhauer	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 14, 1887	300	13.70
Rose Sweer	do	Oct. 15, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	166.30
Clara Browalee	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	90.10
Mary Travesato	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Oct. 28, 1887	300	97.83
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	Nov. 10, 1887	May 9, 1888	300	110.84
Marion O. Smith	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	24.75
Employees at eight day schools:					
Charles Dakes	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Alfred C. Smith	do	do	do	600	600.00
Corabella Fellows	do	do	May 2, 1888	600	502.75
Oscar D. Hodgkiss	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Annie Brown	do	do	do	600	600.00
Helen A. Williams	do	do	do	600	600.00
Wm. Holmes	do	Sept. 22, 1887	do	600	454.67
Rachel D. Carlock	do	Oct. 19, 1887	do	600	420.65
Walter Swift Bird	do	May 3, 1888	May 9, 1888	600	11.54
Agnes T. Lockhart	do	May 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	85.71
Virginia Travesato	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 17, 1888	300	165.82
Rebecca Holmes	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	265.67
Mary Travesato	do	Feb. 23, 1888	do	300	127.75

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Colorado River boarding-school—					
Ella Burton	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 23, 1887	500	212.77
George W. Nook	do	Sept. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	487.23
Mary E. Nook	Teacher	do	do	720	549.78
Lillie Burton	Matron	July 1, 1887	Nov. 16, 1887	720	271.00
Kate F. Baker	do	Nov. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	418.04
Benia Merritt	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Nov. 16, 1887	600	220.63
Eather J. Scheban	do	Nov. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	373.37
Lillie Burton	Cook	do	do	600	373.37
Hepah	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	150	180.00

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Crow boarding-school—					
H. M. Beadle	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900.00
D. O. Williamson	Teacher	do	May 10, 1888	400	687.88
Alice O. Johnson	do	May 11, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	112.05
M. A. Beadle	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	510	523.02
Laura Cooper	Assistant matron	Aug. 3, 1887	Oct. 12, 1887	180	31.65
Julla Connor	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	350	350.00
H. R. Mitchell	Cook	July 1, 1887	July 9, 1887	400	9.78
M. Birdham	do	July 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	191.21
H. Johnson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Crow Creek board'g sch'l—					
J. F. Sawtell	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	600	151.60
William R. Davison	do	Sept. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	711.63
Mollie V. Galtner	Principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	150	650.00
R. B. Peter	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Cecelia McCarthy	do	Sept. 10, 1887	do	400	322.83
Joseph Sutton	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	500	600.00
Sallie Sawtell	Matron	do	Aug. 31, 1887	180	80.80
M. E. Blanchard	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	392.20
Maggie Hall	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	700	60.00
N. E. Davison	do	Sept. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	231.97
Amy Witz	Assistant seamstress	Feb. 15, 1887	do	240	90.00

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Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Crow Creek boarding-school—Continued.					
Hannah Louigan	Cook	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	430 00	2,000 00
Julia Jacobs	Laundress	do	do	300	300 00
Lower Brulé boarding-school:					
Nellie A. King	Supt. and principal teacher	do	do	720	720 00
Lizzie A. Goodin	Teacher	Apr. 1, 1887	do	100	100 00
E. Tibbery	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	50	500 00
Helena B. Johnson	Matron	do	do	480	480 00
Nellie M. Hart	Seamstress	do	Oct. 30, 1887	200	120 00
Milho Findley	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	200	230 00
Mary Peterson	Cook	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	150	150 00
Emma E. Kappas	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1888	200	75 00
Bessie Olson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	30	15 00
Sadie L. Hengar	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 24, 1888	50	145 21
Carrie Huntsman	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	100 00
Driving Hawk's Camp day school:					
Jennie M. Billipp	Teacher	Sept. 12, 1887	do	60	450 58
Ben Brave	Assistant teacher	do	do	500	210 40
White River day school:					
Ethelne Goodale	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600 00
Samuel Madeline Bull	Assistant teacher	do	do	300	300 00

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Boys' boarding-school:					
Jerome Hunt	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	508 00
E. G. Witzleben	Teacher	do	do	720	720 00
Giles Langel	Industrial teacher	do	do	600	600 00
Cora L. Currier	Matron and seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	430	105 00
Abelle Arseneault	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	40	313 00
Annie Leonard	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	150	105 00
Philomene M. Drapcan	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	40	313 00
Margaretha Blackbird	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	150	420 00
Three-day schools at Turtle Mountain:					
Elizabeth S. Missnot	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	503 60
Louis Bonin	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	75	418 60
Agnes V. Lariviere	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	180 00
Cornelius Scoller	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	508 60

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

Fort Belknap day school:					
Eva M. Rickford	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	603 60
Mary E. Healy	Asst. teacher and matron	do	June 21, 1888	300	205 71
Bertha G. Rose	do	Jan. 22, 1887	do	200	151 25

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.

Fort Hall boarding-school:					
J. D. Everest	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	1,100	100 00
John O. Brooks	Supt. and principal teacher	Aug. 1, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	1,200	472 00
T. B. Johnson	do	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	620 10
T. H. S. Ryves	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	100	102 70
Mary Gallagher	do	Sept. 22, 1887	June 30, 1888	100	404 07
Lucey P. Jones	do	Dec. 1, 1887	do	720	420 00
Luther M. Capps	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	720	720 00
Julia E. Everest	do	do	Sept. 13, 1887	510	109 58
Bertha F. Bond	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	500	72 05
Fauno M. Johnson	do	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	510	231 65
Maggie E. Tussele	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	300	101 70
Fannetta Swank	do	Sept. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	284 67
Mary E. Jensen	Cook	July 1, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	300	201 24
Elizabeth G. Muelke	do	Dec. 24, 1887	May 10, 1888	300	137 40
Clara Hauck	do	May 11, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	50 40

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Fort Hall boarding-school—Continued.					
Elizabeth G. Muecke	Laundress	Sept. 15, 1887	Dec. 23, 1887	250	230 10
Bertha F. Bond	do	Dec. 24, 1887	June 30, 1888	50	187 83
Thomas Harvey	Carpenter	Aug. 9, 1887	do	810	611 67
E. A. Bond	Shoe and harness maker	Nov. 1, 1887	do	720	459 40

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.

Fort Peck boarding-school—Continued.					
William A. Doyle	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	900 00
Minnie E. Doyle	Principal teacher	do	do	720	720 00
Charles Dustin	Teacher	Oct. 24, 1887	do	60	189 15
Sallie E. Randall	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	238 04
Mary Spalding	do	Oct. 27, 1887	do	60	407 63
George Cooley	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 10, 1887	600	127 17
J. A. Boyd	do	Sept. 17, 1887	May 15, 1888	600	585 35
Mrs. Wm. A. Doyle	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	510	510 00
Julia Fullerton	do	do	Oct. 31, 1887	420	140 38
Leola S. Alvord	do	Nov. 3, 1887	June 30, 1888	40	215 05
Joseph Francisco	Cook	July 1, 1887	Aug. 4, 1887	120	32 04
R. V. Wilson	do	Aug. 5, 1887	Sept. 10, 1887	120	49 07
Olto Bromm	do	Oct. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	291 31
Ira D. Stephenson	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 11, 1887	120	47 01
Laura E. Crawford	do	Aug. 12, 1887	Sept. 19, 1887	120	44 61
Anna J. Early	do	Nov. 3, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	215 05
J. A. Boyd	Packer	July 1, 1887	Sept. 10, 1887	100	101 73
R. V. Wilson	do	Sept. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	100	400 00
J. R. Stephenson	Night watchman	July 1, 1887	Aug. 11, 1887	100	68 48
G. W. Crawford	do	Aug. 12, 1887	Sept. 19, 1887	100	53 80
William Ross	do	Sept. 16, 1887	May 3, 1888	60	282 11
James Carrington	do	June 1, 1888	June 1, 1888	60	47 49
Chas. Warren	do	May 2, 1888	June 30, 1888	210	19 12
Clester A. Arthur	do	do	do	210	10 12

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.

Grand Ronde boarding-school:					
Rosa Butch	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	600 00
Patrick J. Carney	Teacher	do	do	700	500 00
Paul Holmes	Industrial teacher	do	do	500	500 00
Mary Gushko	Matron and seamstress	do	do	750	350 00
Mary Philbeck	Cook and laundress	do	do	570	350 00
Katherine Battig	Assistant cook	do	do	700	300 00
May Hess	Assistant laundress	do	do	500	300 00

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Menomonee boarding-school:					
Paul H. McIntyre	Supt. and principal teacher	July 11, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	707 11
Winifred Conzlin	Teacher	do	do	100	153 13
Edward Venus	do	July 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	100	590 00
Louis Tasse	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	40	100 00
Patrick Mulroy	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	60	400 00
Edw. and Venus	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	150 00
Catherine O'Toole	Matron	Aug. 15, 1887	do	100	231 00
Angela O'Callagan	Assistant matron	do	do	210	210 65
S. R. Owen	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	240	240 00
Frederica Hopp	Laundress	do	do	240	240 00
A. Paulsen	Carpenter	do	Mar. 31, 1888	600	400 00
T. F. Cannon	do	Apr. 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	130 81
Phillip Helm	Shoemaker	July 1, 1887	do	450	450 00
Employés at seven-day school:					
E. A. Goodnough	Teacher	do	do	400	400 00
Joel Bowd	do	do	do	400	100 00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at seven day-schools—Continued.					
Martin O'Brien	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$300	\$292.00
Mary Burns	do	do	do	250	250.00
Opheila Wheelock	do	do	do	250	250.00
Nellie J. Brady	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	217.40
Peter Powles	do	July 1, 1887	Nov. 6, 1887	250	105.16
Ida Charles	do	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	250	258.70

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Hoopa Valley day-school:					
M. E. Dugan	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	750	720.00
Herriman Luck	Industrial teacher	do	do	750	593.00
James Marshall	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	750	593.00

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Kiowa boarding school:					
L. N. Reinbeck	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	590.00
Carrie R. Davis	Teacher	do	do	150	517.79
Leilia Hornbeck	do	do	do	60	384.00
Katie H. Hoshack	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	60	409.42
John D. Armstrong	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	109.15
Harry Veldt	do	Sept. 15, 1887	Nov. 12, 1887	60	91.25
Charles H. Carr	do	Nov. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	159.45
George W. Rose	do	Sept. 6, 1887	Sept. 17, 1887	60	19.57
S. B. Geo	Matron	Sept. 18, 1887	Nov. 7, 1887	150	56.49
Mary E. Lopez	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 6, 1887	150	75.58
Mollie A. Higgins	do	Dec. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	262.17
Mary Zolton	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	150	87.76
Almida Howell	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	150	24.70
Mattie Howell	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	117.50
Mary C. Murphy	Scamstress	July 1, 1887	Nov. 11, 1887	200	192.70
Florence Carr	do	Nov. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	228.19
Addie Gee	Assistant scamstress	July 1, 1887	Nov. 7, 1887	150	62.95
Eliza Patton	do	Nov. 18, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	92.99
Harry Veldt	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 17, 1887	60	77.23
M. M. Davis	do	Sept. 18, 1887	Oct. 7, 1887	60	19.67
Bully Barrett	do	Oct. 8, 1887	Dec. 19, 1887	60	71.16
George Garnett	do	Dec. 20, 1887	Mar. 11, 1888	60	101.74
Almida Howell	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	63.00
Sarah B. Davis	Laundress	Sept. 18, 1887	Oct. 7, 1887	60	19.57
Elmer Davis	do	Oct. 18, 1887	Nov. 22, 1887	60	35.22
Emily Barrett	do	Dec. 20, 1887	Jan. 25, 1888	60	57.74
Jeff Frazier	do	Jan. 26, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	175.99
J. H. Kelly	Carpenter for both schools	July 1, 1887	Feb. 2, 1888	600	551.40
George W. Rose	do	Feb. 3, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	415.00
Donmore	Helper	July 1, 1887	Sept. 21, 1887	125	3.13
Richard Maspe	do	Sept. 16, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	125	30.85
Wichita School:	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	10.00
Wichita boarding school:					
J. W. Edgdon	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	500	2,000.00
Elmida Thompson	Teacher	do	Sept. 16, 1887	600	60.40
Joseph M. Brown	do	Sept. 22, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	4,767.00
Louise Wallace	do	Nov. 23, 1887	do	600	161.51
Fannie C. White	do	Nov. 25, 1887	Mar. 11, 1888	600	178.91
Annie F. Akin	do	Mar. 12, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	182.97
G. H. Bodin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	682.00
H. R. Mitchell	Matron	Aug. 20, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	400	151.45
Hattie V. Wiers	do	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	180.40
Sadie Longhat	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	150	75.60
Dora Collins	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Jan. 21, 1888	150	12.80
Della Edgo	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	62.20
Margaret Holton	Scamstress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 19, 1888	370	219.20
Virginia A. Erwin	do	Mar. 1, 1888	May 15, 1888	300	30.21
Emily Barrett	do	May 24, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	31.61
Celia Dickard	Assistant scamstress	July 1, 1887	do	150	150.00
George Garat	Cook	do	Dec. 19, 1887	500	168.29
J. E. Berg	do	Dec. 20, 1887	Jan. 3, 1888	300	14.71
Joe Irving	do	Jan. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	176.99

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Wichita boarding school—Continued.					
Edo E. Fisher	Laundress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	150.00
M. J. Edwards	do	do	do	120	200.00
Samuel Caley	Helper	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.60
Hortie Stevens	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	99.60
John Cabson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	39.60

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Klamath boarding school:					
Harry J. Kilgour	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	900	117.19
H. B. Compton	do	Aug. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	755.26
Florence E. Kilgour	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	600	78.27
Edith M. Emery	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	500.00
Belle E. Emery	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	600	470.60
Samuel Charles	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	600	54.74
Oliver C. McFarland	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	456.69
Myrtle Compton	Matron	Sept. 15, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	72.61
Frances Compton	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Minerva Herrick	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	320	26.96
Emma Palmer	do	Aug. 2, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	320	51.91
Myrtle Compton	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	320	210.00
Mac R. Chambers	Scamstress	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	180	53.70
Alice M. Farland	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	180	200.00
Valley boarding school:					
William T. Lark	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	800	165.41
J. W. Braden	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	631.79
Mary M. Leake	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	600	125.00
Minnie Humphrey	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	476.09
Oliver C. McFarland	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	600	123.91
Thomas Davis	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	478.00
Cassie Quigley	Matron	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	400	87.41
William M. Brandenburg	do	Sept. 15, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	317.33
Justine Brown	Assistant matron	July 1, 1887	do	150	320.00
Alice McFarland	Scamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	150	100.00
Albina Brandenburg	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	290.00

LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at seven day-school:					
Greta Albert	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	806.40
Phibben LeGave	do	do	July 19, 1887	600	50.00
Dorothy Ducharme	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	400	220.61
S. Nelson	do	do	do	800	690.00
Nellie E. Peck	do	July 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	560.91
James Doble	do	Dec. 12, 1887	do	600	392.41
Charles McCable	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	800	393.60
Belle Nelson	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	250	187.50
Minnie McCable	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	250	62.50

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Lemhi boarding school:					
A. C. Porter	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Thomas F. Mahoney	Industrial teacher	Jan. 1, 1888	do	400	295.40
Emma Porter	Matron and scamstress	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Belle Rees	Cook and laundress	do	Nov. 30, 1887	600	207.88
Adda Rippey	do	Dec. 1, 1887	Jan. 15, 1888	500	67.93
Nellie Steffman	do	Jan. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	220.17

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at day schools:					
Mary Sylvester	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1.00	\$100.00
Alice M. Kemm	do	do	do	4.00	40.00
John S. Hemstock	do	do	do	4.00	40.00
Mary E. Walker	do	do	do	4.00	40.00
Angeline Newton	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	60.00	60.00

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Mesalero boarding school:					
W. C. Sargent	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	9.81	970.00
W. P. Perrine	Industrial teacher	do	do	7.20	720.00
M. J. Cowart	Matron and seamstress	do	do	7.20	720.00
D. H. Sinder	Cook and laundryman	do	do	6.00	600.00
Frank C. Allen	Shoe and harness maker	do	Dec. 31, 1887	6.00	360.00
Stephen A. Utter	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	6.00	263.73

MISSION AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Employés at seven-day schools:					
Anthony H. Jann	Superintendent of schools	July 1, 1887	Dec. 30, 1887	1,200	596.71
Stephen L. Jann	do	Jan. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	550.85
Hattie E. Alexander	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	7.20	720.00
Ora M. Simmons	do	do	do	7.20	720.00
Mary L. Noble	do	do	do	7.20	720.00
N. J. Teknor	do	do	May 8, 1888	7.20	615.82
Flora Golsh	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	7.20	150.00
Virginia Van Arsdale	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	7.20	160.00
Mattie A. Welty	do	do	June 30, 1888	7.20	540.00
Sarah E. Morris	do	Mar. 12, 1888	do	7.20	219.56
Mtina A. Megee	do	Mar. 19, 1888	do	7.20	265.71

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Navajo boarding school:					
Phil. H. Cragin	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 25, 1888	1,000	655.55
B. J. Hooney	do	Apr. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	220.55
Lizzie Clarke	Teacher	July 1, 1887	May 1, 1888	500	417.52
Benjamin Daman	do	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	50.83
James W. Cookerly	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Apr. 4, 1888	7.20	587.47
James F. Doyle	do	May 27, 1887	June 30, 1888	7.20	65.23
Mary Clarke	Matron	July 1, 1887	Apr. 2, 1888	7.20	543.96
Jennie J. Moorey	do	Apr. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	7.20	144.40
Sophenia Adams	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 3, 1887	4.80	83.00
Clara L. Paulbe	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.80	360.00
Gilbin Seward	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	1.80	480.00
Dorthea Dubois	Laundress	do	Sept. 6, 1887	4.80	95.00
Christy	do	Sept. 12, 1887	June 24, 1888	4.80	377.01
Mary Teller	do	June 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	4.80	8.00

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Neah Bay boarding school:					
E. M. Jones	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	7.20	720.00
R. M. Wright	Teacher	July 5, 1887	Dec. 5, 1887	4.80	290.83
Elmer E. Miller	do	Dec. 6, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.80	273.81
R. S. Huck, Jr.	Industrial teacher	July 8, 1887	do	7.00	700.30
E. M. Powell	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	4.80	480.00
Kate M. Hatch	Seamstress	do	do	3.00	300.00
Charissa S. McInerney	Cook	do	Jan. 21, 1888	3.00	167.12

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Neah Bay boarding school:					
Alma Klokape	Cook	July 1, 1887	Feb. 3, 1888	3.00	\$10.71
Antiquitz	do	Feb. 3, 1888	Mar. 30, 1888	3.00	47.22
Hattie Wolfe	do	Apr. 7, 1888	June 14, 1888	2.00	75.00
Lacy Downey	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	2.00	200.00
Quill Lake day school:					
A. W. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	5.00	500.00
Hattie G. Smith	Assistant teacher	do	do	5.00	500.00

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA.

Pyramid Lake boarding school:					
Helen M. Gibson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	7.20	720.00
Julia H. Douce	Teacher	do	do	6.00	600.00
C. L. Lowry	Industrial teacher	do	Jan. 29, 1888	4.00	332.57
Robert J. Armstrong	do	Feb. 2, 1888	Apr. 6, 1888	6.00	168.79
James A. Gregory	do	Apr. 10, 1888	Apr. 19, 1888	6.00	1.95
Sarah Dunlop	Matron	July 30, 1887	June 30, 1888	6.00	102.15
Amanda Whitthorne	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	4.80	515.04
Angelina Ayer	Cook	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.80	360.20
Ann Green	do	July 18, 1887	do	5.50	313.40
Sarah Natchez	Laundress	do	do	3.50	313.40
Walker River day school:					
Mirryva Grant	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	6.00	600.00
Angelina Ayer	Asst. teacher and matron	do	Aug. 31, 1887	4.00	83.80
Amanda Whitthorne	do	Sept. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	4.80	379.60

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO.

Boys' boarding school:					
D. W. Eaves	Supt. and principle teacher	July 23, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	993.01
Lucile Eaves	Teacher	Jan. 23, 1888	do	6.00	263.74
L. J. Morrison	Industrial teacher	July 14, 1887	Nov. 5, 1887	7.20	223.03
John W. Lennon	do	Nov. 11, 1887	June 30, 1888	7.20	431.91
Joseph Lowrie	Assistant industrial teacher	Aug. 17, 1887	do	4.80	418.69
Anna G. Eaves	Matron	July 29, 1887	do	6.00	547.63
Mary T. Williams	do	Dec. 29, 1887	do	6.00	312.60
Young Lee	Cook	do	do	4.80	293.78
Yang	Laundress	Jan. 30, 1888	do	3.00	135.49
Girls' boarding school:					
Mabel A. Norris	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 5, 1887	6.00	257.61
Adolphus H. Williams	do	Dec. 23, 1887	June 30, 1888	6.00	415.15
Charauey S. Hammon	do	Dec. 14, 1887	Jan. 23, 1888	6.00	66.26
Lucile Eaves	Assistant matron	Oct. 1, 1887	do	4.00	115.48
Nellie B. Walker	do	Jan. 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	4.00	168.13
Nellie B. Walker	Cook	July 1, 1887	Jan. 29, 1888	4.00	241.66
Geoy	do	Jan. 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	4.00	14.13
Geoy	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 10, 1887	3.00	39.13
Wah Goch Pah	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	3.00	270.00

NISQUALLY AND SKOROMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chahalts boarding school:					
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	8.00	800.00
Alice F. Chalcraft	Teacher and seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	6.00	100.00
Jane A. Tibbitts	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.00	300.00
Samuel G. Herriford	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	July 13, 1887	6.00	21.20
Charles A. Hartauk	do	July 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	6.00	578.80
Susie C. White	Matron	July 1, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	4.00	139.09
Dora A. Geo	do	Oct. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.00	273.01
Aggie Schlichting	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	4.00	100.00
Rebecca J. Hickey	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	4.00	300.00
Charles Coubebo	Apprentice	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
Jim Jack	do	do	do	60	60.00
William George	do	do	do	60	60.00
Sarah Beckman	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Annie Sam	do	do	June 30, 1888	60	60.00
Nancy J. Smith	do	do	do	60	60.00
Nancy J. Smith	do	Dec. 1, 1887	do	60	35.05

EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.
NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Payalup boarding school:					
A. R. Campbell	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	July 8, 1887	\$1,000	\$21.74
Samuel Motzer	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	978.20
Hessie E. Cox	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	250.00	250.00
Mary O. Hynds	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	500	82.42
Annie Sitten	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	167.58
Molly Montgomery	do	do	do	500	167.58
Samuel Kealy	Industrial teacher	do	do	500	167.58
Serry Meeklen	do	July 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	500	249.46
Wm. H. Whitler	do	Dec. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	250.64
Julia A. Batecock	Assistant industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Alceo Y. Lowe	Matron	do	do	500	150.00
Colla Allen	Seamstress	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	375.00
Dora A. Geo	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary A. Williams	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 21, 1887	400	20.00
Clara M. Harman	Cook	Oct. 25, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	273.01
Minnie Thompson	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	do	100	400.00
Laura Sickman	do	do	do	150	37.50
Alice John	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	150	91.70
Ella Lane	do	Mar. 7, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	150	10.30
Ella Roberts	Laundress	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	150.00
Lucy Lane	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
Anna Legg	do	July 1, 1887	May 20, 1888	300	101.20
William Martin	Apprentice	May 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	33.79
Jack Moore	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	60	15.00
Jimmy Tam	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
Jack Washington	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	15.00
Fennie Sahn	do	do	do	60	60.00
Joseph Dick	do	do	do	60	15.00
William Martin	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	15.00
George Jackson	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	60	30.00
Willie Dick	do	do	do	60	30.00
Louis Napoleon	do	do	do	60	30.00
S'Kokomish board'g sch'l:					
Charles N. Winger	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Nettie Winger	Teacher and seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
John B. Rodgers	Industrial teacher	do	do	400	400.00
Nancy J. Rodgers	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
Ellen Clark	Assistant seamstress	do	do	150	37.50
Ada Sherwood	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	150	5.30
Ellen Clark	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	150	107.20
Kattie Dubbs	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary A. Stone	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	300.00
Carl Isaac	Apprentice	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
James Fritz	do	do	do	60	15.00
Eliza Lewis	do	do	do	60	30.00
Ada Sherwood	do	do	do	60	15.00
Nancy George	do	do	do	60	15.00
Amico Williams	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	60	2.12
Ada Sherwood	do	do	do	60	42.88
Anna Rosa	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	60	45.00
Annie Williams	do	Oct. 1, 1887	do	60	30.00
Alice Whitney	do	Jan. 1, 1888	do	60	30.00
 Jamestown day sch'l:					
Samuel D. Loughheed	Teacher	do	do	60	30.00
Donald McEdward	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 17, 1887	600	105.49
		Dec. 12, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	361.08

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Omaha boarding school:					
James H. Chapman	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Hattie B. Nicklin	Teacher	do	do	500	187.50
Nellie Baker	do	Nov. 15, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	500	305.71
Emma Fontenello	Assistant teacher	Nov. 21, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	150.00
Marguerite La Ficchio	do	July 1, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	400	302.61
M. J. Fitzpatrick	Industrial teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	500.00
June P. Chapin	Matron	July 1, 1887	June 8, 1888	600	563.74
June Johnson	do	do	do	500	500.00
Lucy J. Owens	Seamstress	do	do	320	320.00
Lottie G. Rasch	Cook	do	do	320	320.00
A. T. Hill	Laundress	do	do	320	320.00
	Physician	Apr. 1, 1888	do	500	125.00

EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Winnabago board'g sch'l:					
Peter H. Powers	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	July 30, 1887	800	\$65.21
Herbert L. Scribner	do	Aug. 20, 1887	June 8, 1888	800	623.29
M. J. Fitzpatrick	do	June 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	500.00
Mary E. McHenry	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	400	48.35
Mary Bonner	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	500	600.00
Nellie Lindroth	do	July 1, 1887	do	150	120.00
Edwin S. Cooper	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	400.00
John H. Nunn	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 14, 1887	600	172.83
Ellen McFarland	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	100	43.01
Julia E. Johnson	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Ester A. Scribner	do	do	do	320	51.30
Alta H. Hoesing	do	Aug. 26, 1887	Aug. 28, 1887	320	249.30
Mary Montague	do	June 11, 1888	June 50, 1888	320	17.58
Jettie E. Smith	Cook	July 1, 1887	Oct. 1, 1887	320	83.45
Etta D. Holden	do	Oct. 11, 1887	Nov. 21, 1887	320	30.82
Emma M. Wilson	do	Nov. 29, 1887	Feb. 2, 1888	320	57.70
Dora Niebuhr	Laundress	Feb. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	320	127.47
		July 1, 1887	do	320	520.00

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Kaw boarding school:					
J. G. Keenan	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Grace Higgins	Teacher	Aug. 20, 1887	Sept. 21, 1887	450	43.01
Lizle Shaul	do	Feb. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1888	450	172.62
L. Beckelhymer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	450	100.12
Asa Hunter	do	Mar. 5, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	480	319.12
Serena Keenan	Matron	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	155.00
Emma Beckelhymer	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Olivia Dunlap	do	do	do	300	100.45
Mary Lowe	Cook	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	100.55
Stephen Pappan	Laundress	Aug. 1, 1887	do	500	274.73
Job Mann	Laborer	Sept. 1, 1887	do	200	249.45
L. Bellward	do	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
George Ballard	do	Apr. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	180	135.00
Osage boarding school:					
Charles Fagan	Supt. and principal teacher	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	22.21
Nettie Fagan	Teacher	do	do	180	18.80
Mamie McCarthy	do	do	do	1,000	1,000.00
R. E. Dodson	do	do	do	480	480.00
Grace Higgins	do	Oct. 11, 1887	do	480	430.00
William E. Murphy	Industrial teacher	Sept. 22, 1887	do	600	433.69
W. A. Stephen	do	July 1, 1887	July 18, 1887	450	371.74
Kate E. Miller	do	July 25, 1887	Jan. 30, 1888	450	23.48
Zenia M. Shannon	Matron	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	450	248.26
Jennie Turritt	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1887	do	450	109.12
Bertie McClanahan	Seamstress	do	do	400	480.00
Jane O. Pender	do	Sept. 8, 1887	do	500	245.38
Harriet Drake	do	Sept. 13, 1887	do	200	73.37
Julia McElhanon	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Dec. 11, 1887	200	75.00
Olivia Rice	Cook	Apr. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	200	75.00
Bertie McClanahan	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	do	300	400.00
Anna McClanahan	Laundress	Sept. 9, 1887	do	400	242.83
Tabitha McClanahan	do	Aug. 27, 1887	Sept. 12, 1887	300	82.80
Jane O. Pender	do	Sept. 13, 1887	Dec. 4, 1887	300	81.62
Frances Jones	do	Dec. 5, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	82.67
Katie Fritch	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	22.01
Minnie W. Rice	do	do	do	300	75.00
Jane O. Pender	do	Feb. 4, 1888	Jan. 25, 1888	300	20.00
Harriet M. Sheldon	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	122.80
Thomas Rodd	do	do	do	300	75.00
Gibson Embrey	Baker	Sept. 6, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	200.00
Ignatius Warner	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	175.50
William Alley	do	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	300	17.31
James Havenport	Laborer	Feb. 1, 1888	Feb. 24, 1888	300	107.97
Willie Hardy	do	Feb. 22, 1888	Aug. 4, 1887	300	17.12
James Havenport	do	July 1, 1887	Aug. 4, 1887	180	35.74
Ignatius Warner	do	Aug. 22, 1887	Nov. 2, 1887	180	17.12
Robert Panther	do	Nov. 14, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	180	23.00
John La-wa	do	Jan. 3, 1888	Feb. 21, 1888	180	24.72
	do	Feb. 27, 1888	Apr. 6, 1888	180	30.27
	do	Apr. 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	34.12

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Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Name.	Position.	Commence-ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pima boarding-school:					
M. M. Travis	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$1,200	\$1,200.00
Vellie Cunniff	Teacher	do	July 18, 1887	720	38.72
Nellie Hughes	do	July 19, 1887	Oct. 16, 1887	720	176.68
Charles Travis	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 10, 1887	480	212.61
Jeanette King	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	508.70
Naylor White	do	Dec. 11, 1887	Jan. 17, 1888	480	48.81
Hugh Patton	do	Jan. 18, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	217.58
Mary L. Howard	Matron	July 1, 1887	Sept. 29, 1887	600	133.49
Mary L. Howard	do	Nov. 23, 1887	May 22, 1888	600	494.39
Annie M. Johnson	do	May 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	61.23
Nellie Hughes	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	July 18, 1887	480	23.43
Birdie B. Travis	do	Oct. 4, 1887	Oct. 16, 1887	480	10.96
Nellie Hughes	do	Oct. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	334.13
George Dunn	Cook	July 20, 1887	Aug. 15, 1887	500	26.63
William E. Bell	do	Sept. 24, 1887	May 23, 1888	720	314.95
J. K. Owens	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	700	41.21
Mary L. Sablin	Laundress	July 19, 1887	do	400	380.13
Papago day school:					
P. J. Hart	Teacher	Aug. 20, 1887	Oct. 15, 1887	600	111.04
J. D. Douglass	do	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 14, 1888	600	200.52

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence-ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pine Ridge boarding-school:					
W. T. Manning	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Olga McAdam	Teacher	do	Dec. 31, 1887	500	250.00
Mollie Kessing	do	do	June 30, 1888	500	500.00
C. L. Malka	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	450	112.50
Ida M. Matthews	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Sept. 31, 1887	450	112.50
E. F. King	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Feb. 23, 1888	500	51.90
Minnie Siskela	do	do	June 30, 1888	150	225.00
Olga McAdam	do	Mar. 1, 1888	do	600	168.10
Wendell Keith	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Carrie Imboden	Matron	do	do	600	600.00
Minnie Curry	Assistant matron	do	do	300	300.00
Minnie Siskela	Seamstress	do	Dec. 31, 1887	400	200.00
Z. A. Parker	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1888	400	51.40
E. F. King	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	134.40
L. M. Minkler	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	450	450.00
Margaret Rogers	Laundress	do	do	400	400.00
S. S. Connell	Harness and shoe maker	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	528.80
Employees at eight day-schools:					
Aida M. Clark	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
T. J. Smith	do	do	Jan. 31, 1888	600	260.00
J. P. Ewing	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Z. A. Parker	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	218.50
E. M. Eith	do	do	July 1, 1887	600	600.00
Augusta Robertson	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	160.00
E. M. Nokes	do	do	July 30, 1888	600	400.00
Carrie McVinn	do	do	July 1, 1887	600	600.00
E. A. Payne	do	do	do	600	600.00
J. M. Miller	do	do	Oct. 31, 1887	600	200.50
M. S. Futch	do	do	Oct. 1, 1887	600	153.00
Charles M. Gallagher	do	do	Nov. 1, 1887	600	393.50

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commence-ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pawnee boarding-school:					
H. T. Gordon	Superintendent	July 1, 1887	Sept. 16, 1887	1,200	261.37
W. A. Coon	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 17, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,200	915.65
Anna N. Gordon	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	140.02
Anna M. Coon	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	450.00
Florence McKenzie	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 23, 1887	600	187.42
Lella L. Lucas	do	Oct. 24, 1887	Nov. 15, 1887	600	37.50
Florence McKenzie	do	Nov. 16, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	374.98
Ralph J. Weeka	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 8, 1887	360	86.82
Thomas Keater	do	Sept. 21, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	103.70
James H. Murle	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 19, 1888	360	79.09

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence-ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Pawnee boarding-school—Continued.					
Edy Dobbs	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 9, 1888	\$540	\$320.87
Annie F. Aklu	Seamstress	do	June 30, 1888	480	479.89
Mary Gillingham	Assistant seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	241.30
Giffie Wild	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	22.62
Ann W. Hammack	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	400	90.00
Annie Coons	Laundress	Sept. 12, 1887	Nov. 1, 1887	120	400.00
Euphemia Sherman	do	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	10.64
Sarah Stillhawk	do	do	do	120	77.04
H. J. Dobbs	Baker	Aug. 1, 1887	do	120	71.93
Frank Bayhille	Header	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	360.31
Frank Bayhille	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	110.04
Ponca boarding-school:					
A. H. Williams	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	900	207.58
Thomas Holmes	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	675.00
Mary T. Williams	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	600	138.23
Carrie L. Shultz	do	Oct. 3, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	448.78
Annie R. Osborne	do	July 1, 1887	Dec. 6, 1887	600	230.28
Jennie Shultz	do	Dec. 7, 1887	Jan. 7, 1888	600	52.39
Annie R. Osborne	do	Jan. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	287.85
J. K. Dohl	Industrial teacher	July 18, 1887	do	480	315.04
Hattie Nickelson	Matron	July 1, 1887	Jan. 10, 1888	480	291.40
Bella Briscoe	do	Jan. 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	218.48
Della Briscoe	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Jan. 10, 1888	400	206.71
Olivia Woodbury	do	Jan. 20, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	178.79
Florence Dohl	Cook	Aug. 13, 1887	do	400	351.08
Sarah New Moon	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.00
Lucy White Tail	do	Oct. 7, 1887	Oct. 22, 1887	120	5.22
Julia Runner	do	Oct. 28, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	21.23
Daisy Elk	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	60.00
Annie White Feather	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	210	210.00
Rosalie Black Tongue	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	210	175.00
Ottoe boarding-school:					
A. F. Hutchinson	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	840	840.00
Emma De Knight	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Hattie Hutchinson	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
Monta J. Boyer	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	240.00
Della Giddings	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Allice Art	Laundress	do	do	300	300.00
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.					
Kickapoo boarding-school:					
D. Van Valkenburg	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
John Mitchell	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Ida Partelow	Matron and assistant teacher	do	Dec. 10, 1887	480	212.58
Dollie W. Knowles	do	Dec. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	255.65
Alice Reed	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Josephine Dow	Cook	do	do	300	300.00
S. R. Van Valkenburg	Laundress	July 15, 1887	do	300	288.67
Pottawatomie boarding-school:					
Frank A. McGuire	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	720	720.00
John Grover	Matron and assistant teacher	do	do	480	480.00
John Keegan	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Dollie W. Knowles	Seamstress	do	Dec. 19, 1887	300	140.23
Louie Negonquet	do	Dec. 27, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	300	41.09
Mamie Adair	do	Feb. 10, 1888	May 31, 1888	300	87.39
Georgia Cook	Cook	Aug. 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	300	25.26
Irene Osher	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	242.45
Florence Young	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	300	56.51
Avarilla Osher	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	200	240.45
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school:					
L. M. Ramsey	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	720	60.04
A. Hurst	do	Aug. 16, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	720	509.28
James Stearns	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.70
Mollie Ramus	Matron and assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 18, 1887	480	63.70
Allice Ford	do	Aug. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	414.76
Georgia A. Partelow	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Emma Partelow	Seamstress	do	do	300	300.00
Maria Ramus	Cook	do	Aug. 18, 1887	300	40.76

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Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMA AGENCY, KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school—Continued.					
Rena Murphy	Cook	Aug. 20, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	4300	479.88
O. M. Conaway	do	Nov. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	179.35
Georgina Ramsey	Laundress	July 1, 1887	July 31, 1887	300	25.16
Libbie Landon	do	Oct. 5, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	145.73
Belle Campbell	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00

PUEBLO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at two day schools:					
John Penman	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	1,000	750.00
Pago Trotter	do	do	do	1,000	750.00

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Quapaw boarding-school:					
E. K. Dawes	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	560.00
A. B. Boone	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
T. H. Baker	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
M. E. Dawes	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Jessie Clark	Seamstress	do	do	300	300.00
F. McNamee	Cook	do	Aug. 15, 1887	200	39.87
Hannah Hartong	do	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	249.43
Louisa Drake	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school:					
H. Hall	Supt. and principal teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Kate Mason	Teacher	do	Apr. 22, 1888	600	486.26
E. B. Diston	do	Apr. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	600	49.45
Kate Mason	do	May 23, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	61.29
P. V. Adams	do	July 1, 1887	do	540	540.00
Fred Long	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
S. H. Hall	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Kate Long	Assistant matron	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	249.40
M. Laurence	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Emma Hartong	Cook	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Lydia Dyer	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Employés at three day-schools:					
Z. U. Hanlin	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	480	39.20
A. Jackson	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	480.00
Hta Johnson	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	480	399.50

QUINAULT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Quinalt boarding-school:					
R. M. Rylatt	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450.00
M. V. Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	225.00
R. M. Rylatt	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	Mar. 14, 1888	300	253.18
Sarah U. Willoughby	Matron	do	do	300	300.00
Margaret W. Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	90.00
Fanny Rylatt	Cook	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	225.00
Olive Harper	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Queets Village day-school:					
Hayes Otook	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	400	265.03

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at thirteen day-schools:					
James F. Boylo	Superintendent of all schools	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	4000	4675.00
E. A. Bridger	do	June 9, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	61.40
Hattie C. Spencer	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
James H. Welch	do	do	do	600	600.00
Marietta G. Kane	do	do	do	600	600.00
Susan D. Smeles	do	do	do	600	600.00
Infus C. Bauer	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	600	497.45
Frank E. Lewis	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
R. C. Hill	do	do	do	600	600.00
William Cartwright	do	do	do	600	600.00
David W. Parmelee	do	do	do	600	600.00
Abble Thayer	do	do	do	600	600.00
Ernest J. Woods	do	Apr. 30, 1888	do	600	492.45
Robert A. Warner	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Joseph Clements	do	Oct. 31, 1887	Dec. 29, 1887	600	97.91
Lucy B. Arnold	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	150.00
Luther Standing Bear	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Sarah C. Harris	do	do	do	300	300.00
Bertha A. Kane	do	do	do	300	300.00
Lella J. Babney	do	do	do	300	300.00
K. L. Hill	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	300	249.72
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	do	do	June 30, 1888	300	300.00
Mary A. McNeal	do	do	do	300	300.00
Clema Wainor	do	do	Apr. 30, 1888	300	249.72
Julia A. Welch	do	do	June 30, 1888	300	300.00
Wilfred Standing Bear	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	300	249.40
Fannie Woods	do	Dec. 5, 1887	do	300	172.01
Levina Clements	do	Oct. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	300	48.05
		Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Employés at two day-schools:					
Edith Yates	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Aug. 31, 1887	720	121.20
Rose K. Watson	do	Aug. 8, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	638.09
Fannie B. Yates	do	Sept. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	720	478.10
Anna Robinson	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.70
Mary Anderson	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	120	100.00
Maggie Jones	do	do	do	120	100.00

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Absentee Shawnee boarding-school:					
P. B. Johnson	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	720	406.06
R. D. Moore	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	180.00
Thomas W. Alford	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	500	167.10
Flora Gay	do	do	do	500	167.10
Bertha McClanahan	do	Dec. 5, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	600	79.22
Benjamin Bertrand	Industrial teacher	Dec. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	267.06
Robert Dece	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 19, 1887	360	168.89
A. D. Allen	do	Oct. 20, 1887	Dec. 9, 1887	360	49.91
O. E. Johnson	Matron	Dec. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	201.52
A. H. Moore	do	Sept. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	203.48
Angie Allen	Assistant matron	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	90.00
Emma J. Cooley	do	Jan. 18, 1888	do	360	139.04
Addie Holman	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	360	120.80
Barbara Bertrand	Cook	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	660	239.70
Clara B. Yolt	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 4, 1887	360	93.91
Philonen Fuller	Laundress	Oct. 6, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	265.13
Jane Barone	do	July 1, 1887	Nov. 6, 1887	300	105.19
Stephen Pensonnah	Laborer	Nov. 7, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	194.87
John Barone	do	July 1, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	300	100.20
Stephen Pensonnah	do	Nov. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	190.70
		Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00

EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sac and Fox boarding-school:					
James K. Allen	Supt. and principal teacher	July 6, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$650	\$612.03
Mary H. Whelan	Teacher	Sept. 17, 1887	do	500	391.02
Julia St. Cyr	Assistant teacher	Jan. 1, 1888	do	400	300.00
Clara Spinning	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	360	350.00
Mary A. Allen	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	219.40
Alice C. Lowe	Cook	July 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	300	100.50
Mary Turner	do	Mar. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	300	25.50
Lucy Mudeater	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Matilda Wind	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	200	174.40
Mary Moore	do	Apr. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1888	350	24.70
Matilda Wind	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	50.30
Jackson Cain	Laborer	July 1, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	300	175.50
Lo Spinning	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	124.50

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
San Carlos boarding-school:					
W. P. Gillingham	Supt. and principal teacher	Aug. 17, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	900	535.06
Harry Temple	do	Feb. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	900	373.35
Robert McIntosh	Teacher	Sept. 17, 1887	Apr. 1, 1888	400	340.90
Nora Collins	Assistant teacher and seamstress	Sept. 27, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	389.41
Harry Temple	Industrial teacher	Oct. 25, 1887	Jan. 31, 1888	800	270.78
Charles Thayer	do	Feb. 6, 1888	Feb. 13, 1888	810	10.15
Howard Dunlap	do	Mar. 8, 1888	May 31, 1888	810	106.16
J. F. Johnson	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	810	69.23
Mary E. Leahy	Matron	Dec. 1, 1887	do	600	350.54
Hope V. Ghiselin	Matron and seamstress	Aug. 1, 1887	Nov. 30, 1887	670	198.92
Ah Chin	Cook	July 1, 1887	Apr. 14, 1888	540	425.77
Ah Sain	do	Apr. 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	510	114.23
Ah Leo	Laundryman	July 1, 1887	Nov. 25, 1887	510	217.17
Ah Sing	do	Nov. 26, 1887	June 30, 1888	510	322.83

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Santee boarding-school:					
William R. Davison	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 14, 1887	800	165.23
Charles F. Pierce	do	Sept. 19, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	626.09
Ida J. Shaw	Teacher	Sept. 16, 1887	do	500	395.38
Lillie W. Dougan	do	May 1, 1888	do	480	80.00
Louis Faribault	Industrial teacher	July 8, 1887	Apr. 5, 1888	400	167.88
George Stephens	do	Apr. 6, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	94.61
Mary Lindsay	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	500	600.00
Nellie Lindsay	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Lula Hillers	Assistant seamstress	July 25, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	90	17.74
Lucy Redout	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	90	72.90
Alice Ramsey	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00
Mary Faribault	Assistant cook	July 25, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	150	27.72
Lula Hillers	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 15, 1888	150	93.54
Emma Thornton	do	May 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	150	18.95
Mary Hoffman	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 2, 1887	360	151.63
Mary Faribault	do	Dec. 3, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	360	118.37
Johanna Christophenson	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	90.00
Elizabeth Saul	Assistant laundress	July 25, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	100	68.48
Margaret Chapman	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	100	25.00
Employment 2-day schools:					
John E. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Hoses Locke	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	499.00

EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Wind River boarding-school:					
H. Gudmundsen	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Sept. 18, 1887	\$600	\$102.63
Kenneth Chase	do	Sept. 19, 1887	Oct. 9, 1887	600	51.35
H. Gudmundsen	do	Oct. 10, 1887	Feb. 20, 1888	600	320.09
Nathan D. Mash	Teacher	Feb. 21, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	323.00
J. Roberts	do	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	500	311.81
Summer Black Coal	do	Feb. 15, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	500	30.19
F. B. Widaley	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	500	125.03
Kenneth Chase	do	Sept. 10, 1887	Sept. 18, 1887	500	12.23
H. Gudmundsen	do	Oct. 14, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	28.63
Albert Marshall Jones	do	Apr. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	800	357.34
G. B. Jones	do	Apr. 18, 1888	May 7, 1888	800	43.97
Troy L. Jones	Industrial teacher	May 8, 1888	May 13, 1888	800	13.11
James H. Trappan	do	May 14, 1888	June 30, 1888	800	105.49
D. A. Slaughter	do	Apr. 18, 1888	Feb. 14, 1888	180	112.25
Summer Black Coal	Assistant industrial teacher	May 14, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	22.25
Andrew A. Jackson	do	Feb. 16, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	180	45.00
Summer Black Coal	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	720.00
Joak Sullivan	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	480	44.35
Sarah H. Mott	Assistant matron	Nov. 1, 1887	Dec. 4, 1887	480	220.22
Mary Langhan	do	Jan. 10, 1888	Dec. 31, 1887	400	200.00
Agnes Russel	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	400	150.53
Mary Akeson	do	Jan. 16, 1888	Aug. 15, 1887	720	84.13
Owra C. Wilson	Cook	Aug. 13, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	275.87
Samuel Ramsey	do	Jan. 1, 1888	Mar. 25, 1888	720	168.13
William A. Crabbs	do	Mar. 26, 1888	May 8, 1888	720	87.03
Robert V. Davis	do	May 9, 1888	June 1, 1888	720	47.47
C. E. McDowell	do	June 2, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	57.36
Adam Red Man	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	180	45.00
Roney Lee	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 15, 1888	180	67.75
George Shakespearo	do	Feb. 16, 1888	June 30, 1888	180	97.25
Catherine Gudmundsen	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	400	100.00
Ann E. Wilson	do	Oct. 20, 1887	Oct. 24, 1887	400	2.72
Mary Kennedy	do	Oct. 23, 1887	Mar. 6, 1888	400	148.62
Daisy	do	Mar. 7, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	127.47
John R. Wilson	Carpenter	July 1, 1887	Apr. 15, 1888	810	684.62
Phillip Vetter	do	Apr. 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	810	175.38

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Siletz boarding-school:					
Marion F. Carter	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
Hattie A. Hansell	Teacher	do	Apr. 11, 1888	400	312.00
David Enos	Industrial teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	720	180.00
J. J. Galther	do	Nov. 15, 1887	May 24, 1888	720	378.77
W. S. Grady	do	May 25, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	73.19
O. E. Carter	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	400	600.00
Annie Shellhead	Seamstress	do	do	500	400.00
Aunio Pierre	Cook	do	do	350	262.50
Kitty Chapman	do	Apr. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1888	350	87.50
Mary Fiddlejohn	Laundress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	300.00

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sisseton boarding-school:					
T. O. Gordon	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Jan. 15, 1888	1,000	568.68
J. H. Malgen	do	Feb. 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	370.87
A. A. Grant	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
George W. McClelland	do	do	do	600	600.00
Kato Noble	do	do	do	600	107.93
H. P. O. Bowdre	Industrial teacher	Sept. 10, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	600	502.79
George J. Jenkins	do	July 1, 1887	May 2, 1888	600	26.22
George J. Jenkins	Assistant industrial teacher	June 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	250.00

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Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sisseton boarding-school—Continued.					
Kate Gordon	Matron	do	Jan. 25, 1888	4720	\$301.84
Barah Perkins	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	400.00
Madge Howell	Cook	do	Jan. 25, 1888	420	238.84
Kate Noble	do	Jan. 20, 1888	June 30, 1888	420	181.16
Carrie Rodgers	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	360	180.00
Agnes Vanderheyden	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	360	180.00
Lanilo J. Brown	Baker	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	360.00
Norran Robertson	Harness and shoe-maker	do	do	600	600.00
G. Vanderheyden	Tailor	do	Dec. 31, 1887	300	300.00
Frank G. Ingraham	Printer and fireman	do	July 15, 1887	600	28.33
F. Gordon	do	July 19, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	600	270.63
James B. Noble	Blacksmith and carpenter	Sept. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	500	389.95

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO.

Southern Ute day-school:					
May Orr	Teacher	Oct. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	900	652.99
Maria Conley	Cook	Mar. 17, 1888	do	500	115.84

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Standing Rock industrial boarding-school:					
Gertrude McDermott	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	720	720.00
Maurus Hart	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	498.91
Mary Schuele	do	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Adole Engater	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Anaelma Auer	Seamstress	do	do	360	360.00
Frances Nugent	Cook	do	do	360	360.00
Rosalie Doppler	Assistant cook	do	do	240	240.00
Josephine Decker	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
Agricultural boarding-school:					
Martin Kenel	Supt. and principal teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Rhabana Stoup	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Cecilia Carmensind	Assistant teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	415.76
Melrad Widner	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Yaverie Fuchlin	Matron	Sept. 1, 1887	do	360	369.85
Matilda Cattan	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	360	90.00
Augustina Schutterli	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	360	270.00
Scholastica Kuehner	Cook	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
Theresa Marklo	Laundress	do	do	600	360.00
Nicholas Kuz	Mechanical teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Employés at six day-school:					
Aaron O. Wells	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Louis Primeau	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	600	450.00
Maria L. Van Solen	do	do	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
E. P. McFadden	do	do	do	600	600.00
Rosa Bearface	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Emerson D. White	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	300.00
John M. Carignan	do	Apr. 1, 1888	do	600	150.00
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Jennie Primeau	do	do	Mar. 31, 1888	480	360.00
Mary J. Clement	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	120.00

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA.

Tongue River day-school:					
Mary P. Cox	Teacher	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	120.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Uintah boarding-school:					
Fannie A. Weeks	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Allo B. Busby	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	720	598.69
J. M. Jones	Industrial teacher	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	720	360.00
Al Ruel	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	600.00
Lenora H. Howard	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Clara Gilbert	Cook	Sept. 1, 1887	do	500	415.76
R. M. Remington	Laundress	Oct. 1, 1887	Apr. 14, 1888	400	215.38
Iosie Lowe	do	Apr. 15, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	84.62

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.

Umatilla boarding-school:					
Samuel M. Garland	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	4900	\$748.37
Mary F. Coffey	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	400.00
Mollie Smith	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
Mary Kendrick	do	Nov. 11, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888	400	282.60
B. A. Mimms	do	May 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	100.65
Benjamin P. Davis	Industrial teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Belle Fanning	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	600	99.18
Mary J. Lane	do	Aug. 20, 1887	Oct. 31, 1887	500	332.84
Bertha Herter	Seamstress	Aug. 20, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	79.35
Emma J. Arnold	do	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	400	260.30
Louisa Leak	Cook	Aug. 20, 1887	do	400	345.65
Ellen Burke	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	400	400.00

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

Warm Springs boarding-school:					
D. J. Holmes	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	800	800.00
M. M. Price	Teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
Mary L. Holmes	do	Nov. 4, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	215.40
C. S. Price	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	150.00
Peter Kalama	do	Oct. 10, 1887	June 30, 1888	600	435.29
Mary L. Holmes	Matron	July 1, 1887	Nov. 3, 1887	450	164.60
Belle Stansbury	do	Nov. 4, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	315.40
Ellen Elder	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
America Cusshaw	Cook and laundress	Sept. 1, 1887	do	400	353.33
Shumasho board'g-school:					
W. H. Brunk	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	800	800.00
E. D. Sloan	Industrial teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1887	600	150.00
C. S. Price	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	600	409.54
P. M. Farmer	do	June 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	49.45
Louise Brunk	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Emly E. Sloan	Seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	480	120.00
M. M. Price	do	Oct. 1, 1887	May 31, 1888	480	320.43
Nettie Butta	Cook and laundress	Oct. 24, 1887	Apr. 15, 1888	400	191.01
Lizzie L. Olney	do	Apr. 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	400	85.51

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA.

Western Shoshone day-school:					
Louise L. Wines	Teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	720	360.00
E. J. Gallagher	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	720	241.32
Ann George	Cook	July 1, 1887	Sept. 30, 1887	240	60.00
Martha Washington	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	240	60.00
Susie Prior	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	240	80.44

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
White Earth boarding-school:					
S. M. Hume	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$500	\$500.00
Julia M. Warren	Teacher	do	Sept. 31, 1887	480	120.00
Julia M. Funk	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	480	360.00
Maggie McArthur	do	July 1, 1887	do	480	480.00
Nellie E. Grantham	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
C. Pelougie	Seamstress	do	do	210	210.00
Francis Robeau	Cook	do	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
Oliver Bellecourt	do	Oct. 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	300	225.00
G. Charette	Laundress	July 1, 1887	do	180	180.00
J. H. Louzon	Carpenter	do	do	810	810.00
Benjamin Caswell	Janitor	do	Oct. 15, 1887	300	284.91
Frank Bellecourt	do	Oct. 17, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	250	136.98
Robert Morrison	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.00
Leech Lake boarding-school:					
W. A. Hayden	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	do	600	600.00
Jennie E. Pilco	Teacher	do	Dec. 31, 1887	180	200.00
Joseph E. Perault	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	480	120.00
Carrie A. Hayden	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
Ruth Mah Koonce	do	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	120	120.00
M. Chouinard	Laundress	do	Sept. 30, 1887	120	30.00
Mary Taylor	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	120	92.00
Jessie Briggs	do	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	30.00
Red Lake boarding-school:					
William Denley	Supt. and principal teacher	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	498.91
Mary O. English	Teacher	July 1, 1887	do	480	460.00
J. C. Roy	Industrial teacher and janitor	Dec. 1, 1887	do	700	175.27
L. L. Laird	Matron	July 1, 1887	do	300	300.00
E. Graves	Seamstress	do	do	180	180.00
M. Jourdan	Cook	do	do	120	120.00
Josefina McKenzie	Laundress	do	Oct. 4, 1887	120	31.50
Angelina Neddeau	do	Oct. 10, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	27.00
Keeche-gum-owe-ne-ne	do	Jan. 10, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	57.03
Employees at two day-schools:					
Mary A. Crowe	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1887	do	480	360.00
Louisa Manypenny	do	do	do	480	360.00
Catherine Beaudouin	Cook	Oct. 7, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887	120	24.78
Charlotte Broker	do	Jan. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	60.00

YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

Yakima boarding-school:					
Samuel Enyart	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887	1,000	418.37
T. O. Gordon	do	Feb. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888	1,000	401.10
Mamie W. Priestley	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1887	do	600	543.45
Harry J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	Aug. 18, 1887	do	720	626.00
Florence J. Kilgour	Principal teacher	do	do	720	626.00
Myrtle Enyart	Matron	July 1, 1887	Dec. 12, 1887	600	269.02
Helen W. Coe	do	Dec. 13, 1887	Mar. 7, 1888	600	141.42
Hedgie Howell	do	Mar. 8, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	159.56
Jackson Toles	Disciplinarian	Sept. 1, 1887	Feb. 6, 1888	120	51.94
Hampton Alexander	do	Feb. 7, 1888	Feb. 29, 1888	120	7.58
Fairchild Edeau	do	Mar. 4, 1888	June 30, 1888	120	32.13
Susie Hendricks	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	do	500	500.00
Celeste Lucy	Cook	do	do	500	500.00
Mary Billy	Laundress	do	do	400	400.00

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Yankton boarding-school:					
Perry Selden	Supt. and principal teacher	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	1,000	1,000.00
Emma A. Bates	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Annie Louis	do	Sept. 1, 1887	do	600	488.91
Mary L. Yandell	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1887	do	360	360.00
J. W. Mellott	Industrial teacher	do	May 3, 1888	600	607.69
A. Y. Mathews	do	May 17, 1888	June 30, 1888	600	74.16
Willie Bronsen	Assistant industrial teacher	July 1, 1887	do	80	80.00

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Yankton boarding-school—Continued:					
Eda M. Selden	Matron	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1888	\$50	\$50.00
Susan McBride	Assistant matron	Oct. 1, 1887	do	50	70.00
Ella Simpson	Seamstress	July 1, 1887	Dec. 10, 1887	420	180.00
Gertrude May Britton	do	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	420	110.70
Lilla Smith	Assistant seamstress	Oct. 1, 1887	do	20	60.00
Rachel A. Mellott	Cook	July 1, 1887	May 16, 1888	200	315.49
Lizzie Mathews	do	May 17, 1888	June 16, 1888	200	41.81
Belle Boothart	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	80	7.59
Ida Stevenson	do	July 1, 1887	Aug. 17, 1887	80	49.56
Mattie Crazy Eyes	do	Aug. 18, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	80	50.00
Minnie Bonen	Laundress	Apr. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	75.31
Gertrude May Britton	do	July 1, 1887	Sept. 15, 1877	300	90.32
Victoria Arconga	do	Oct. 1, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	100	35.57
Victoria Arconga	Assistant laundress	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	300	149.34
Francine May	do	Sept. 19, 1887	Feb. 29, 1888	20	35.57
Gilbert Sam Pierre	Night watchman	Mar. 1, 1888	June 30, 1888	80	26.41
		Dec. 18, 1887	Mar. 31, 1888	300	192.00

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
ARIZONA.							
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>							
Mohave.....	801	50	751	160	175	2	2
Chimehuevis.....	a202						
<i>Pima Agency.</i>							
Pima.....	4,209	4,000		125	39	100	
Maricopa.....	310						
Papago.....	2,182						
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>							
White Mountain Apache.....	36	63	3,000	60	85	8	0
San Carlos Apache.....	1,202						
Coyotera Apache.....	644						
Tonto Apache.....	681						
Yuma Apache.....	291						
Mohave Apache.....	662						
White Mountain Apaches under military at Camp Apache.....	d1,800						
<i>Indians in Arizona not under an agent.</i>							
Mohave.....	a100						
Supai.....	a214						
Hualapai.....	a728						
CALIFORNIA.							
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>							
Hoopa.....	463	463		61	439	114	1
<i>Klamath: a</i>							
Regua Rancho.....	64						
Wirks-wah Rancho.....	19						
Hoopa Rancho.....	23						
Wakel Rancho.....	4						
Too-rup Rancho.....	15						
Sah-sil Rancho.....	18						
At-yolch Rancho.....	32						
Surper Rancho.....	39						
<i>Mission Agency.</i>							
Surrans.....	306						
Dieguenos.....	405	2,000	1,021	250	403	135	
Coahuilla.....	1,042						
San Luis Rey.....	841						
Miscellaneous.....	375						
Yuma.....	976	500	626	200	50		
Dieguenos.....	150						
Tule River.....	145	145		4	50	27	
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>							
Concow.....	135	535		98	(e)	116	8
Little Lake.....	168						
Red Wood.....	191						
Ukio and Wyalackio.....	41						
Pitt River and Potter Valley.....							

a Taken from last year.

b Number of cases treated during the year.

subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Per cent. of an aboriginal dress obtained by—	RELIGIOUS.		VITAL.			CRIMINAL.					
		Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		
								By Indians.	By whites.	By courts of Indian officers.	By other methods.	Criminals against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
Mohave.....	44	44	12		878	26	27	1				
Chimehuevis.....	100			1	51,487	17	2	c1				2
Pima.....	67	33			347	176	62	13	1	1		87
San Carlos Apache.....												
San Carlos Apache.....												
Coyotera Apache.....												
Tonto Apache.....												
Yuma Apache.....												
Mohave Apache.....												
White Mountain Apaches under military at Camp Apache.....												
Mohave.....	85	10	5	1	\$150	303	13	10			10	1
Hoopa.....												
Regua Rancho.....												
Wirks-wah Rancho.....												
Hoopa Rancho.....												
Wakel Rancho.....												
Too-rup Rancho.....												
Sah-sil Rancho.....												
At-yolch Rancho.....												
Surper Rancho.....												
Surrans.....	95	4	1	2,500	2	511	75	89	1	1	50	1
Dieguenos.....	50	50				(e)	100	d75	2	c1		d75
Coahuilla.....	80	20					17	7	5			
San Luis Rey.....	70	10	20	2	19	(e)	(e)	383	15	24		2

c Death by railroad accident.

d Estimated.

e Not reported.

REF0068845

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
CALIFORNIA—continued.							
<i>Indians in California not under an agent.</i>							
Wichumal, Kaweah and Kings River	510						
Sierra County	12						
Mendocino County	1,210						
El Dorado County	181						
Shasta County	1,037						
Yolo County	47						
Tehama County	150						
Solano County	27						
Lassen County	330						
Colusa County	353						
Humboldt County	224						
Mariposa County	162						
Sonoma County	339						
Butte County	622						
Plumas County	668						
Placer County	91						
Napa County	61						
Sutter County	12						
Amador County	272						
Nevada County	46						
Lake County	771						
COLORADO.							
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>							
Moache Ute	277						
Capote Ute	192	20	100	20	20	24	
Weeminuche Ute	518						
Jicarilla Apache (a)	785						
DAKOTA.							
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>							
Blackfeet Sioux							
Sans-Arc Sioux							
Minneconjou Sioux	2,925	2,100	825	350	300	330	5
Two Kettle Sioux							
Mixed bloods							
<i>Gros Oreek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>							
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,099	625	274	275	175	227	29
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,145	387	215	303	31	260	5
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>							
Sioux	970	925	54	275	125	260	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	1,366	1,220	146	225	150	213	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>							
Aricareo	500						
Gros Ventre	540	400	200	200	175	330	5
Mandans	233						
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>							
Ogalalla Sioux	4,549						
Cheyenne (northern)	557	1,020	4,589	1,320	500	943	25
Mixed bloods	503						

a Taken from report for 1887.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued

Name of agency and tribe.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.			CRIMINAL.								
		Indian labor in civilized pursuits, hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.			
							For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	
Wichumal, Kaweah and Kings River																	
Sierra County																	
Mendocino County																	
El Dorado County																	
Shasta County																	
Yolo County																	
Tehama County																	
Solano County																	
Lassen County																	
Colusa County																	
Humboldt County																	
Mariposa County																	
Sonoma County																	
Butte County																	
Plumas County																	
Placer County																	
Napa County																	
Sutter County																	
Amador County																	
Nevada County																	
Lake County																	
COLORADO.																	
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>																	
Moache Ute	10	90															
Capote Ute																	
Weeminuche Ute																	
Jicarilla Apache (a)																	
DAKOTA.																	
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>																	
Blackfeet Sioux																	
Sans-Arc Sioux																	
Minneconjou Sioux	30	0	58	13	1,000	5	(c)	(c)									
Two Kettle Sioux																	
Mixed bloods																	
<i>Gros Oreek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>																	
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	50	50	4	61	3												
Lower Brulé Sioux	25	75	3	114	4			\$261	6800	40	50					10	10
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>																	
Sioux	90	10	14	750	4	(c)	(c)		46	42							
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	63	18	17	1,060	3	\$11,000	3,500		56	61						30	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>																	
Aricareo	50	13	37	1	4	1	2,000	1,439	442	23	24						
Gros Ventre																	
Mandans																	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>																	
Ogalalla Sioux	30	70	8	2,000	6	40,000	16,928	62,227	763	342							
Cheyenne (northern)																	
Mixed bloods																	

b Number cases treated during the year.

c Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
	Wholly.	In part.				
DAKOTA—continued.						
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>						
Brulé Sioux, No. 1.....	2, 112					
Brulé Sioux, No. 2.....	1, 160					
Loafer Sioux.....	1, 277	550	400	300	220	775
Wazishah Sioux.....	1, 724					
Two Kettle Sioux.....	318					
Northern Sioux.....	333					
Mixed bloods.....	474					
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>						
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1, 487	1, 487	700	200	183	4
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>						
Upper Yanktonnals Sioux.....	583					
Lower Yanktonnals Sioux.....	1, 338					
Hunkpapa Sioux.....	1, 808	2, 200	2, 185	600	200	985
Blackfeet Sioux.....	542					
Mixed bloods.....	114					
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>						
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 837	1, 837	400	350	489	6
IDAHO.						
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>						
Shoshone.....	1, 054					
Bannack.....	498	26	399	70	200	50
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>						
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepcater.....	558	14	55	16	5	8
<i>Nez Percés Agency.</i>						
Nez Percés.....	1, 192	750	442	225	150	230
<i>Indians in Idaho not under an agent.</i>						
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenals.....	690					
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>						
Cheyennes.....	2, 096	419	1, 077	290	368	17
Arapahoes.....	1, 108	221	885	210	232	33
Children away at school.....	211					5
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>						
Apache.....	349					
Kiowa.....	1, 121					
Comanche.....	1, 564					
Wichita.....	165					
Tehuacana.....	143	100	207	400	500	227
Keechee.....	61					
Waco.....	30					
Delaware.....	80					
Caddo.....	491					

a Not reported.

b Merchandise, books, etc.

c Killed by railroad accident.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, fishing, foot gathering, etc. Issue of Government m. tions.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	RELIGIOUS.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.												
		Number of missionarics.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.
20	80	1	1, 100	3	\$9, 000	1, 300	97	147								1	26	
100		6	606	9	5, 509	\$2, 612	534	17	18									
30	70	8	230	4	2, 126	8, 891	1, 653	163	153							49	2	1
66	34	8	581	6	3, 200	1, 135	200	40	53							3		1
67	33	20	2	(a)	(a)	6300	750	57	65			c1				10		
33	33	34					275	9	18									3
50	50	4	777	5		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1						16		1
10	90	1	32		4, 730		784	32	19							2		1
10	90	21			(b)		693	28	22	f1						1		
25	8	67	4	94	2	150	1, 885	(c)	190	197								(a)

d Taken from last year.

e Number of cases reported as treated, 16,982.

f By accident.

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Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.							
<i>Orange Agency.</i>							
Osage.....	1,501	433	297	375	520	90	
Kansas.....	196	75	25	100	(b)	51	
Quapaw.....	671						
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>							
Pawnee.....	669	209	660	175	225	98	3
Ponca.....	629	125	209	115	125	103	6
Otoe and Missouri.....	316	15	10	110	200	19	2
Tonkawa.....	70	8	71	6	25	15	
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>							
Eastern Shawnee.....	81	81		39	70	22	
Miami.....	65	65		59	65	11	
Modoc.....	88	88		32	70	21	
Ottawa.....	113	113		56	75	29	
Peoria.....	118	118		75	123	31	
Quapaw.....	105	105		59	69	25	
Seneca.....	248	248		95	150	48	
Wyandotte.....	279	270		260	205	59	
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>							
Absentee Shawnee.....	679						
Iowa.....	81						
Mexican Kickapoo.....	330	900	633	550	1,250	300	
Pottawatomie (Illizen).....	657						
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	531						
<i>Union Agency.</i>							
Cherokee.....	d23,300						
Chickasaw.....	d6,100						
Choctaw.....	d18,200						
Creek.....	d14,200						
Seminole.....	d3,050						
IOWA.							
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>							
Sac and Fox.....	281	199	191	205	100	2	
KANSAS.							
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>							
Chippewa and Muncie.....	78	70		43	79	15	
Iowa.....	147	110	37	127	127	38	1
Kickapoo.....	226	223	3	63	186	41	1
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of.....	496	300	106	225	300	137	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	80	55	25	47	40	15	
MICHIGAN.							
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>							
L'Anse and Vieux Desert.....	721	721		375	600	(b)	
Chippewas of Sagadahaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	630	630		180	(b)	(b)	
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	77	77		69	12	(b)	
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	c6,000						

a Number of cases treated.

b Not reported.

c Taken from report of 1887.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, trapping, root gathering, etc. Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	
				For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.	By course of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Criminals against Indians committed by whites.	Number of runaway settlers prosecuted.
100	3	20				863	101	125				
(b)		15				813	14	12				10
75	25	1			\$100	2,355	54	106				
50	50	1	14		\$15	385	23	13				10
30	50					285	16	34				5
25	75					65	3	0				
100							5	3				
100							2	2				
100		1					1	1				
100		2					3	1				
100		30					123	1				
100		63										
100		30										
100		80	1									
100		50										
100		80	1									
100		2										
100		5	73	3		1,969	43	20			5	45
100	10											3
86	14											
80	20	2	10	2	107		2	3				
75	25		10				5	3				
80	20		91	2			40	14				
75	25		130				350	30	15			2
60	50		8				5	4				
67	33	2	(b)	2			80	29	18			
90	10	1	(b)	3				40	28			
100								3	2			12

d This includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

e In their own language.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
MINNESOTA.							
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>							
Mississippi Chippewa	1,077	1,963	10	456	840	217	1
Otter Tail Chippewa	641						
Pembina Chippewa	283	682	880	176	200	20	1
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1,206						
Pillager Chippewa, Winnebago-shish.	350	64	417	141	21	197	1
Pillager Chippewa, Cass Lake	350						
Red Lake Chippewa	1,131	682	880	176	200	20	1
Millie Lac Chippewa	291						
White Oak Point Chippewa	682						
MONTANA.							
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>							
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2,264	350	1,918	130	266	285	2
<i>Crow Agency.</i>							
Crow	2,456	276	1,873	75	125	304	5
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>							
Carlos' band Flathead	500	708	1,806	255	000	510	
Flathead							
Kootenai							
Pend d'Oreilles							
Lower Kalispel	1,031						
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>							
Assinaboine	830	227	1,290	5	40	288	
Gros Ventre	961						
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>							
Assinaboine	713	1,026	391	173	70	172	1
Yankton Sioux	1,178						
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>							
Northern Cheyenne	811	165	260	41	35	101	2
NEBRASKA.							
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>							
Omaha	1,125	1,135	376	594	116		
Winnebago	1,207	1,207	356	600	191		7
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>							
Ponca of Dakota	217	210	7	5	4	46	1
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dak.	221	221	102	52	41	15	
Santee Sioux	857	857	600	200	291	35	
NEVADA.							
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>							
Pah-Uto at Pyramid Lake	451	33	500	150	20	21	2
Pah-Uto at Walker River	451						

a Number of cases treated.

b Taken from report of 1887.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Indian labor in civilized pursuits, including hunting, fishing, trapping, etc. Issue of Government rations.	Percent. of subsistence obtained by—		RELIGIOUS.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Hunting, fishing, trapping, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.
											By Indians.	By whites.	
80	20	6	893	5	\$300	\$3,000		41	58			5	31
75	25	5	201	3			(a)	80	50				
60	40	1	313	3				27	22				
12	5	83	80	1			207	72	37			31	
25	12	63			(c)		a1,506	47	53			8	
96	2	8	2,018	7	(c)	(c)	a122	72	231	2	3	2	
50	5	45	1	1	2,500		a731	150	56				
5	0	1	1			1,200	672	45	60	1			27
15	5	80	1	1	(c)		a310	18	16				1
100	0	75	2	3,450	1,500		a1,903	35	35				2
93	5	2	112		10		a1,390	11	5				
85	10	5	2	0,635	(c)		a1,390	31	23				
75	16	9	2			1,285	51	23	2				5

c Not reported.

d This includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and title.	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.				
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States	3,600	3,000		1,500	1,580	430	
OREGON.							
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>							
Yonolla	5						
Chasta	20						
Roanoke River	27						
Mary River	31						
Calapooya	5						
Crow Creek	23						
Umpqua	81						
Oregon City	25						
Santiam	56						
Tillamook	5	421		112	300	106	4
Yamhill	13						
Salmon River	9						
Molale	311						
Lucklamute	24						
Wapato Lake	32						
Pendoilla	6						
Iroquois	4						
Clackamas	42						
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>							
Klamath and Modoc	783			280	433	135	
Snake	145	933					
<i>Biletz Agency. b</i>							
Alsea							
Chanta Costa							
Chetco							
Tootootna							
Cooa							
Umpqua							
Coquill							
Eucha							
Nulthonaina							
Galleo Creek	607	607		170	480	148	12
Joshua							
Klamath							
Siza							
Miacnooina							
Nezuca							
Roque River							
Salmon River							
Siualar							
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>							
Walla Walla	401			125	275	54	
Cayuse	401	400	100				
Umatilla	171						

a Not reported.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.—Continued.

Indian labor in civilized pursuits, hunting, fishing, potting, etc.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	RELIGIOUS.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.												
		Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	By courts of Indian officers.	By other methods.	Charges against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	
100		670	12	(a)	(a)		8	7										
02	8	300	1			300	15	14										1
60	20	200	1			412	35	46										
60	10	30	85		\$10	630	21	21			8							1
90	10	2	600	2		372	23	31				42	17	4				4

b Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

Table of statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of dwellings occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.	
	Wholly.	In part.					
WASHINGTON—continued.							
<i>Puyallup Agency (consolidated)—Continued.</i>							
Puyallup.....	573	573	113	218	133	5	
Chehalis.....	144	144	43	81	29	5	
Nisqually.....	91	91	50	75	36	5	
Brunswick.....	50	50	25	45	26		
S'Klallam.....	315	315	10	80	61		
S'Kokomish.....	226	220	60	79	(b)		
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>							
Snohomish.....	474	474	46	57	41	3	
Madison.....	151	151	14	20	58	1	
Muckleshoot.....	40	40	6	16	14		
Swinomish.....	245	245	17	30	40	2	
Lummi.....	289	289	33	55	61	1	
<i>Yakama Agency. (c)</i>							
Yakama.....	1,705	1,059	706	275	375	160	6
Wanoo.....							
Wishpian.....							
Plaquose.....							
Palouse.....							
Wenatahepen.....							
Klilklit.....							
Klilnuit.....							
Wishlam.....							
Snyika.....							
Scapkat.....							
Other tribes.....							
Yakamas not on reserve.....	d2,000						
WISCONSIN.							
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>							
Oneida, including "homeless" Indians.....	1,890	1,890	600	800	286		
Stockbridge.....	133	133	68	133	45		
Menomonee.....	1,442	1,442	240	100	290	25	
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>							
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	374	374	80	300	26		
Chippewa at Bad River.....	632	632	68	400	151		
Chippewa at La Court d'Oreilles.....	1,148	1,148	350	600	200		
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	632	632	325	300	33		
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	290	250	40	105	22		
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	719	600	219	160	100	10	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	468	350	70	120	07		
<i>Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.</i>							
Winnebago.....	d930						
Pottawatmie (Prairie band).....	d280						

a Number of cases treated. b Not reported. c Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

istence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.								
	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		Number of missionar-ies.	Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church build-ings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious soci-eties and other parties.	Number of Indians who have re-ceived medical treatment dur-ing the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Number of whites killed by In-dians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of Indian com-mitted by whites.	Number of whiskey sellers prose-cuted.
	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government ra-tions.													
WASHINGTON—continued.															
<i>Puyallup Agency (consolidated)—Continued.</i>															
Puyallup.....	100	85	1	200	2	\$1,210	d1,432	5	4			0			2
Chehalis.....	100	75	1	50	1										
Nisqually.....	100	75	1	46	1										
Brunswick.....	100	75	1	25	1										
S'Klallam.....	100	81	1	16	1										
S'Kokomish.....	100	81	1	16	1										
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>															
Snohomish.....	100	50	1	30	20		294	8	0	2		10			
Madison.....	100	50	1	30	20										
Muckleshoot.....	100	50	1	30	20										
Swinomish.....	100	50	1	30	20										
Lummi.....	100	50	1	30	20										
Lummi.....	100	50	1	30	20										
<i>Yakama Agency. (c)</i>															
Yakama.....	100	50	2	221	3	\$3,300	870	10	36	2		4	2	1	
Wanoo.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Wishpian.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Plaquose.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Palouse.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Wenatahepen.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Klilklit.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Klilnuit.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Wishlam.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Snyika.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Scapkat.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Other tribes.....	100	50	2	221	3										
Yakamas not on reserve.....	100	50	2	221	3										
WISCONSIN.															
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>															
Oneida, including "homeless" Indians.....	100	100	1	300	2		498	48	36			3	6		
Stockbridge.....	100	100	1	300	2										
Menomonee.....	99	99	1	300	2										
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>															
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	100	75	1	154	1		7	6	14			12	1	0	3
Chippewa at Bad River.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at La Court d'Oreilles.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	100	75	1	154	1										

d Taken from Report of 1887.

Table of statistics relating to area, outlocation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.						Allotments.			
		Number of acres tillable.		Acres cultivated during the year.		Fence.	Rods of mado during the year.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.							Number of acres under.
ARIZONA.											
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>											
Mohave	329,100	30,000	4	100	75	50				350	
Chimchuevi											
<i>Pima Agency.</i>											
Pima	498,311	20,000	7,200	(a)	9,400	600				1,300	
Maricopa			1,200								
Papago			11,600								
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>											
Apache	2,528,000	5,000	15	1,000	300	2,500	500			20	
CALIFORNIA.											
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>											
Hoopa	115,172	1,200	670		45	000	320			6104	
<i>Mission Agency (consolidated).</i>											
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, San Louis Rey	161,462	10,000	4,000		4,000	1,000	5,000			750	
Yuma, Dieguenos	45,182	4,000	1,000		1,000					160	
Tule River	48,531	175	20	100	5	15	000	120		31	
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>											
Concow, Little Lake, Red Wood, Ukia, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Potter Valley	102,115	4,000	600	700	90	10	4,000	500		100	
COLORADO.											
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>											
Munache, Capote, and Weminuche Ute	1,091,400	500,000		520		700				40	
Jicarilla Apache	410,000										
DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfoot, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettles Sioux	1,21,625,128	1,000,000		1,900	21	2,151	3,520			521	
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonal Sioux	620,312	432,600	75	2,035	12	416	2,824	21,150	16	267	
Lower Brule Sioux	(f)	30	173	20	238	1,300	9,000			210	

a Not reported. b Taken from last year's report. c In Arizona. d This is the area of Great Sioux Reserve, and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosbud, and Standing Rock Agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brule Sioux, under Crow Creek Agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

raised and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.						Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	300	50	50				1,000			112				400
(75,000)	(25,000)	(2,500)	(2,100)	(100)				(a)		2,500	2,000	20		10,000
(5,000)	(5,000)	(200)	(525)					(a)		100	100			3,000
(10,000)		(300)	(375)					(a)		3,400	100			2,000
0,034	12,018	0,000		300			1,500			1,650	1,892		467	43
3,000	3,625	1,600	1,850	210	220		325			8	12	68		
4,000	10,800	4,000	2,750	600	300					000	810	230	075	2,000
135		800	120							110	55			400
		40	10	30						87	35	130	200	200
0,500	400	2,000	3,450	170	200		600			50	10	300		500
2,050	0,105	400	450	75						0,000	100		3,000	
1,325	2,115	6,140	2,600	1,950	1,000		770	261,791	32,716	3,228	8,520	153		2,270
8,000	7,880	0,950	7,017	1,087	187		387	204,184	771	711	816	6		1,504
2,600	2,100	10,000	2,055	900	100		100	20,425	412	857	733	40		600

e This includes fences and repairs. f Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

REF0068855

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.				Allotments.				
		Number of acres tillable.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made during the year.		Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under.	Roofs of, made during the year.	Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	
DAKOTA—continued.										
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux (Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands).....	230,400	46,000	60 4,000	20 100						250
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain.....	46,680	8,000	931	751	981	0,109				191
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arickaree.....	2,012,000	1,500,000	6 1,650	200 1,650	3,203	360				6315
Gros Ventre Mandan.....										
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogallala Sioux.....	(b)	6100,000	2,957	2,635	12,510	22,850				1,416
Northern Cheyenne.....										
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé Sioux 1.....	(b)	(b)	4,432	705	5,500	15,000	103	100	750	
Brulé Sioux 2.....										
Lower Sioux.....										
Washahzihi Sioux.....										
Two Kettle Sioux.....										
Northern Sioux.....										
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	918,780	750,000	40 3,260	200	170	1,410	1,620	325		
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Upper Yanktonnal, Lower Yanktonnal, Hunkpapa, Blackfoot Sioux, and mixed bloods.....	(b)	(b)	12 4,175	200	4,500	10,000				11,170
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux.....	430,403	383,000	65 4,200	748	2,000	8,000	590	590	150	350
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Shoshone and Bannack.....	1,202,330	325,000	30 1,100	275	4,500	5,550				360
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater.....	64,000	2,000	25 258 11	163	635	300				48
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé.....	746,651	600,000	75 5,402 25	275	7,500	9,000				274

a Taken from last year's report.

b Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
55,000	25,000	1,600		3,000			1,000			76	425	75		
8,865	4,910	1,010	43,970	1,880			2,500	283,720	\$1,729	324	324	169		310
600	3,500	5,600	8,600	1,000		60.	650			674	192	4		1,373
1,282	1,886	21,424	18,700	4,462	38,125.	3,015	2,607,813	10,038		7,800	8,889	144		4,785
100	1,000	12,000	10,525	7,600	675	4,520	2,309,204	11,696		7,263	3,100	380	27	5,000
26,000	2,000	0,000	11,700	4,000	200	1,500	1,365,546	950		512	300	75	12	2,600
5,260	16,000	15,000	36,000	6,600	250	2,000	462,358	2,707		2,312	3,874	100		5,000
6,100	12,500	80,000	5,000	5,000	80.	2,000	400,000	1,200		1,152	641	300		2,800
8,528	9,000		9,790	2,500	500					6,002	1,000	45		350
200	3,200		875	70			31,129	911		3,001	60			
66,760	23,000	1,000	12,100	4,000	400	105.	500	154,892	463	14,010	3,500	500	7	2,600

e Pounds of cabbage, produced 1,400.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.				Allotments.					
		Number of acres tillable.		Acres cultivated during the year.	Acres broken during the year.	Fence. Number of acres under.	Rods of masts during the year.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
		By Government.	By Indians.								
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>											
Cheyenne	4,297,771	1,000,000	55	2,019	472	73,311	2,330	.....	.....	250
Arapaho	.....	.....	16	2,426	191	.....	5,490	.....	.....	160
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>											
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Tehuacana, Keechle, Waco, Delaware, Caddo	3,712,503	2,784,000	70	7,685	.....	50	9,000	26,200	.....	1
<i>Osage Agency.</i>											
Osage	1,470,050	314,038	90	10,000	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	375
Kansas	100,137	20,000	85	1,800	.....	75	2,200	1,600	.....	240
<i>Union Agency.</i>											
Cherokee Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole	19,785,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ponca, Patnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>											
Pawnee	283,020	100,000	80	2,660	.....	340	5,200	2,075	12	175
Ponca	101,894	90,000	80	1,350	.....	225	2,100	2,665	.....	123
Otoe and Missouri	129,113	116,250	36	385	.....	50	1,600	2,320	.....	648
Tenawa	90,711	675,000	30	85	.....	.....	525	670	.....	15
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>											
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	900	60	2,040	60	3,340	4,000	20	15	15	
Miami	(c)	14,500	.....	640	.....	10	600	10	.....	27
Modoc	4,040	1,600	.....	600	.....	40	800	40	.....	230
Ottawa	14,860	10,000	.....	1,600	.....	10	1,600	10	.....	24
Peoria	50,811	22,500	.....	7,500	.....	30	8,000	30	.....	38
Quapaw	66,685	25,000	125	700	.....	200	825	200	.....	5
Toncos	51,958	40,000	.....	5,440	.....	70	6,000	10,000	125	125
Wyandotte	21,406	16,000	60	4,440	70	4,930	8,000	60	141	141	
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	1,490,429	150,000	50	5,200	.....	300	10,000	600	268	300
IOWA.											
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Sac and Fox	1,258	1,000	100	.....	.....	8	1,000	.....	.....	481

^a Estimated.

^b Last year's report.

^c On Peoria Reserve.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
1,485	40,010	928	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	1,708	222	35	1,656
895	1,683	15,685	1,029	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	829	694	184	30	754
2,625	200	76,850	1,875	3,300	350	2.5	342	805,685	2,052	10,734	9,601	4,011	25	5,000
.....	5,000	1,500	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,550	10,000	11,000	.....	.....
.....	15,000	810	1,600	1,000	.....	.....	.....	124,736	565	115	400	200	.....	350
2,500	2,300	60,000	3,750	800	300	50	1,000	121,993	609	1,625	560	1,000	.....	3,000
2,000	.....	37,500	1,305	1,500	250	17	1,200	229,196	240	902	400	100	.....	3,000
200	.....	11,550	100	300	.....	.....	.....	115	131,363	201	277	25	7	.....
.....	.....	1,900	75	50	.....	.....	.....	100	24,097	36	41	4	20	150
480	150	1,200	825	100	275	.....	250	.....	.....	80	60	270	.....	500
.....	2,000	25,000	550	1,000	1,000	.....	350	.....	.....	130	2,000	500	.....	2,000
.....	.....	6,000	760	275	500	.....	280	.....	.....	20	75	200	.....	200
.....	.....	10,000	600	600	500	.....	300	.....	.....	32	30	125	.....	500
.....	.....	30,000	850	500	1,500	.....	200	.....	.....	16	50	100	.....	1,800
.....	.....	7,000	1,050	500	1,500	.....	100	.....	.....	101	500	500	.....	1,300
.....	.....	500	7,000	1,050	500	.....	100	.....	.....	128	218	1,000	.....	2,000
4,500	3,000	60,000	1,038	280	2,000	.....	200	.....	.....	220	1,000	800	1,500	3,000
2,000	500	20,000	3,200	600	3,200	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	150,000	7,400	1,000	1,800	.....	.....	250,000	2,500	2,210	8,500	2,500	100	5,000
.....	2,220	1,823	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	2	.....	397

REF0068857

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						Number of acres under.	Roads of, made during the year.
KANSAS.											
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>											
Chippewa and Munsee Iowa	4,395	1,000	694	3,200	3,200	101	13	34			
Kickapoo	10,000	10,000	3,000	400	6,000	500					
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	20,273	10,000	2,000	2,200	4,000	2,700					41
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	77,358	30,900	78	3,550	200	7,000	2,000				105
	8,013	5,000	4,500	300	5,500	1,000					15
MICHIGAN.											
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>											
L'Anse and Vieux do Sort and Ontonagon bands Chippewa	20,002	750	750	40	750	400	(b)	(c)	(c)		
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	7,917	890	784	1,000	600	20		(c)			
Pottawatomie of Huron	(d)	120	120	120	20						11
MINNESOTA.											
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	796,672	552,960	5	5,773	641,14,017	0,634	2	52	52	486	
Leech Lake, Winnebagoish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa	475,434	1,000	5	195	5	145	175	200			200
Red Lake Chippewa	3,200,000	1,000,000	6	993	10	4,250	800				329
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>											
Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan	1,700,000	(b)	75	340	15	220	2,300	8,000			187
<i>Oroon Agency.</i>											
Oroon	4,712,900	2,000	60	623	100	8,000	25,000		550	423	15
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Flathead	1,433,600	400,000	8,000	1,140	15,000	10,000					377
Kootenai and Lower Calispel											
Pend d'Oreille											
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine, Gros Ventre	537,600	100,000	25	525	5	550					200

a Partly in Nebraska.

b Unknown.

c Not reported.

d No reservation.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
3,000	3,240	32,000	510	300	2,369		612			44	251	70		735
2,000	5,000	20,000	1,535	2,000	300		200			360	600	250		3,000
500	6,000	60,000	2,400	4,500	500		150			174	52	200		1,000
20,000	5,100	60,000	600	1,000	200		50			1,214	2,500	1,300	100	1,200
										240	600	200		200
	300	1,300	4,000	225	6,500		60			20	220	15		2,000
4,000	6,000	2,000	5,400	280	200	20	200	(c)		80	60	100	600	1,000
200	250	300	740	40	800					6	10	30	20	(b)
37,077	60,620	4,920	18,476	5,132	5,480		3,725	196,483	\$491	505	1,368	692	51	3,602
		1,550	7,415	800			2,500	58,314	720	175	35	25		150
		7,000	8,585	1,200	100		4,000	78,745	050	56	181	389		18
	4,500		880	300		30	1,000	150,000	1,500	1,500	30			150
200	2,000	2,000	12,840	1,500	300		470	91,697	458	6,280	3,500			
{ 6,500	{ 9,000		210	4,555										
{ 8,000	{ 3,000		1,987											
{ 31,000	{ 35,000		750	17,175										
			6,000	4,700	550		1,500	100,000	150	{ 1,200	{ 1,650	300		2,000
										{ 700	{ 550	150		500
										{ 3,700	{ 11,000	800		3,800
150	6,450	1,100	13,570	800	40		250	100,000	400	1,500	377			350

e Prod teed 8,000 pounds maple sugar, 5,000 pounds snake-root.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						Number of acres made.	Rods of made during the year.
MONTANA—continued.											
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine, Yankton Sioux.....	1,776,000	400,000	425	25	2,000	3,200					197
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>											
Northern Cheyenne...	371,200	14,000	146		37	863	160				170
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Omaha.....	665,191	100,000	4,000		500	30,150	4,000	954	300		
Winnebago.....	108,924	100,000	3,150		500	12,000	11,760	497	974	300	100
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>											
Ponca of Dakota.....	696,000	20,000	415		98	800	1,800				41
Santee Sioux of Flandreau, Dak.....	(f)	2,500	640		40	600	6,709	(f)	44		
Santee Sioux.....	91,131	20,000	3,883		210	2,600	8,600	884	206		
NEVADA.											
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>											
Pah-Ute and Pi-Ute...	641,815	5,000	27	1,500	60	3,200	770	10	114	114	175
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Western Shoshone and Pi-Ute.....	312,320	11,000	100	250	80	100	1,200	1,280			77
NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apache.....	474,240	800	42	315	2	47	1,250	700			70
<i>Narajo Agency.</i>											
Navajo.....	8,293,440	15,000	50	10,000	10	300					A3,051
Moquis Pueblo f.....	2,508,800	6,000		1,200			175				
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>											
Pueblo.....	908,845	100,000	4,000		200						(j)
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga.....	30,460	6,500	3,500		500	8,000	600				220

a Also 125 tons of hay. b The residue (77,154) allotted. c This includes old allotments of 1871-'72. d In Dakota. e Also, 1,600 cabbages.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
		3,000	8,750	400	300	40.5	700	159,395	\$898	535	761	8	305	1,000
		2,160	565	237			40	167,434	1,266	935				114
3,000	1,500	100,000	3,750	1,500	500		900							
2,000	1,000	100,000	2,700	1,600	250	50	2,000	118,310	351	556	460	400		4,000
										454	175	350		4,000
1,822	2,315	6,485	812	772	900		766			137	266	78		1,299
5,600	4,300	540	1,100	700	100		100			115	59	40	12	400
11,600	2,040	45,600	9,250	14,000	200		500	250,000	400	472	315	107		2,321
2,100	1,210	150	960	457			280	208,677	1,255	1,210	105			450
400	720		1,625	200			75	1,500	30	551	450	100		75
50	2,500	3,500	500	40			78	91,453	720	600	250		60	
{ 5,000	{ 65,000	{ 44,653	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
75	40,000	44,653						8,000	40	245,300	3,500	800,000		16,500
								12,000	120	900	360			
15,000	35,000	850								3,250	3,500	250	25,000	610
500	6,000	5,000	7,200	800	2,000		2,000			200	400	350		2,000

f All homesteads. g The residue allotted. h Taken from last year. i In Arizona. j Nearly all farming.

REF0068859

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Allotments.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.		Acres cultivated during the year.		Fence.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						Number of acres under.	Roofs of made during the year.
NEW YORK—continued.										
<i>New York Agency—Continued.</i>										
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga.....	21,680	3,800	2,600		2,200					250
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga.	7,549	5,000	4,500		5,000	1,000				150
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga.....	350	175	120							25
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga and Onondaga.....	6,100	6,600	5,000		4,500					120
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga.....	6,249	6,000	5,000		4,500					130
Saint Regis Reserve.....	15,280									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States.....	65,211	6,000	4,050		15,750	180				60
OREGON.										
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>										
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others.....	61,440	8,000	40	856	40	556	3,169	200	109	400
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake.....	1,050,000	20,000	100	1,490	10	160	10,000	6,000		a220
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, Chitco, and others.....	225,000	8,000	70	1,178		50	3,550	500	71	71 20
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	268,800	131,000	50	22,000		2,060	22,000	20,000		200
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Pl. Ute.....	461,000	30,000	52	1,800		60	6,000	350		148

a Taken from last year.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2,600	10,000	10,000	6,000	800	1,500		1,500			304	800	200	15	3,000
3,600	5,500	10,000	3,300	300	1,500		1,000			156	200	500		1,500
150	600	500	835	50	250		30			20	40	40		200
3,500	6,000	3,500	6,770	1,000	100	5.0	1,500			65	140	150		400
6,000	5,500	1,000	6,050	1,500	800		1,500			80	70	300		75
NORTH CAROLINA.														
2,000	3,750	5,800	3,200	18	450		60			590	820	1,250	900	1,880
OREGON.														
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>														
6,170	12,741		4,355	506	106.5		16,903	\$1,248		304	317	387	120	1,100
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>														
8,000	4,000		1,000	3,000	500	100	10,000	1,500		4,532	2,201	208		1,000
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>														
1,500	21,375		8,530	295			800	51,977	217	224	225	530	81	800
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>														
125,000	13,000	5,000	22,000	1,000	1,000	110	4,000			6,025	600	500	300	2,500
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>														
7,000	600	200	4,810	1,500	50	100	200	84,802	1,178	6,507	1,400	500	2,500	1,000

REF0068860

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of Agency and tribe.	Lands.						Allotments.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Fence.	Acres broken during the year.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming, or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.						
UTAH.										
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>										
Uncompahgre (Tabernash) Ute (at Ouray).....	1,993,440	(a)	205		95 200	(a)				65
Uintah Ute and White River Ute (at Uintah).....	2,039,040	500,000	5 1,500		900 4,000	0,000				150
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Olellie Agency.</i>										
Cœur d'Aléne.....	598,500	360,000	0,000		500 25,000	6,000				90
Lower Spokane.....	183,600	4,000	1,700		150 3,407	300				103
Columbia, Nes Perce, Neaplem.....	24,220									
O'Kanagan and others.....	2,800,000		275		75 3,000	1,500	25	26	75	
<i>Nehalem Bay Agency.</i>			1,000		200 3,000	600				49
Makah, Quillehute.....	23,040	150	20	15	14	7	35	15		(e)
<i>Puyallup Agency (consolidated).</i>										
Hob, Queet, Quinalelt, and others.....	224,320	1,019	14	42	20	39		14		120
Chehalis.....	1471	(a)	58	232	67	589	213			10
Puyallup.....	7599	9,000	40	1,238	97	2,825	3,010	26	26	31
Nisqually.....	(h)	800		300		690	300	187	160	31
Squaxin.....	(h)	100		50		165				30
S'Klallam.....				250		300	1,100	24	(e)	(e)
S'Kokoinah.....	1276	(e)		311		50 706				(e)
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
Snohomish (or Tulalip).....	78,930	250	200	23	200	103		58	30	45
Madison.....	2,015	100	25	10	30	120		35	25	30
Mackleshoot.....	3,367	900	500	45	500	63		24	14	
Swinomish.....	11,710	350	270	250	270	60		51	49	
Lummi.....	11,181	500	590	100	500	400		74	51	6
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama, Wasco, Wishpan, and others.....	800,060	240,000	100 2,400		300 22,000	2,500				350
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>										
Oneida.....	65,540	40,000	3,000		168 6,500	3,700				350
Stockbridge.....	11,503	11,000	300		50 300	3,200		45	45	30
Monominee.....	231,680	(n)	1,529		305 2,000	2,510				359

a Not known.
 b And goats.
 c In Idaho.
 d Freight done by the trip.
 e Not reported.
 f The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
 g Taken from last year.
 h Land all allotted.
 i Balance allotted.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.				Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	1,000	200	890	20						6,030	75		64,000	100
2,000	8,000	200	700	800	1,800		300	303,577	86,072	6,025	2,000			200
40,000	11,000		2,610	1,500	250		2,000			3,205	1,200	1,500	110	1,200
5,080	25,700	200	3,300	300	125			(d)	150	760	225	40		275
5,000	3,000		2,975	75	40	50	75	15,000	65	3,500	500			200
1,000	1,500	300	2,500		200		20			6,010	1,000	60		500
			300	35			300			41				75
711	765		4,300	9				1,100	11	70	45			190
1,810	11,040		846	143	(a)		(a)	17,765	44	71	21			118
850	2,000	80	5,115	1,083						388	517	483	430	2,828
100	100		681	90						180	165	206	126	600
100	160	60	3,175	150						48	104	65		300
			606	476						150	200	300	50	550
										116	98			17
1,200			6,600	150	100		4,000			117	150	150	30	723
500	2,100		335	20	100					10	21	10		100
13,000			2,000	140	200					40	28	30		60
6,000			494	78						111	121			68
			15,600	300	600		675			224	645	276		355
20,000	20,600	600	6,525	3,600	5,000		5,000	78,608	393	10,020	5,000	250	400	1,000
1,500	22,771	20,677	7,932	1,758	23,300	42.5	10,000			435	687	214	48	3,179
100	2,175	4,000	2,385	100	200	200	15			50	100	70		500
3,150	15,620	5,610	28,000	800		300	7,000			358	377	157		6 2,960

(The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
 (The residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
 (The residue, 5,289 acres, allotted.
 (The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
 (The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
 n Reported all tillable.

REF00068861

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Allotments.				
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Fence.	Number of allotments made during the year.	Total number of allotments made to date.	Number of families cultivating lands allotted.	Number of other families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						Number of acres under.	Rods of made during the year.
WISCONSIN—continued.											
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	11,457	300	210		210			61	60	12	
Chippewa at Bad River	97,668	12,000	1,400		8,500	590		263	150	32	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	31,066	1,600	980		40,500			571	200	70	
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	92,346	600	200		44,75	15		43	38	49	
Chippewa at Grand Forge	51,840	25	25			25				26	
Chippewa at Bois Fort	131,629	62	62		37					45	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	62,817	50	50		20			87	20	6	
WYOMING.											
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Shoshone, Northern Arapaho	2,342,400	16,000	30,340	10	190,5,000	9,000					675

a The residue, 2,635.91 acres, allotted.
b The residue, 26,665 acres, allotted.

c The residue, 38,040 acres, allotted.
d In Minnesota.

SUMMARY.*

Area of reservations	acres	1108,389,460
Number of acres tillable	do	16,461,464
Cultivated during the year by Government	do	3,109
by Indians	do	251,696
Broken during the year by Government	do	1,127
by Indians	do	5,597
Land under fence	do	831
Fence built during the year	do	747
Allotments made to Indians during the year	rods	633
Total allotments to date	do	805
Indian families cultivating lands allotted	do	3,516
engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits	do	21,613
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	725,909
Oats, barley, etc	do	589,808
Corn	do	1,409,611
Vegetables	do	585,085
Hay	tons	129,158

* Excludes of five civilized tribes.

† Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Arizona, 739,830 acres; Cherokee, Oklahoma, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole lands, Indian Territory, 9,423,616 acres; Malheur, Oregon, 330 acres, aggregating 10,154,816 acres.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
			1,700	40			248			11	7			400
			3,075	200	300		80			118	130	5		116
	450		25,700	110			200	100,000	\$250	185	100			
			1,500	217			143			34	32			497
			700	10			50			2	10			25
			3,400	10			50							
			400	100			100			28		6		
1,000	1,887	250	2,000	500		10	50	347,172	7,811	2,992	387		6	108

e The residue, 7,775 acres, allotted.

f The residue, 7,096 acres, allotted.

SUMMARY*—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter	pounds	83,626
Lumber	feet	2,679,000
Wood cut	cords	103,082
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses and mules		419,338
Cattle		131,708
Swine		40,406
Sheep		858,636
Domestic fowls		146,192
Additional items:		
Raised by Indians: Melons		681,687
Pumpkins		401,735
Stock owned by Government:		
Horses and mules		523
Cattle		4,032

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.															
	Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Ich.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the meninges of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Strabismus.	Other diseases of this order.	
1 Blackfoot, Mont.	2	3		1			6							3								
2 Cheyenne River, Dak.	17	58		3	13	36		3	1	3	43							3		2	19	
3 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	18	32		163	6	49	36		1		9	1						36	1			
4 Colorado River, Ariz.	1		2	15			8				9		29									
5 Colville, Wash.	26	48											1	1	1	1		12	1			
6 Cedar d'Alfonso, Tonsasket	3												1									
7	3	7											30									
8 Crow Creek, Dak.	37	25		85	8		7			1	3	3		1			29	2			1	
9 Lower Brulé, Dak.	19	21		8	20		9			2	2	50		2			53				8	
10 Crow, Mont.	12	32		1			1			1	1	1		5			2					
11 Devil's Lake, Dak.	5	3		19			1			1	1	1		5			8	2			1	
12 Flathead, Mont.	11	22															29	1				
13 Fort Berthold, Dak.	9						6			4		20					11				48	
14 Fort Belknap, Mont.	11	54									1	1					16				4	
15 Fort Hall, Idaho	10			90													16					
16 Fort Peck, Mont.	22	24										8		1			14	1			4	
17 Grand Ronde, Oregon	6			4			1										21					
18 Green Bay, Wis.	15	4		12	1	3					1	6		1	2		15	3				
19 Hoopa Valley, Cal.	1	6									2											
20 Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	9	299		2,262								708					561					
21 Klamath, Oregon	15			1										1			2					
22 Lemhi, Idaho	5	1												3			6					
23 Mackinac, Mich.	10	9		39		1	7			2	1	13		1			7	2				
24 Mesquero, N. Mex.	8	8		1										1			1	1			1	
25 Mission, Cal.	8	15		6			1			4	1	3					1					
26 Navajo, N. Mex.	3	7			2							8					24					
27 Neah Bay, Wash.	14	2										4					1				1	
28 Nevada, Nev.	9	4										3					7					
29 New York, N. Y.	15	235		10	65					1	3	30					100	1			8	
30 Nez Percé, Idaho	2	11		10													2					
31 Nisqually, Wash.	21	34			1	2											24	1				
32 S'Kokomish, Wash.	3	6															6					
33 Omaha and Winnebago, Neb.	10	69		248	2						3	31					60					
34 Osage, Ind. T.	5	3		142							1			1			9					
35 Pima, Ariz.	15	26		13		1					2	1		21			2				35	
36 Pine Ridge, Dak.	15	12				3								28			2					
37 Pine Ridge, Dak.	9	24		99	37		118	1		6	3	52					42	2				
38 Ponca, Ind. T.				91		4	6										1					
39 Pawnee, Ind. T.	23	1		202		5											8					
40 Otoc, Ind. T.	4			83													7					
41 Oakland, Ind. T.	2	1		20		2	2															

service for the fiscal year 1853—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.																							
	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.			Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.			Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.			Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.														
	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amanterea.	Otorrhea.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Hydropsy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Croup.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Other diseases of this order.
1	31				24												20			1				1
2	136				12												303	12		5	1	6		4
3	221	2			2	15										147	23			12				3
4	10															4	2			1				4
5	40															1	2			5				5
6	43															2	8			4				6
7	24															1	3			3				7
8	70															2	85			3				8
9	43	3	1													142	5			20				9
10	381															17	133			1				10
11	62															10	10			6				11
12	29	29														30	9			17				12
13	157	1	1													28	37			6				13
14	90															128	8			1				14
15	114															91	3			23				15
16	9															20	3			13				16
17	33	5														31	36			7				17
18	6															7	1			1				18
19	1,406	18														352	14	3	1,103	35	03			19
20	39															17	4			32				20
21	34	2														16	36			7				21
22	28															1	50			5				22
23	39	4														13	5			1				23
24	17															16				48				24
25	3															1	87			1				25
26	368	6	11													79	119			20				26
27	111															49	133	265		7	77	3	2	27
28	51	11														289	2			6	10			28
29	21															19	2			7				29
30	239	5														35	5	1		64				30
31	218															1				39				31
32	55															127				1				32
33	351															6	208			17				33
34	180	3														1	173			1				34
35	126																			6				35
36	83	3																		30				36
37	94																			5				37
38	21																							38

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CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.

	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbose.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritonium.	Abscess.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Protrusion.	Protrusion.	Fistula in ano.	Including hematuria.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Gonorrhoea.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.	
1 Blackfoot, Mont.	7	6	6																				
2 Cheyenne River, Dak.	59 16	19	7	1																			
3 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	1 92	10	7	1																			
4 Colorado River, Ariz.	7 4	2																					
5 Colville, Wash.	1 1	2	13	3																			
6 Com d'Alene, Tamasot	2 2	2	3	1																			
7 Crow Creek, Dak.	9 15	1																					
8 Lower Brulé, Dak.	3 2	15	7	1																			
9 Crow, Mont.	2 52	13	7																				
10 Devils Lake, Dak.	7 22	2	3																				
11 Flathead, Mont.																							
12 Fort Berthold, Dak.																							
13 Fort Belknap, Mont.	3 1	2	1	1																			
14 Fort Hall, Idaho.	4	3	6	1	1																		
15 Fort Peck, Mont.	1 16	5	3	1																			
16 Fort Peck, Mont.	3 37	8	6	1	6																		
17 Grand Ronde, Oregon.	2 2	8	15	1																			
18 Green Bay, Wis.	5 1	60																					
19 Hoopa Valley, Cal.																							
20 Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	571 625	1 248																					
21 Klamath, Oregon.	2 1	18	5																				
22 Lemhi, Idaho.	4 10	28	1	1																			
23 Mackinac, Mich.																							
24 Mesquite, N. Mex.	7 7	1 11	1																				
25 Mission, Cal.	7 3	1 5	1																				
26 Navajo, N. Mex.	7 15	6																					
27 Neah Bay, Wash.	7 15	6																					
28 Nevada, Nev.	12 77	7 24																					
29 New York, N. Y.	11 120	3 122	7	1																			
30 Nez Percé, Idaho.																							
31 Nisqually, Wash.	7	16																					
32 Okonomish, Wash.		6	1																				
33 Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	2 2	38																					
34 Osage, Ind. T.	4	2	3	2																			
35 Kaw	11 91	46	1																				
36 Pima, Ariz.	45 65	8																					
37 Pine Ridge, Dak.	63 233	2 109	3																				
38 Ponca, Ind. T.	1 6																						
39 Pawnee, Ind. T.																							
40 Otse, Ind. T.																							
41 Oakland, Ind. T.																							

service for the fiscal year 1888—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Calculus.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Not gonorrhoeal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Rheumatism.	Dislocation of joints.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Gonorrhoea.	Neuritis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchlylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Wetfoot.	Skin diseases, not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.	Other diseases of this order.	
1																														1
2																														2
3																														3
4																														4
5																														5
6																														6
7																														7
8																														8
9																														9
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Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.													
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.													
		Burns and scalds.	Brui- ses.	Concussion of the brain.	Drown- ing.	Sprains.	Disloca- tion.	Fract- ure.	Simple frac- ture (not gun shot).	Compound frac- ture (not gun shot).	Gunshot wound.	Inci- sed wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poison- ing.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfoot, Mont.	12	2												
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.	1													
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	7	7												
4	Colorado River, Ariz.	2	1												
5	Colville, Wash.	4	3												
6	Coeur d'Alene.	4	3												
7	Tonasket.	1													(2)
8	Crow Creek, Dak.	1													
9	Lower Brulé, Dak.	10													
10	Crow, Mont.	3													
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.	1													
12	Flathead, Mont.	1													
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.	17													
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.	1													
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.	3													
16	Fort Peck, Mont.	8													
17	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	10													
18	Green Bay, Wis.	2													
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	5													
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	21													
21	Klamath, Oregon.	4													
22	Lomli, Idaho.	6													
23	Mackinac, Mich.	6													
24	Meacalero, N. Mex.	3													
25	Mission, Cal.	3													
26	Navajo, N. Mex.	28													
27	Naah Bay, Wash.	4													
28	Nevada, Nev.	1													
29	New York, N. Y.	4													
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.	27													(1)
31	Nisqually, Wash.	1													
32	Okonomish, Wash.	1													
33	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	2													
34	Osage, Ind. T.	1													
35	Kaw.	41													
36	Pima, Ariz.	13													
37	Pine Ridge, Dak.	29													
38	Ponca, Ind. T.	10													
39	Pawnee, Ind. T.	4													
40	Otoe, Ind. T.	1													
41	Oakland, Ind. T.	1													

service for the fiscal year 1833—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.		GENERAL RESULTS.																					
		DIED.						RECOVERED.			VACCI- NATED.			BIRTHS.									
		Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.		Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.		Unsuccessfully.		Male.		Female.		Indians.		Halfbreeds.		Whites.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
117	83	47	24	7	2	12	112	79	44	510	76	39	49	72	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
598	582	195	1,775	15	28	4	53	97	581	144	48	48	49	85	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
895	705	19	1,616	8	6	2	16	879	691	33	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
307	268	12	527	6	7	1	18	290	269	1	11	6	6	17	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
322	247	70	645	19	14	17	69	315	239	22	9	11	11	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
115	151	12	308	1	2	1	4	115	70	2	10	15	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	54	41	101	2	1	1	9	147	70	1	16	15	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
441	343	16	806	21	22	5	53	411	323	13	25	26	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
361	281	32	677	16	8	3	24	327	235	71	25	26	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
746	812	7	1,595	9	17	11	9	46	729	766	7	38	28	63	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
119	133	105	476	8	4	3	21	161	161	101	28	28	50	44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
213	195	14	422	7	10	2	21	161	161	101	150	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
249	194	27	470	8	3	2	12	202	184	24	170	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
390	320	21	731	26	7	7	18	215	181	26	13	4	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
607	317	43	827	11	11	4	41	379	293	18	68	6	122	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
548	419	57	1,000	21	25	6	4	484	317	62	10	8	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
288	182	50	422	5	5	3	15	205	301	110	22	27	46	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
247	216	27	460	11	16	3	37	210	182	18	10	8	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	77	162	303	4	4	1	11	68	76	154	56	5	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8,422	8,459	104	10,982	9	8	5	4	20	8,397	8,429	130	5	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.														
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.														
		Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Fracture.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Inclosed wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.	2	2			12	0		4	1		1	7	2	1	
2	Quapaw, Ind. T.															
3	Quinnlet, Wash.	1		1					1			8	6			
4	Round Valley, Cal.	2	1		2				1	1		1	5	1		
5	Rosebud, Dak.	0	17						2	2		1	1			
6	San Carlos, Ariz.	7	8						6	6		6	4	3		(1)
7	San Carlos, White Mt. Apache.	21	0			7	4	3	1	2		1	1	0		
8	Southern Ute, Jicarilla.	12							2	0		17	4	1	0	
9																
10	Staceton, Dak.	1	1	4		6	1	1			4				5	
11	Standing Rock, Dak.	17				1	1	9		1		1	3			
12	Sao and Fox, Ind. T.	1	2	1		1			1	1				10		
13	Santee, Nebr.	1				1	3				1					
14	Flandreau		3			2	2	12	1		3	0				
15	Ponca					3										
16	Siletz, Oregon		4			3	4	5			5		3			
17	Shoshone, Wyo.	23				3	4	5			10	4	10	1		
18	Tongue River, Mont.	0	1			1		1			1		3			
19	Tuklip, Wash.	3	5		1	6	2			1	12	6	3	1		
20	Umatilla, Oregon	2	5			1					3	3	1	1		
21	Uintah, Utah	6	6			2				1	3	3	2	1		
22	Utah	3	6			2				1	5	3	2	1		
23	White Earth, Minn.	4				1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1		
24	Wich Lake.	3	2			5	1	1			3	7	1	1		
25	Red Lake.	2	7			3					3	6	1	1		
26	Western Shoshone, Nev.	3	5								3	3	3	3		
27	Warm Springs, Oregon	1	8			1		1			3	2	2	6		
28	Yakama, Wash.	7	21			2		2		21			2	1	(2)	
29	Yankton, Dak.	1		1		1	1	1		1				2		
INDIAN SCHOOLS.																
30	Albuquerque, N. Mex.								1							
31	Castile, Pa.					1				4						
32	Chillico, Ind. T.	1	1								1					
33	Fort Stevenson, Dak.								1		2		3			
34	Fort Yuma, Cal.	3	3			3	1		1	1	4	14	1		1	
35	Genoa, Nebr.															
36	Grand Junction, Colo.															
37	Lawrence, Kans.	1	1													
38	Kwan's Canon, Ariz.	11	5			3				1			2			
39	Salem, Oregon												10			

Service for the fiscal year 1933—Continued.

GENERAL RESULTS.																		
Taken sick or wounded during the year.		DIED.		Recovered.		VACCINATED.		BIRTHS.										
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half breeds.	White.						
M.	F.	Remaining last report.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total deaths.	M.	F.	Remaining under treatment.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half breeds.	White.
487	418	53	658	3	8	5	2	18	497	420	14			11	5	0	0	1
201	203	17	423	8	3	2	3	16	103	101	13			10	5	4	5	2
90	91		193	4	0	2	4	16	95	82				10	12	16	4	4
233	181	21	438	3	6	3	2	14	234	188	23	11	22	11	6	18	9	5
703	690	94	1,401	13	8		1	32	714	603	63			51	11	51	35	1
207	103	2	451	7	1			7	350	192	1							
350	222	1	582	2	1			3	318	214	17							
1,261	371	2	1,697	7	4			11	1,254	331	1							
60	32		91						61	29								
327	345	63	735	0	8	2	6	25	265	294	151	40						
668	461	583	1,714	12	0	1	5	24	706	512	172	430	18	50	73	101	12	1
1,044	872	160	3,016	2	4	2	2	10	1,063	891	19			20	13	13	13	7
137	132	11	300	4	2	1		7	150	15				18	14	30	2	
151	102		253					2	453	368	14							
456	369	12	837					2	151	102								
181	180		361						275	178								
235	180	8	479	10	5			17	275	178				5	8	11	1	1
376	168	10	551	12	10		2	24	806	157	7			5	6	6	2	2
188	122		310		2			3	181	116								
267	210	20	497	8	4	4	6	22	254	200	21							
190	182	18	390	4	7	3	3	17	177	168	28							
308	171	3	482	3	3	2	2	10	303	187	1							
116	46	17	181	17	8	4	2	31	102	31								
477	267	63	827	4	10	9	10	33	460	358	76			19	12	7	22	2
414	266	78	778	4		1	6	11	416	247	104							
496	368	15	879	2	3	1	1	7	492	369	11							
82	33		115						82	33								
270	230	0	511	5	2	1	1	9	264	216	22			1	2	3	5	2
420	439	70	938	7	7	4	2	20	404	417	07			10	9	18	2	1
91	104	61	260	15	20	10	4	53	78	83				13	23	35	3	
92	55	9	150	1					98	51	3							
126	112	13	251	14	7			21	111	103	17				2	2		
160	103	7	272	3				3	160	106	8	163	2					
34	30	2	75						31	36	5							
156	80		243	4				4	77	21	166	12						
91	71	20	183					2	90	85	5							
31	2	3	36						33	9								
410	204	8	626	9	4			13	399	201	13							
106	63		169	1					90	57	21							
150	92	20	263	2	2	1	2	7	157	92	12							

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.			
Typhoid fever.....	70	Tape worms.....	145
Typhus fever.....	13	Lumbricoid worms.....	399
Typho-malarial fever.....	37	Ascariasis.....	398
Remittent fever.....	1,272	Other diseases of this order.....	127
Quotidian intermittent fever.....	2,426	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.	
Tertian intermittent fever.....	2,218	Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
Quotidian intermittent fever.....	10	Apoplexy.....	6
Congestive intermittent fever.....	17	Convulsions.....	70
Acute diarrhea.....	3,185	Chorea.....	19
Chronic diarrhea.....	93	Epilepsy.....	58
Acute dysentery.....	861	Headache.....	1,816
Chronic dysentery.....	29	Insanity.....	0
Erysipelas.....	652	Inflammation of the brain.....	18
Pyemia.....	1	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.....	17
Small-pox.....	1	Inflammation of the spinal cord.....	10
Chicken-pox.....	152	Neuritis.....	1,817
Measles.....	1,897	Paralysis.....	54
Scarlet fever.....	61	Strabismus.....	3
Mumps.....	169	Other diseases of this order.....	265
Tonsillitis (quincy).....	1,536	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	
Diphtheria.....	6	Conjunctivitis.....	7,726
Epidemic catarrh (influenza).....	1,070	Iritis.....	192
Whooping cough.....	493	Cataract.....	16
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	12	Amoebiasis.....	9
Other diseases of this order.....	105	Other diseases of this order.....	119
Order 2.—ESTHETIC DISEASES.			
Primary syphilis.....	23	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.	
Constitutional syphilis.....	518	Otitis media.....	331
Gonorrhoea.....	1,049	Inflammation of the internal ear.....	245
Gonorrhoeal orchitis.....	24	D. affesa.....	32
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.....	106	Other diseases of this order.....	10
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal).....	21	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	
Rheumatism.....	10	Inflammation of pericardium.....	1
Malignant pustule.....	68	Hypertrophy of heart.....	3
Other diseases of this order.....	30	Valvular disease of heart.....	43
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.			
Starvation.....	3	Dropsy from heart disease.....	2
Scorbutus.....	29	Aneurism.....	3
Purpura.....	1	Varicose veins.....	14
Inebriation.....	2	Other diseases of this order.....	10
Delirium tremens.....	2	Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	
Chronic alcoholism.....	2	Asthma.....	26
Other diseases of this order.....	1	Catarrh.....	1,838
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.			
Acute rheumatism.....	1,725	Acute bronchitis.....	3,589
Chronic rheumatism.....	2,840	Chronic bronchitis.....	469
Anemia.....	143	Inflammation of larynx.....	1,469
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).....	15	Inflammation of lungs.....	958
Gonorrhea.....	7	Inflammation of pleura.....	257
Epilepsia.....	4	Dropsy of the chest.....	4
Tumors.....	30	Other diseases of this order.....	256
Other diseases of this order.....	6	Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.			
Consumption.....	723	Colic.....	1,112
Scrofula.....	1,672	Constipation.....	3,755
Other diseases of this order.....	11	Cholera morbus.....	168
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.			
Itch.....	4,252	Erysipelas.....	1,517
		Inflammation of stomach.....	97
		Inflammation of bowels.....	62
		Inflammation of peritoneum.....	20
		Ascites.....	10
		Hemorrhage from stomach.....	28
		Hemorrhage from bowels.....	11
		Fistula in ano.....	6
		Piles.....	63
		Protrusion of female genitalia.....	7
		Inguinal hernia.....	6
		Acute inflammation of liver.....	120
		Chronic inflammation of liver.....	39
		Chirrhosis of liver.....	1
		Jaundice.....	35
		Inflammation of the spleen.....	1
		Enlarged spleen.....	81
		Other diseases of this order.....	272
		Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	
		Inflammation of kidney.....	106
		Bright's disease.....	9
		Diabetes.....	9
		Gravel.....	7
		Calculus.....	2
		Inflammation of bladder.....	83
		Incontinence of urine.....	27
		Retention of urine.....	91
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		Other diseases of this order.....	57
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* When these affections occur as complications of wounds, they are not reported as new cases; and in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds." † Not included in aggregate of table.

Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing tables.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	
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Typhoid fever.....	11	No deaths.	
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Tertian intermittent fever.....	1	Convulsions.....	14
Congestive intermittent fever.....	1	Epilepsy.....	2
Acute diarrhea.....	10	Insanity.....	21
Chronic diarrhea.....	3	Inflammation of the brain.....	2
Acute dysentery.....	25	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.....	15
Chronic dysentery.....	2	Inflammation of the spinal cord.....	3
Erysipelas.....	16	Paralysis.....	19
Pyemia.....	2	Stroke.....	3
Small-pox.....	1	Other diseases of this order.....	6
Chicken-pox.....	1	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.	
Measles.....	1	Inflammation of bones.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	Caries.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1	Inflammation of joints.....	1
Whooping cough.....	16	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
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Primary syphilis.....	6	CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.	
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Gonorrhoea.....	1	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Gonorrhoeal orchitis.....	1	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Bit of serpent.....	1	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
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Starvation.....	2	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Inebriation.....	2	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Other diseases of this order.....	1	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.			
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Chronic rheumatism.....	8	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
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Gonorrhoea.....	6	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Other diseases of this order.....	2	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.			
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Scrofula.....	80	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Other diseases of this order.....	2	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	

* Not included in aggregate of table.

GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment last year.....	3,330
Taken sick and wounded during year: Males, 30,915; females, 30,518.....	61,433
Recovered: Males, 26,218; females, 29,869.....	56,087
Deaths: Males over 5 years, 557; under 5 years, 181.....	738
Females over 5 years, 499; under 5 years, 205.....	704
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	3,210
Births: Indians, 1,539; half-breeds, 197; whites, 35.....	1,771
Males, 651; females, 820.....	1,771
Vaccinated: Successfully, 2,676; unsuccessfully, 393.....	3,069

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see Table, pages 411, to 426.

REF0068871

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List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Henry George	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	Claude M. Johnson	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	John L. Bullis, Capt., U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata.
Mission, Tuolumne River	James W. Weston	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	C. H. Yates	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Thos. McCunniff	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney	Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brule	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak.	Crow Creek, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Gransie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Thomas E. B. Jones	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Pine Ridge	Hugh D. Sallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud	L. Foster Spencer	Rosebud Agency, Dak.	Rosebud Agency, Dak.
Sioux	James D. Jenkins	Sioux Agency, Roberts County, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James D. Jenkins	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	Samuel T. Leavy	Greenwood, Dak.	Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	J. M. Needham	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	George W. Norris	Lewiston, Idaho.	Lewiston, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Gilbert D. Williams	Darlington, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa	W. D. Myers	Atlatia, Ind. T.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Osage	Thomas F. Smith	Pawnee, Ind. T.	Chattanooga, Springs, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	E. C. Osborne	Ponca, Ind. T.	Seneca, Mo.
Quapaw	John V. Summers	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Shrew Neal	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Union	Robert L. Owen	Mankato, Ind. T.	Mankato, Ind. T.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox.	Ernest Cheon.	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa.	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Fort Kawwambie and Great Nemaha.	John Blair.	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac.	Mark W. Stevens.	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth.	T. J. Sheehan.	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfoot.	Mark D. Baldwin.	Piagan, Chouteau County, Mont.	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow.	E. P. Briscoe.	Arlee Agency, Mont.	Fort Carter, Mont.
Flathead.	Peter Roman.	Arlee, Montana County, Mont.	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Salinas.	Edwin C. Fields.	Bellevue, Chouteau County, Mont.	Dillon, Mont.
Fort Peck.	Dalo O. Corven.	Poplar Creek, Mont.	Stacion, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Mankato, Minn.
Tongue River.	Robert L. Uphaw.	Lame Deer P. O., Ashland, Mont.	Poplar River, Mont. Ashland, via Miles City, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago.	James F. Warner.	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee.	Charles Hill.	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada.	Samuel S. Sears.	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone.	John B. Scott.	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tucuman, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero.	Fletcher J. Cowart.	Mescalero, Dona Ana County, N. Mex.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Narajo.	Charles E. Vandever.	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Mansfield, N. Mex.
Pueblo.	Almuth C. Williams.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York.	Timothy W. Jackson.	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.	Akron, N. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee.	Robert L. Leatherwood.	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	Charleston, N. C.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde.	John R. McClure.	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.	Stierlira, Oregon.
Klamath.	Joseph Emery.	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Siletz.	Paul Gathier.	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon.	Yaguma City, Oregon.
Umatilla.	Bartholomew Coffey.	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.	Yaguma City, Oregon.
Warm Springs.	David W. Butler.	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon.	Yaguma City, Oregon.
UTAH.			
Utah and Onmy.	Timothy A. Byrnes.	Price, Utah.	The Dalles, Oregon.
WASHINGTON.			
Cobville.	Richard D. Gwydir.	Fort Spokane, Wash.	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
Neah Bay.	W. L. Powell.	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Payalup.	Edwin Kella.	Tacoma, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip.	Wilson H. Talbot.	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakama.	Thomas Priestley.	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	Sattilo, Wash. North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.	Thomas Jennings.	Koshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe.	J. T. Gregory.	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone.	Thomas M. Jones.	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Rawlins, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Keam's Canon, Ariz.	James Galbraith.	Keam's Canon, Apache County, Ariz.	Mannuelito, N. Mex.
Fort Yuma, Colo.	Mary O'Neil.	Yuma City, Ariz.	Yuma City, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Thomas H. Brown.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Stevenson, Dak.	George W. Gerow.	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.	Stamrock, Dak.
Chibacco, Ind. T.	George W. Scott.	Chibacco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chibacco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence (Blackell Institute), Kans.	Oscar W. Leonard.	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Genoa, Nebr.	Horace R. Chas.	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	P. F. Buck.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon.	John Leo.	Salem, Marion County, Oregon.	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Cerilio, Pa.	R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S. Army.	Cerilio, Pa.	Cerilio, Pa.

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